

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO THE HON. JOANNE VANZANDT

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor my good friend and constituent, the Hon. Joanne VanZandt of Pittsford, NY. Joanne is retiring after 10 years of outstanding service in the Monroe County Legislature.

During her tenure in the Monroe County Legislature, she was chairman of the Planning and Economic Development Committee, assistant majority leader, and vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. She served as president of the legislature in 1987. Her commitment to this legislative body also included the Public Works, Transportation and Intergovernmental Relations Committees, the Pure Waters, Regional Planning, Finger Lakes Association, and the New York State Association of Counties Task Force on Education of the Handicapped. She is a board member of Arts for Greater Rochester, the Landmark Society, the Monroe County Industrial Development Corp., the Catholic Diocesan Foundation, and Girl Scouts Advisory Board.

In addition to her many legislative and civic contributions, Joanne has shared her considerable political expertise with the Monroe County and National Republican Committees. She was county coordinator of the Reagan/Bush campaign in 1984 and county coordinator of Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO's State Senate campaign in 1986. She has also supported her local Republican candidates, and is visible at any political event in the Rochester and Monroe County area. Joanne VanZandt is a significant role model for any aspiring Republican political candidate.

On a personal note, Joanne and her husband, Dr. Theodore VanZandt, chief of radiology at the Rochester General Hospital and professor at the University of Rochester Medical School, have four children and one grandchild.

She was very active in the local school districts during her childrens' younger years, and has also been a loyal and dedicated member of her church.

Joanne VanZandt is certainly one of the outstanding women of the Rochester and Monroe County area. I am pleased and privileged to honor her today on behalf of her many friends and fellow Republicans. She is to be commended and applauded for her intense commitment to her career, her family, and the Republican Party.

Thank you Joanne and we all wish you health and happiness in the future as you enter this new phase of your life.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO OFFICER LARRY BULLOCK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, June 18, 1992, marked the retirement of one of the Los Angeles Police Department's finest officers, Larry Bullock. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this exceptional individual who has served our community with great distinction.

Graduating from El Segundo High School, Larry attended El Camino Junior College, Harbor Junior College, and U.C.L.A. He entered the Police Academy on March 20, 1972, and following his graduation was assigned to the Venice Patrol Division. Nine years after he entered the Academy, on April 7, 1981, Larry Bullock was appointed Police Officer III. As a 20-year veteran with the department, Larry has held many posts from the communications division to the SWAT division to the harbor patrol division.

While performing his various official duties, Larry has also been involved with many special events associated with the department. He participated in the Death Valley/Baker-Vegas relay, the State and International Police Olympics, and the World Police and Fire Games. Taking part in these competitive activities comes naturally to Larry as he is an avid sportsman. Larry's hobbies include running, skiing, fishing, hiking, and marksmanship.

Now a new challenge will be met. Officer Larry Bullock will enter the Huntington Beach Police Department. No one doubts that he will serve this department with the same enthusiasm as he did the L.A.P.D.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Larry Bullock. We wish Larry, his wife, Sheri, and their children, Jeff Bullock, Eric Williamson, and Debbie Bullock, all the best in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to the Private Industry Council of San Mateo [PIC] for its outstanding accomplishments in the field of job training. One of its programs, the Operating Room Technician Program, was recently the recipient of the prestigious Presidential Award for Outstanding Job Training Partnership Act Program. A

model organization, PIC continues to prove itself as a highly innovative enterprise.

The Operating Training Program, a joint venture between Kaiser Hospital and PIC, was created in order to instruct Job Training Partnership Act clients in Redwood City, CA. Offering an intensive 9-month training program is operating room procedure, the program has been highly successful.

Thirteen unemployed individuals enrolled in the training program, and all of them graduated 9 months later. Most of these people were single-parent mothers on welfare. They are now highly trained technicians who command \$14 an hour in their new jobs.

One of the program graduates, Vanessa Joiner, came to the program at the age of 18. She was the mother of an 18-month-old child. She had no job skills. Upon her successful completion of the program, she was hired by Kaiser Hospital in Redwood City. She now makes \$27,500 a year and is considering further study in the field of medicine.

PIC is helping people realize their dream of providing for themselves and their families with dignity. A study in planning and resource management, PIC's success can be attributed to the guidance and vision demonstrated by its leaders, particularly Celeste Cron, PIC's president.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this excellent program.

BASEBALL IN 1992: OBSERVATIONS OF A FAN

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, If you've attended a professional baseball game recently, you'll be particularly interested in the comments of a big fan of the game, Wayne R. Serbin of Des Plaines, IL. He authored a recent letter—reprinted in the Daily Herald newspaper—in which he made a few important observations about the state of the game in 1992. Permit me to share his letter with my colleagues:

HIGH COST OF BASEBALL

Springtime may mean primary elections to your friendly local precinct captain. To any red-blooded American boy, though springtime means just one thing, BASEBALL. In order to attend a professional game today though, these young lads have to practically be a junior "Daddy Warbucks" or on an expense account. A seat in the bleachers at Wrigley Field now costs \$7; souvenir Cubs clothing carry Brooks Brothers prices: \$58 for a sweatshirt and \$31 for a pair of shorts. For \$2.50 you can quench your thirst at the Cubs game by swallowing a cup of Diet Pepsi.

I discussed these current baseball game expenses with a former athlete who played on an East Coast American League team. So he

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

will not be hassled by irate team owners and executives, this man's identity will remain anonymous. "The team players and administrators don't need the fans. They only tolerate them. They make their money off of multi-million dollar television rights. The ticket and vendor sales to fans are extra money to the teams," stated my anonymous friend. He told me that most players, who are earning million dollar plus salaries, charge fans \$15 to \$20 for an autograph.

Continued the former player. "In the old days, the teams had to depend on ticket and vendor sales as their major source of income. Star players were ever too happy to give young fans their autographs for free."

I might add that players did not command extravagant salaries either. "Gaby" Hartnett, the Hall of Fame Cubs player, after retirement, lived for many years in a three-flat apartment building in the middle class Chicago area near Foster and Kedzie Avenues. Can you imagine Ryne Sandberg retiring to such an area?

Have you heard the new opening lines of baseball's favorite favorite tune? They go like this: "Take me out to the ballgame, after I withdraw from the bank."

WAYNE R. SERBIN,
Des Plaines.

NEW ZEALAND REMEMBERS FIRST GI OFF THE BOAT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, just over 50 years ago, Nathan Cook, a constituent from my hometown of Cleveland, OH, achieved celebrity by being the first American soldier to go ashore in New Zealand. The drama of that singular incident was recalled recently in an article in the Plain Dealer. I am proud to share that moment with my colleagues and the many friends of Nathan Cook.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 15, 1992]

DOWN A GANGPLANK TO HISTORY—NEW ZEALAND REMEMBERS FIRST GI OFF THE BOAT

(By Lou Mio)

Nathan Cook never figured to become a celebrity when he boarded a troop ship in California 50 years ago.

The U.S.S. *Uruguay* was jammed with troops from the 37th Infantry Division, the Ohio National Guard unit federalized by Washington and sent into action during World War II.

"I joined the guard July 15, 1940, before they were federalized," said Cook. "I was 30 at the time and figured, 'Why wait for the draft?'"

Four months later, the 37th became part of the Army. The Ohioans were shipped to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training, and by 1942 were en route to the war in the Pacific. Cook was a first sergeant in the 145th Infantry Regiment.

The 37th was headed for Auckland, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands, part of the Allied buildup to strike back at the Japanese, unstoppable since the attack on Pearl Harbor and threatening to invade Australia.

"We didn't know our destination until a day and a half before we arrived in New Zealand," Cook said.

The troop commander on the *Uruguay* wanted to do something special since these

were the first American soldiers to come ashore in New Zealand. Somebody on board had a sense of history and remembered the name of the English captain who discovered and chartered all of New Zealand in 1769—James Cook.

"Because we had the same name, the troop commander designated me to be the first man to walk down the gangplank," said Cook, 82, of Triskett Rd. "I recall the day pretty well. It was June 12 (1942). I was company first sergeant and kept all the records."

"We docked at Princess Wharf," Cook recalled. "I remember the thrill of being the first soldier down the gangplank, the excitement of the soldiers and the enthusiasm of the people watching us disembark."

Cook and the others in the convoy were the vanguard of an estimated 500,000 Americans who passed through New Zealand. Last October, David Conway, an Englishman, and Del Sutton, his New Zealand wife, organized Operation U.S. Down-Under when they learned that the government had nothing planned to commemorate the American presence during the war.

"I started it and dragged David in," said Sutton, of Auckland. The couple got things rolling with \$11,000 (about \$6,000 U.S.) of their own money, but little governmental support until Conway wound up being interviewed in New Zealand's largest newspaper.

"I gave the government a well-deserved blast for its meanness," he wrote in a letter to the 37th Division Association. "It had the desired effect, because we now have all the money we needed so desperately in October."

"We say that our project is a people-to-people expression of thanks from the people of NZ to the people of America for saving us from the unthinkable," he wrote.

"There were half a million Americans here during World War II," Conway said in a telephone interview from Auckland. "You people had quite an impact. Things like Coca-Cola and hamburgers."

Sutton and her family saw a lot of GIs up close. The Army set up Camp Euart—on their farm.

"My wife thought all New Zealand girls grew up with 5,000 Americans in the back garden," Conway said.

Conway and Sutton learned that Cook was the first American down the gangplank. They wanted to find him and bring him to New Zealand for this week's commemoration.

"I found out this month they were looking for me," Cook said. "I was surprised. It seems they were trying to get hold of me for a long time. There was a notice in the 37th Division newspaper. Somebody knew I was still around and called."

The prime minister of New Zealand offered to pay for Cook's trip. He had to decline.

"I checked with my doctor," said a disappointed Cook, who has emphysema and heart problems. "He said I would never stand it."

Undaunted, Conway contacted Cook and asked if he would say a few words on videotape. The tape was made Friday and sent to Conway.

"We want to show it in the Civic Theater in Auckland," Conway said. "It's a place Americans would know. The American ambassador will be there. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke there once."

American troops paraded down Queen St., the main street in Auckland, on June 19, 1942. The focal point of this commemoration will be a parade down the same street—50 years later.

Cook didn't stay too long in New Zealand. The 37th went into action about one month

later and fought continuously for 23 days on the island of Mund in New Georgia. Torn ligaments from a knee injury playing sandlot baseball caught up with Cook, who had been promoted to second lieutenant.

He was sent home and eventually discharged in July 1944.

On the videotape, Cook came close to tears while talking about his stay in New Zealand and the friendliness of its people.

"Many families requested us to send six or seven soldiers for dinner," he recalled. "They were very hospitable people. Many of them threw parties for us and even hired entertainers."

"We were in New Zealand about five weeks," he said. "To a man, I can say we all loved New Zealand and its people. I think they thought the same of us."

Nathan Cook of Cleveland, a first sergeant with the 37th Infantry Division, was the first American soldier down the gangplank when GIs started to pour into New Zealand during World War II.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DENNISON CANTEN

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, the victory of Allied Forces in World War II came about primarily due to the outstanding men and women in uniform who were guided by the higher principle of good conquering evil, but we should never forget the millions of men and women, those dedicated Americans who stayed behind and contributed to the war effort here on the homefront.

Probably one of the most outstanding contributions to our GI's came from the people who volunteered at the Dennison Canteen in Dennison, OH, a small community halfway between Pittsburgh and Columbus which served as a stopping off point for 1.5 million brave Americans who were headed off to war. The Dennison Canteen served free sandwiches and donuts along with coffee and fruit to the troops as they rode the rails across the United States. Most of all, it was a brief home away from home for those who faced uncertain futures in faraway battles while also holding onto their thoughts and memories of family, friends, and home.

The Salvation Army Canteen was known throughout the Nation and it came to be known as Dreamville, Ohio by many GI's. Operated out of Dennison's 1873 Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, the canteen saw continuous service from March 19, 1942 to April 8, 1946. Many of those who stopped at Dennison were so appreciative of the hospitality and goodwill that they were prompted to send letters to the citizens of Dreamville, such as the following:

I'd like to thank you people for the nicest thing that's happened to me since I've been in the service. Traveling east on furlough and then a change of camps we all felt tired, cold and hungry, when the train stopped at Dennison. We got off and helped ourselves to sandwiches, cookies, coffee, apples, etc. The rest of the night all the servicemen talked about was how nice your people were to wait up so late to do this. On this train were 40 boys going home on furlough after serving 14

months in Alaska and they couldn't get over this nice gesture by folks who could have been sleeping. Nothing like this ever happened to us before. For myself and these soldiers I thank you. God's blessing on you good people and the canteen.

Thank you sincerely,

Pvt. ANTHONY KIELBASA, 1943.

Mr. Speaker, if it wasn't for the Dennison Canteen and the outstanding volunteers who made it possible, I'm certain that our war effort would not have been as incredible and tremendous as it was during World War II. Just possibly, the greatest war in the history of mankind might have lasted tortuous months and years longer and many more of our brave and courageous young men and women may have ended up paying that ultimate sacrifice if it wasn't for Dennison and its citizens. They really did so much to make an important difference for so many of their fellow Americans.

I would like my congressional colleagues to join with me in honoring the citizens of Dennison and the recipients of their goodwill and generosity as they gather in this small Ohio town during the week of August 18 through 23 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the canteen. Most of all, I want to commend Barbara Maurer for all that she has done in organizing this 50th anniversary celebration. As the canteen 1992 chairperson, Barb has demonstrated the same spirit of charity and generosity that greeted so many American GI's as they stopped off at Dennison so many years ago.

The Dennison Canteen represented so much of what was great and good about America 50 years ago, and the citizens of Dennison have been, and will continue to be remembered by countless numbers of grateful Americans who will long remember a cold and lonely night turned into a warm and friendly visit at a very special place in Ohio.

**NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA
GROUP RECOGNIZES SEPTEMBER
10 AS "NATIONAL ETHICS DAY"**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ethics Institute of northeast Pennsylvania, a nonprofit organization in my district that is dedicated to promoting ethical decisionmaking. The constituents conducted many seminars and workshops on topics having to do with ethics in business, health, and the environment. The institute recognizes that ethics is a living philosophy, one that offers tools for developing national policy. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Ethics Institute for its valuable contribution to highlighting the importance of maintaining high ethical standards in every area of life.

Since its establishment in 1988, the Ethics Institute of northeast Pennsylvania has been focused on increasing the understanding of contemporary ethical issues in business, education, government, politics, health care, and social services. Sister Siena Finley, executive director and founder of the Ethics Institute, has been called upon as a consultant to ad-

verse hospitals and other institutions with respect to ethics. Through lectures, workshop series, conferences, and continuing education programs, Sister Finley and other community leaders provide a nonpartisan forum to exchange thoughts and ideas on major ethical issues in society. To date, the institute has sponsored hundreds of programs and traveled to all parts of the Northeastern United States. The Ethics Institute of northeast Pennsylvania publishes a newsletter three times a year and prints newspaper articles on a monthly basis in its ongoing effort to provide a forum for ethical discussion.

September 10, 1992, will be recognized by the Ethics Institute as "National Ethics Day." As part of the commemorative events, a dinner will be held in Convention Hall in Pittston, PA.

Mr. Speaker, during a time when some of the toughest issues facing society are ethical ones, I want to call attention to the efforts of the Ethics Institute of northeast Pennsylvania for promoting the importance of ethics in business, government, education, politics, health care, and social services. Our Nation will remain only as strong as the strength of its ideals, and its ideals will endure only when realized with the highest ethical standards.

**TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR URBAN ECONOMIC DE-
VELOPMENT**

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Council for Urban Economic Development [CUED] which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

CUED was founded in 1967 by a group of urban leaders who wanted to create a national organization dealing with the problems of keeping businesses in our Nation's cities. Building a better urban America was the common concern shared by these economic development practitioners when they created this organization.

Known originally as the HUB [Helping Urban Businesses] Council, these city leaders adopted a new approach toward development in our Nation's communities and the evolution of the public private partnership was nurtured. Early leaders in the movement were people like Ed Deluca of Baltimore, Paul Zimmerer of Chicago, and Tom Kelly of Jersey City.

In the present day, CUED has been recognized for its predominance in the field by dignitaries such as Gov. George Voinovich of Ohio and former San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros, both who serve as ex-officio members of the CUED Board of Directors. Other current leaders who have been involved with CUED include General Motors Chairman Robert Stempel, former U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburg, then Vice President Bush, my fellow colleague from the State of Massachusetts Barney Frank and many others.

As the preeminent national organization serving local development professionals, CUED provides its information and assistance

through professionals, onsite technical assistance, conferences, seminars, and an information clearinghouse.

Boasting some 200 members, the organization has been called on throughout the years by the Congress and the administration to provide input on Federal economic development initiatives and research.

I recently worked with the staff of CUED in developing a legislative proposal establishing an Economic Development Block Grant Program [EDBG] that would put the urban development back into HUD. Unlike the defunct Urban Development Action Grant Program [UDAG], EDBG would require matching funds from the States and cities that vary by the level of financial need. Acceptable projects include new roads and bridges, natural resource development such as harbors, industrial parks, sewage treatment plants or cleaning up hazardous wastesites.

Another proposal would establish 282 enterprise zones.

Some of CUED's other recent actions highlight its nature and activity in aggressively supporting economic development efforts:

When the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development increased regulations on the Community Development Block Grant Program [CDBG], making it more difficult for economic development activities to be considered CDBG eligible, CUED alerted its membership and issued a major report on the problems of using CDBG for economic development. The report not only explained how HUD can adapt the current regulations to make CDBG a more useful economic development tool but also suggested legislative improvements to the CDBG Program.

In an open letter to the President and Congress, Iona Morfessis, president of the Greater Phoenix Economic Council and CUED president, shared her concerns about how the disadvantaged populations of cities can share in whatever benefits can accrue from economic growth and development. She also noted that it is unfortunate that it takes a riot to focus national attention on the plight of an urban neighborhood like south central Los Angeles. In her letter she called for:

First, a major effort that goes beyond the present Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] and provides training for jobs that lead to a career path and growth for individuals;

Second, better programs to support business development, especially in poor and minority areas;

Third, the Federal Government to provide tax incentives in enterprise zone areas;

Fourth, the effective use of HUD's CDBG Program for economic development; and

Fifth, a reordering of priorities on a governmentwide scale to support economic development.

During the Economic Development Administration [EDA] reauthorization hearings, CUED board member Joseph James, director of Economic Development for Richmond, VA, called for a multiagency coordination of economic development at the Federal level. James, testifying for CUED before the House Subcommittee on Economic Development, called for a reordering of Federal priorities to support economic development and enhanced competitiveness at all levels.

Other CUED members who testified included Gary Conley, president of the Economic Development Corp. of Los Angeles County and a past president of CUED, who discussed the recent problems in Los Angeles and Honora Freeman, president of Baltimore Development Corp., who share her concerns as a witness for the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

At the request of Senator DON RIEGLE, CUED established a task force that developed 20 recommendations for economic development policy and program direction dealing with the revitalization of distressed communities. The recommendations address direct Federal Government subsidy programs, nonprofit and private sector partnerships, planning and technical assistance, and coordination among federal policies and programs. CUED has also been very supportive of Senator RIEGLE as the Senate looks at new urban initiatives.

Although CUED is not a lobbying organization, but rather an education practitioners organization, it has and continues to play an important role in developing legislative proposals, responding to congressional committees, testifying before Congress and assisting in the refinement of existing programs and evolving legislation. These recent activities give you some idea of CUED's role in helping to share Federal economic development initiatives.

CUED has been a longstanding leader in the preparation and dissemination of information to the practitioner community. This has been recognized by the Federal Government as CUED has undertaken contract efforts for the Office of Community Planning and Development [CPD] at the HUD, the EDA at the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Office of Economic Adjustment at the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Urban Mass Transit Administration at the U.S. Department of Transportation [DOT].

A brief sampling of some of their current and future activities included:

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and Peter Ueberroth both received letters from CUED's president offering the organization's assistance in helping to rebuild south central Los Angeles. Subsequently, CUED brought together the economic development professionals of Los Angeles County through the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corp., to assess the needs of the respective hard hit communities and what assistance they might require.

CUED will soon again meet with these development professionals to further assess their needs and develop an action plan for local municipalities in the Los Angeles area. Victor Grags, a CUED past president, and Gary Conley are playing a role in finding solutions to the post-riot problems in Los Angeles County and they see CUED as part of that strategy.

In the rapidly changing economy, CUED recognizes that local practitioners need to constantly review whether the current approaches to economic development will have significant long term impacts. With this in mind, developing policy recommendations for a new local approach to the changing economy is the focus of a select panel of economic development practitioners at a CUED policy workshop in Chicago.

Cosponsored by the EDA, "Forces in the New Economy: Implications for Local Eco-

nomic Development," will feature nationally respected policy experts who will help develop a series of local action recommendations to help communities address the changing economic order.

This all-day workshop will focus on several forces of change that are bringing about what amounts to a new economic order. These forces are:

First, companies competing in the global marketplace;

Second, companies adapting emerging technologies to produce goods and services;

Third, companies requiring competitive workforce trained with new skills;

Fourth, traditionally disadvantaged groups becoming a larger proportion of potential workers and entrepreneurs; and

Fifth, changing public sector priorities in the post-cold-war era.

Now urban neighborhoods can be revitalized economically is the theme of a national technical conference on "Neighborhood Economic Revitalization." Experts from round the country will explore how public sector efforts can be used more comprehensively or selectively to impact critical factors of the neighborhood revitalization process.

"Securitization and Economic Development Loan Funds" is the focus of an educational forum exploring the issues and mechanics related to selling economic development loans into the secondary market.

The activities described here provide you with some idea of the depth of CUED's involvement in revitalizing our local economies. Throughout the years, CUED has established a program to analyze and disseminate information, expand the capacity of both private and public officials to devise and manage successful economic development programs and increase the responsiveness of public and private policymakers to economic development needs.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating CUED for its first 25 years.

HARMONY ON SAN BRUNO MOUNTAIN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, almost 20 years ago, through the extraordinary leadership of Edward Bacciocco and the unwavering efforts of many others, a new era of environmental awareness was born on San Bruno Mountain, CA.

Ed Bacciocco, who, sadly, died in 1990 after a long illness, was the architect of San Bruno Mountain's future. For almost a decade, acrimony hung over the mountain like a thick fog. Those who had opposing views about the future of the mountain—land developers and preservationists—were at bitter odds. It was Mr. Bacciocco who brought them together.

An honest broker, he arbitrated their feud by showing each side that he was neither an enemy nor a tool and that there were honorable people with legitimate concerns on both

sides of the issue. The result was the cooperative crafting of the San Bruno Mountain habitat conservation plan.

The conservation plan, developed and implemented in 1983, stands as a model for others to follow. Forged by citizens from the four surrounding cities, State, and Federal environmental authorities, and area land developers, the San Bruno Mountain plan has brought people together and enabled them to live in harmony with their natural surroundings.

Today, San Bruno Mountain is a landmark of local and regional significance, a unique open space island surrounded by adjacent urbanization. Almost 3,000 acres of wild open space and the species that inhabit it are protected and provided for.

Mr. Speaker, on September 19, 1992, citizens of California and the Nation will gather on San Bruno Mountain to pay tribute to Edward Bacciocco. The mountain is Ed's monument, and a fitting and inspiring monument it is. His superb leadership built the bridge between traditional adversaries and brought understanding about the need for preserving our most important national treasure: nature itself.

TRADE BARRIERS WOULD HAMPER U.S. COMPETITIVENESS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech delivered recently at the Cranfield School of Management, a prominent graduate institution in the United Kingdom. This talk, by Mr. Randall L. Tobias, vice chairman of AT&T, clearly addresses the potential problems that trade barriers may cause American companies and rebuts arguments being made by our competitors in the European network equipment market.

SPEECH BY MR. RANDALL L. TOBIAS

Good evening. It's a great pleasure and honor to present this year's Henry Ford the Second Scholar Award lecture. Your previous speakers have been business leaders of great distinction. I'm flattered to be in their company.

The Ford Motor Company has been a corporate citizen in good standing for more than 80 years in the United Kingdom. I hope over time we at AT&T will contribute as much to the U.K. as Ford has. It is certainly our intention to participate fully in the countries where we operate * * * to provide jobs as well as quality products and services * * * to be a good corporate citizen in all its dimensions.

AT&T already has set deep roots in Europe and in the United Kingdom. Of our 25,000 European employees, we now have almost 7,200 employees in the U.K. Our NCR subsidiary operates factories producing automatic teller machines in Dundee and Dunfermline and AT&T Microelectronics manufactures electronic power supplies in Malmesbury in Wiltshire.

And, of course, we are quite proud of Intel, which became part of AT&T in 1989. Founded before widespread telecommunications liberalization in the U.K., AT&T Intel has created

a substantial business in value-added services that blend communications and computing. In the U.K., it is the leading provider of information technology to the health service and the travel industry. It serves the manufacturing, financial and distribution markets. And it operates one of the largest data networks in Europe as well.

As AT&T's corporate clients have "gone global" so have we. In just a decade, we've expanded from fewer than 100 employees outside the U.S. to more than 50,000 employees outside the U.S. in more than 130 countries. We operate factories in some 34 locations, including—here in Europe—factories in Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Italy and Denmark, as well as those I mentioned in the U.K. We've formed a score of alliances around the world that include joint ventures in Spain and Italy, Russia and Ukraine. Our investment in capital and human resources in the United Kingdom and Europe reflects our long-term commitment to and belief in these markets.

Today AT&T can offer our international customers a wide range of products and services, from telephones and private office switches through computers, network switches, fiber optic transmission systems, and of course, communications services.

While many regard us as new to world markets and the United Kingdom, in fact, our global presence is a reappearance. I'm reminded of that whenever I stay at Brown's Hotel in London—as I did last night. For it was in that hotel in 1876 that AT&T's founder—Alexander Graham Bell—demonstrated his new invention and made the first telephone call in the U.K. In 1883 AT&T established a London subsidiary to sell and later manufacture telephone equipment. It expanded to about 3,500 employees in the U.K. and became what was then our largest international organization.

But in 1925, with rumors of U.S. antitrust action in the wind, we sold off all of our international manufacturing facilities to ITT to concentrate on developing the telecommunications network in the United States. We continued to provide international long distance service from the United States to the world through partnership relationships with national telecommunications carriers. But we didn't reenter national markets outside the U.S. until the 1970s—and then only tentatively. Recently, however, we have made a complete commitment to globalize our business—in effect, to redefine AT&T. We made that commitment because that's where customers, markets, technology, and opportunity are leading us.

Although AT&T had been gone from the international market for some time, I believe we returned with something important to offer. AT&T is dedicated to being the world's best company at bringing people together—giving them easy access to each other and the information services they want and need—anytime and anywhere. We can accomplish that through our expertise in communications and computing technology *** through networks that bring people together and computers together. And we intend to do so with products and services that are easy to use and helpful *** products and services that solve real world problems.

I'd like to focus my remarks today on what my industry—information technology—can do to support world trade and create a truly integrated global economy. And I want to address some forces at play that—if not checked, may hinder the flow of information technology.

Business customers know the power and value of information technology in creating

a global enterprise. They're on-line and plugged in around the world.

They've transformed the fiber optic cables stretching under oceans and across continents into the new trade routes of the world. Their precious cargo is information which streaks over these cables in breathtaking volume. The machines that process, switch and transport the cargo have become critical assets like the trading ships of the past.

Using information technology, companies have been able to rationalize operations on a global scale with enhanced responsiveness to customer needs. In fact, by harnessing the advantages of multiple locations, they enjoy new economies of scale, sourcing and a richer competitive experience.

Maintaining these global linkages is very communications intensive. But by phone, fax, modem, electronic mail and video-conferencing, companies can easily connect the far-flung outposts of their global enterprise. Factories can instantly communicate with suppliers *** sales with service *** marketing with design.

Consider how even a single consumer transaction can trigger a series of electronic messages that ricochet around the world. Let's take the hypothetical purchase of a sweater in a clothing store in New York. As the store clerk scans the bar code and records the transaction in a point-of-sale terminal, the charge is posted to the customer's account and added to the daily sales total of the store's owner, a holding company in London. The purchase deletes the store's inventory of such sweaters to the point of reordering stock, and the call for a new shipment is made to Hong Kong where the sweater is manufactured. In turn, the manufacturer may request its supplier in Singapore to ship more material. All of this triggered by swiping a bar code in a small store in New York City.

It is only through a similar seamless web of communications that a company like Airbus or Ford can coordinate design, manufacturing, marketing and distribution in locations across Europe and around the world.

Increasingly, businesses are viewing such communications networks as strategic tools to gain real competitive advantage. We live in a fast-paced world of just-in-time inventory, manufacturing, distribution and management. Futurist Alvin Toffler calls it "survival of the fastest." Advanced, instant communications gives many businesses the edge they need to stay competitive.

But most important, global telecommunications networks provide passports to new and vital world markets: The non-communist states of the former Soviet Union. The reawakening nations of Latin America. The industrialized Pacific Rim. And, of course, the potent combination of the European Community, the European Free Trade Association and the emerging countries in Central Europe.

Global networks along with international transportation systems have truly spurred on the development of international trade. They are the critical infrastructures of the global economy.

Information technology also has proved to be a powerful force in transforming social and political systems. While a number of political and economic forces were at play in the collapse of communism, electronic communications played a pivotal role.

During the abortive coup in the former Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin was able to call directly to the White House and tell President Bush of his plans and seek his support. More-

over, Yeltsin was able to fax a speech to the U.S. urging resistance so that it could be broadcast back to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Mikhail Gorbachev, imprisoned in the Crimea, learned of Yeltsin's plans via the BBC radio.

The impact and immediacy of news—flashed through communications satellites and telephone lines around the world actually helps shape events and, I believe, helps bring the world closer together. People throughout the world have shared the tumultuous events of our time in a series of indelible television images.

Hundreds of millions saw the deadly fireworks over Baghdad during the Gulf War and the incredible courage of one man facing a tank in Tiananmen Square. And we all watched in wonder as people with pick axes, knives and even spoons tore into the Berlin Wall, and chipped the symbol of communism into a million souvenirs.

We watched and felt that this was a defining moment in history. We felt a resonance with Goethe's words, from another historic time, quote, "That from this place, and this time forth, commences a new era in world history, and you can all say that you were present at its birth."

Future historians, on the other hand, may well decide the defining quote of this time came from an anonymous East Berliner, who came to West Berlin and scrawled on the wall: "I came, I saw, I shopped."

People learned from electronic media that the Free World enjoyed a standard of living they could only dream about. But it was the force of their dreams that caused communism's collapse. A revolution begun on behalf of the masses and the worker, ended on behalf of the individual and the consumer.

This then is the ethos of the political and economic world today: individual freedom and material choice translated into liberal democracy and free markets. Any new world order shaped out of the chaos of recent events will be built on that bedrock.

There are important lessons in that for those of us in business. We must take into account that individual needs and freedom of choice are the most powerful forces of the day *** that they are having an impact on the marketplace.

Countries that put up protectionist fences may find their citizens agitating to rip them down. People have had enough of walls that restrict freedom and choice—political or economic.

I don't know how this round of GATT talks will fare, but it's in all of our best interests to support real progress toward free trade, or at least fair trade. While free market policies may cause some short-term pain—a shakeout in some industries—they ultimately promote higher living standards and global prosperity. And they provide the material choice that people everywhere want.

We, in the information industry, already are witnessing the transformation of passive customers into aroused revolutionaries. Under the firm grip of telecommunications monopolies and dominate computer companies, technology used to drive progress in the information industry. That's no longer so.

Customers are now in the driver's seat. They've lobbied for open systems in computers, allowing them to pick and choose among suppliers. They've won access to the public telecommunications network in order to exercise greater control over their corporate networks. They've even built private telecommunications networks that by-pass the public network when those public networks have failed to meet their needs. They've in-

sisted on more and speedier innovation in communications and computers. They've applied political and marketplace pressure to push down the costs of communications and computers to new lows.

In sum, they're decentralizing information control, accelerating innovation in the marketplace and bringing prices crashing down. The telecommunications industry is going through its own era of glasnost, perestroika and radical reform.

It has been suggested that my industry has a new cosmology *** with the customer at the center of the universe *** and suppliers obligingly orbit around their needs. With the unprecedented pace of globalization, each supplier's sun may rise and set on new shores every day.

Thus, companies like BT, Cable and Wireless and AT&T are shifting orbits *** following our customers wherever they go *** providing whatever they require to meet their business needs.

The most pressing need for our multinational business customers is for networks on a global scale. And so, AT&T and other carriers are intent on providing global end-to-end network service for their customers—from design and installation, through maintenance, management and billing, and including negotiating with other carriers to provide the backup facilities to meet customer needs.

On the European continent, private telecommunications companies are restricted to providing only value-added services—primarily data and network management services. Long distance voice service is not yet open to competition in Europe whereas in the United States all long distance services are fair game.

So AT&T has faced artificially imposed limits in the areas of opportunity we could consider in Europe. Yet at the same time, British Telecom has been able to invest more than \$2 billion in six U.S. telecommunications ventures, making one of AT&T's important international partners one of our major competitors inside the U.S. And Cable and Wireless has become the sixth largest long distance services provider in the U.S. Indeed, there are 12 facilities-based international carriers, a number of which have foreign ownership or are foreign controlled. And we welcome that competition.

This trend suggests that as other markets become more open, many of the world's telecommunications carriers will increasingly be addressing the same opportunities in the marketplace. This is not a clockwork universe we find ourselves in. It will test the maturity of the industry to sort it out.

We'll simply have to get comfortable with the idea of cooperating closely in some areas while competing aggressively in others. It's not a new concept in most industries, but it is novel in telecommunications. Ultimately, we will work it out because customers will demand that we do.

Indeed, they are insisting that we work it out right now in Europe. A study by the Yankee group, an international consulting firm, found that large telecommunications users in Europe have two overwhelming wishes: That most regulation of communications networks be abolished and that they have a choice of suppliers for most services.

Echoing these sentiments, the Wall Street Journal recently reported that multinational corporations are increasingly upset with their inability to get trouble-free communications across Europe's borders at reasonable prices.

In essence, customers are asking for more than the appearance of competition in serv-

ices. They want real competition—in long distance voice services as well as value-added services.

The European Commission has heard these customers. The commission recently began discussions on how to open up competition in long distance voice services between member states of the European community. If enforced properly, with equal access to local networks for all long distance service providers, liberalization of basic services will facilitate progress toward pan-European communications. Competition will force down high service prices—prices that now provide margins that are used to subsidize other activities. And customer needs will, at last, be met.

The demand for pan-European networks represents an opportunity for long distance carriers to work together in the customers' interest. No one carrier would be able to meet the needs of these customers. It will take cooperation among several carriers. And the partners will all benefit by meeting customer needs. Such a cooperative approach represents AT&T's strategic intent. But when we cannot in this way meet customer needs, we will explore and embrace other alternatives.

Indeed, AT&T recently announced the opening of global network management centers in the U.S. and U.K. to provide management of private data networks across Europe and around the globe for multinational customers.

And we expect to offer the vast majority of our international services—such as this—with the partnership and support of telecommunications authorities.

The message has become abundantly clear that business customers in Europe want freedom of choice. They want liberalized rules—they want to abandon the old ways of doing things that no longer make sense. They want the walls that inhibit commercial choice to come down just as they wanted the destruction of artificial political barriers.

They are increasingly aware that they are being denied competitive choices available elsewhere. They know in the most progressive and liberal markets for telecommunications products and services, consumers have quickly seen the benefits of technological advances by receiving both improved services and lower prices.

In such a climate, when the European Commission has begun to recognize the value of expanding competition in services, it's hard to understand why the EC would promote a protectionist policy with regard to telecommunications equipment. Under the EC's government procurement rules, PTTs could be required to exclude equipment that is less than 50 percent produced in Europe.

The EC directive puts handcuffs on network service providers who invariably seek out the best technology at the lowest prices to enable them to beat their competitors in the marketplace. Restricting access to non-European suppliers will threaten the competitiveness of the telecommunications infrastructure in Europe, and of the companies doing business there. The EC directive will impede the flow of new information technology and the development of advanced and cost-effective services. None of this is in the interests of customers.

Unfortunately, the history of telecommunications around the world has been marked by national telephone companies supplied by national or regional manufacturers. Opening up such long-standing and embedded industry relationships is difficult.

Some charge, for example, that the U.S. telecommunications equipment market is

not open. These critics often cite the Buy America Act which requires 50 percent U.S. content in certain telecommunications equipment purchases. But this argument only goes to prove that trade talk—as well as trade itself—is subject to distortion.

It's distorted because the Buy America Act, which I'm not here to defend, covers less than 5 percent of the U.S. market for telecommunications network equipment, whereas the EC directive applies to almost 90 percent of EC telecommunications equipment.

The Buy America Act applies only to purchases by agencies of the U.S. government. It does not apply to private companies such as the U.S. telecommunications carriers. Indeed, as part of the breakup of the Bell System, the publicly owned local Bell companies were required to purchase equipment on a nondiscriminatory basis—and they have done so with enthusiasm.

In the U.S. market, which is indeed open, foreign companies now hold a combined share of 52 percent of the market for exchange switching equipment. In 1990, AT&T—which a decade before claimed 90 percent of the market—had only a 41 percent share. In contrast, Alcatel's share of the French market was 92 percent. Siemens' share of the German market was 85 percent. Northern Telecom's share of the Canadian market was about 80 percent. A combination of Japanese companies, meanwhile, holds 90 percent of the Japanese market.

The U.S. experience suggests that the losers in the EC directive will actually be business customers and consumers in Europe. As a result of competition equipment prices in the U.S. have fallen dramatically. Since 1983, there has been a 50 percent drop in the price per line for large exchange switches. In contrast, prices in the EC on average are from 2½ to 4 times higher than U.S. prices for similar switching equipment. If there were real competition in the EC, cost reductions could be passed on to businesses and consumers.

Nations cannot afford to build trade walls to protect national champions. Only the rigors of competition will make these companies more efficient and productive. Protected companies will ultimately not meet the economic or technical demands of our time.

In turn, if the countries and regions they serve cannot provide advanced, ubiquitous and instantaneous communication, they will be losers in the world economy. The efficient production, distribution and trade of durable goods, products, even agriculture, depend on the quality of the telecommunications infrastructure.

European unity should not come at the price of protectionism. The European business community cannot and should not pay the price. Products should be judged solely on their merits *** based on quality and price *** not by the return address on the packing crates.

At risk is not only the technology available today, but the advances coming tomorrow.

Those advances promise to change the world in dramatic fashion. For we're leaving an era of technological scarcity and entering an era of abundance. The pace of progress in underlying information technologies like microelectronics and fiber optics is astonishing. The trend is smaller, faster, cheaper.

Computers in the 1950s were room-sized machines. Today far more computing power than they produced can fit onto a chip no bigger than a fingernail and at a fraction of the cost. The first transatlantic tele-

communications cable in 1956 was able to carry only 89 simultaneous conversations. The newest transatlantic cable can carry 80,000 conversations at once.

To put that in perspective, the rate of progress in information technology has been so great that if comparable advances had been made in the automotive industry, you could buy a Ford that would travel at the speed of sound, go 9000 kilometers on a thimble of gas and cost only slightly more than a pound. It would only be 7.5 centimeters long *** but easy to parallel park.

And the progress continues. My colleagues at AT&T Bell Labs tell me by the year 2000 they expect 10 billion transistors—10 billion!—onto a computer chip the size of a postage stamp. Such a chip would have many times the power of today's most advanced computers, and would fit into a device not much larger than a pocket calculator.

Meanwhile, fiber optic systems in the year 2000, driven by super-fast lasers, will likely transmit a trillion bits of information per second. That's equal to 200 million simultaneous phone calls, or more than enough capacity to transmit the contents of a great library anywhere on earth in just minutes.

In the near future, we expect videophone calls will become as routine as voice calls are today. With wireless technology cutting the cord, people will carry pocket-size multimedia handsets able to receive voice, data and video transmissions. We may all have personal telephone numbers that will allow us to be reached just about anywhere in the world, even in transit—if we want to. Recent advances in technology give us the option to receive that message in the form of our choosing at the time of our choosing. And with new fiber optic and broadband technology, businesses will move voice, data and video at will at low cost through public networks throughout the world.

The progress in telecommunications and computing technology will create a world of opportunity for everyone of us. It will help make possible the much-heralded global village. It will help design an integrated mosaic of world markets. It will help build a truly global economy—with its promise of prosperity worldwide.

The challenge for all of us will be to think beyond our national or regional boundaries. To promote rather than thwart freedom of choice. To simulate the growth of global markets.

Protectionism is antithetical to a global economy. It must not endure. It is time to tear down all walls.

Thank you very much.

LIFE IN THE SIKH HOMELAND IS INTOLERABLE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank all my colleagues who voted in favor of my amendment to the House Foreign Aid appropriations bill. This amendment eliminated \$24 million in United States aid to India in protest of the Indian Government's violation of human rights against the Sikhs, Kashmiris, and other minorities living in India. The situation in the Sikh homeland alone suggests this amendment was long overdue.

Under the oppression of the Indian Government, day-to-day life in the Sikh homeland is

simply intolerable. I am submitting for the RECORD an English translation of a Punjabi letter written by a Sikh woman, Manjit Kaur Sekhon, to her husband, Paramjit Singh Sekhon who recently came to America after being tortured by Indian police. The letter, I think, accurately portrays the suffering and hardships Sikhs must endure in the so-called world's largest democracy—a country in which Amnesty International has said torture is widespread.

Since 1984 over 100,000 Sikhs have been killed by the Indian Government police, paramilitary forces, and death squads. Over 15,000 Sikh prisoners of conscience currently languish in Indian prisons without charge or any chance of getting a trial. It was in response to this oppression, that many Sikhs declared themselves independent from India on October 7, 1987 and formally announced the beginning of a new nation called Khalistan.

Freedom and justice are bedrock American principle. The United States cannot support freedom in one place and ignore it in another. Sikhs are dying under the oppression of the Indian Government, and I ask my colleagues in the Congress to recognize this suffering.

For those Members of Congress who are unfamiliar with the current crisis in Punjab, I submit a letter from Manjit Kaur Sekhon to her husband, Paramjit Singh Sekhon, now residing in America after being tortured by Indian police. It is both enlightening and tragic.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY MANJIT KAUR TO HER HUSBAND PARAMJIT SINGH SEKHON ON MAY 29, 1992

RESPECTED HUSBAND: I convey my respectful greetings to you and the other members of the family.

With the grace of Guru, and according to our strength we are passing through our present struggle. In spite of the ceaseless tyranny confronting us, we are still in high spirits and we continue to pray to almighty God that you may be given strength to continue to serve the Sikh nation.

Due to your involvement in the Sikh struggle for independence, the policy and CRP [Central Reserve Police] have unleashed untold cruelty on us. The police have repeatedly announced that if anyone engages in activity on behalf of the Khalistan freedom movement they would murder every member of his family that no future Khalistani child will be born of that clan.

In your absence, police from Dakha police station called me and my father informing us that a senior police official was to take statements from us [concerning your involvement in the Khalistan freedom movement]. When we went to the police station, however, we found that there was no senior police officer present there to take our statements, only regular police officers. Instead of taking our statements, these officers tortured us, committing monstrous act of violence against us and threatening to kill us. They forced us to undress one another, gave us bamboo sticks and ordered us to beat the other until both our bodies were blue with bruises. They then took our youngest daughter, [Bagail Kaur, 7 months old] and tortured her by placing her on the hot sand and let her sit there helplessly burning. They beat me and my father with belts. Then they released us telling us that we would continue to receive the same kind of treatment until Paramjit Singh Sekhon is killed by the police.

A few days after releasing us, the police and CRP arrested my two younger brothers,

Daljit Singh and Jagdev Singh and took them to CIA (Central Investigation Agency) Staff Headquarters in Ludhiana. There they were tortured mercilessly. They were hanged upside down, their legs were force apart tearing the groin muscles; rollers were put on their legs [with the weight of two officers standing at either end crushing the muscles in the thighs]. Initially, the police would not yield any information of their whereabouts. We thought they were killed in a fake encounter. When we discovered them, they couldn't walk due to the torture they received. People from our village went there to get them released from police custody.

One day I went to Jagraon [a nearby town] to get groceries. Police picked me up and brought me to the Ludhiana CIA Staff Headquarters [about 20 miles away]. There, they tortured me brutally for four days. They beat me with leather belts. They beat the sole of my feet with bamboo sticks. After tying my hands, they beat me brutally with sticks. They pulled my legs apart, causing damage to my muscles. They also demanded bribe money from me.

They put our daughter [Bagail Kaur, 7 month old] on a colony of ants, coated her arms and legs with sugar and let the ants bite away at her. The watched as she cried out helplessly as if close to death. These tyrants possess not even a grain of mercy.

When I saw the horrifying condition of my child crying with ants covering her body, my anguished soul could not keep silent. I spoke out against the savagery of the police. In response, they tortured me again.

Eventually, village elders got me released from CIA Staff Headquarters on the promise that they would never reveal knowledge of my detention nor my beaten condition. At the time of my release, they warned me if I told anyone of my torture under police detention, the police would blow up my entire family. Due to the torture, I have been bedridden for over a month and still do not feel well.

This is my brief account of the events since your departure. We are suffering untold brutality for the freedom of Khalistan. The rest is up to God. Do not worry after reading this letter. Do not let yourself down; keep in high hopes. We are to strengthen our will and continue our struggle for the freedom of Khalistan. I am thankful to almighty God that I am alive. I pray to the true Lord, that I will find the courage to martyr myself rather than endure these painful trials. In the end, Guru Fateh from me and love from your daughters.

Wahe Guru Ji Ka Khalsa

Wahe Guru Ji Ki Fateh

Your wife,

DALJIT KAUR.

TILTONSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT MARKS 75 YEARS

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, communities all across America have a common institution which most people seldom ever utilize, but when troubles do develop, when flames threaten people and property, and when a quick rescue can make the difference between life and death, the nearby firehouse becomes one of the most important buildings in town

and the volunteers who constitute the local fire department becomes our most important public servants.

The citizens of Tiltonsville, OH, are celebrating the 75th anniversary of their volunteer fire department, volunteers made up of many generations, each and every one of which has been dedicated to the protection of property and the safeguarding of their fellow citizens. Tiltonsville, a small town alongside the Ohio River, has a long history of people who have given much more to their community than they have ever taken away for themselves, and the members of the Tiltonsville Volunteer Fire Department have always demonstrated the very best in true dedication and selfless hard work for family, friend, and neighbor.

I wish to join with the citizens of Tiltonsville in honoring the brave and valiant men and women who have volunteered their time and services and, most of all, who have placed their lives on the line in order to preserve their town and protect their fellow residents.

Mr. Speaker, the greatness of our Nation has been purchased through the deeds and accomplishments of those who have answered to a higher calling of public service, and those who have served and who continue to serve with the Tiltonsville Volunteer Fire Department represent some of America's greatest local heroes. I wish for all of my congressional colleagues to join with me and the citizens of Tiltonsville in honoring those who have done so much, sometimes through their acts, but mostly by reassuring all of us that they stand always vigilant and forever ready to safeguard our homes and our lives.

MONROE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is our pleasure to take this opportunity to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Monroe County, New York Bar Association. This group of our constituents has ably served our community and legal system and we are proud to salute its efforts.

In 1892, 25 attorneys gathered together to form this association, then known as the Rochester Bar Association. Today, over 2,000 members work for equal access to legal representation, for an impartial judiciary, for fair dispute resolution, and for the provision of law-related educational programs. In addition, the foundation of the Monroe County Bar has generously contributed more than \$1 million to local community organizations.

The goals of the bar association, as reflected in its mission statement, are to "improve the quality and accessibility of justice; promote respect for and understanding of the law; enhance professional growth, fulfillment, excellence, collegiality, and diversity among its members; and serve as the voice of the profession." The Monroe County Bar association has ably risen and met each of these challenges.

It is our pleasure to represent such capable and dedicated attorneys and to take this occasion

to applaud their outstanding work. As a member of the bar association since 1947, including a stint as secretary from 1953 to 1957, Mr. Horton can personally attest to its high level of professionalism. We are confident that the next century will bring continued success and expansion to the Monroe County Bar Association. This organization is truly a shining star in the Rochester community.

INDIANA AND FEDERAL SPENDING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 12, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INDIANA AND FEDERAL SPENDING

Indiana does not receive its fair share of federal spending. It ranks 48th among the states in federal spending per person, just ahead of Michigan and Wisconsin. The allocation of federal spending becomes even more important in times of fiscal restraint and economic downturn.

Overview: Most federal expenditures purchase public goods (national defense, for example) or redistribute funds from richer to poorer persons in our society. The federal government spent \$1.1 trillion (excluding interest on the national debt) in 1991. Of that amount, \$542 billion was for individual benefits, such as Social Security, Medicare, and food stamps; \$208 billion for procurement contracts for goods and services, such as airports, buildings, and military equipment; \$156 billion for federal, civilian and military employees; \$153 billion for grants to state and local governments, for programs such as education, environmental protection, and economic development; and \$37 billion for programs to nongovernmental recipients, such as scientific research and agricultural subsidies.

In 1991, Indiana received \$18.8 billion in federal funds, or \$3,350 per person. This suggests that Indiana gets a lot of federal money. Yet the federal expenditures in Indiana are significantly less than the national average of \$4,150 per person. The state ranks 36th in direct payments to individuals, 32nd in procurement, 46th in federal salaries and wages, 42nd in grants to state and local governments, and 19th for programs to nongovernmental recipients. Indiana receives less than 88 cents in federal spending for every \$1 in taxes it sends to the U.S. Treasury. Although this represents an improvement from 1981 when Indiana registered an average return of 74 cents, Indiana's overall state rank has dropped from 46th to 48th over the last 10 years.

Reasons for Problems: Several factors cause Hoosiers to pay more in federal taxes than they receive in federal spending. First, federal grants to state and local governments have fallen over the last decade. State and local governments have received less help since 1980, while seeing their revenue dry up in the current recession. Programs important to the states and localities, like revenue sharing, public housing assistance, and community block grants, were eliminated or curtailed. Second, Indiana's reluctance in previous years to commit matching funds for federal grants has cost it money,

particularly in federal assistance for aid to families with dependent children and unemployment benefits. Third, the defense buildup of the 1980's caused a substantial net drain of resources from many states, including Indiana. Indiana's defense industry's concentration in ammunition and combat and non-combat vehicles did not coincide with greater defense procurement needs in high-cost electronics and communication equipment. Fourth, Indiana has one of the smallest state percentages of residents working for the federal government—1%. Fifth, Indiana experienced a relatively low population growth in the 1980's, and many federal grant programs are distributed by formulas which include population as a factor.

Steps to Promote Fairness: There are certain categories of federal spending for which little can or should be done to increase Indiana's share. For example, Indiana has a smaller proportion of most categories of the very poor, which partly explains its lower federal share of payments to individuals. Adding major federal facilities with large numbers of federal workers in our state would be helpful in terms of increasing the federal civilian or military workforce in Indiana. However, current fiscal restraints mean that many federal facilities are being eliminated or reduced.

Nevertheless, several actions could be taken to boost Indiana's share. First, Indiana would benefit if the federal government provided more funds for programs conducted by state and local governments. We should redirect federal spending priorities. I support the moves in Congress to use the savings from Pentagon cutbacks to pay for deficit reduction and spend more for investments to enhance economic growth. If a sizeable portion of any savings were invested in education and training, environmental protection, housing, neighborhood revitalization, research and development for basic industries, or public infrastructure, Indiana could receive a more equitable share of federal spending in the 1990's.

Second, the formulas utilized in many federal programs to provide grants at the state and local levels should be changed. Many of these programs have formulas which benefit states that are primarily rural or urban. A state like Indiana, which is neither predominantly rural nor urban, fares poorly under these programs.

Third, Indiana should take advantage of federal grants. The state is working to do this. I support its efforts to participate more fully in federal programs—especially investment-oriented opportunities—which are equitable and important to Hoosiers.

Fourth, Indiana's private enterprise needs to be more aggressive in pursuing federal procurement and research contracts. State officials should be fully supportive of these efforts. Indiana's economic strength lies in its diversity, as well as being backed by highly regarded universities and a high-quality workforce, research programs and laboratories across the state. We need to take advantage of these assets and actively compete for a larger share of these federal dollars.

Conclusion: Our federal system is based upon meeting the needs of the nation as a whole, not guaranteeing that every state receives \$1 in federal spending for every \$1 paid in federal taxes. Nonetheless, something is wrong when one state or region's relationship with the federal government is so consistently out of balance that huge sums are drained from it while crucial state and local needs go unmet.

No public official can single-handedly turn these trends around to the benefit of his or

her state. Public officials have to join with private sector leaders to work together to decide on the appropriate federal role in directing public spending toward more productive long-term investments and to address the unintended state and regional consequences of national spending policies.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING A MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT REGULATIONS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to establish an 18-month moratorium for small- and medium-sized water systems on the implementation of certain EPA Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.

I have heard from hundreds of New Mexicans via correspondence and at my town meetings concerned that new safe drinking water testing requirements imposed by EPA will pose major financial and other hardships for small water systems in New Mexico. Additionally, hundreds of people traveled hundreds of miles to attend several water hearings I sponsored last month, demonstrating the magnitude of concern and apprehension which exists on this issue. The overriding fear expressed by both consumers and small water system managers alike was that consumer water bills would be astronomical, and hence unaffordable for most New Mexicans after the new EPA testing requirements were passed on.

New Mexico, with a population of about 1.5 million people, has more than 2,000 water systems. Large water systems such as those in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and my hometown of Santa Fe are big enough that the costs of testing for lead, copper, and other elements can be easily spread out among tens of thousands of consumers. That means the additional cost to consumers is small.

That isn't true of small systems. Eighty-five percent of the water systems in New Mexico have fewer than 3,300 customers—and many have less than 100. Combine the few number of customers with the poverty of New Mexico—New Mexico ranks 45th in the Nation in per capita income—and you have a critical situation which demands a careful look at the impact EPA's new regulations will have on small systems.

As just one example, city officials in Questa, a small town in northern New Mexico near the Colorado border, estimate water bills for the city system's 1,000 customers could jump to \$175 a month. And that is in a town with double-digit unemployment because the major employer, a mine, recently went out of business. Additionally, the State of New Mexico's Ground Water Bureau has estimated that it will cost \$8 million annually just to meet all the new EPA testing requirements not to mention treatment requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong supporter of safe drinking water standards. However, in the current recessionary atmosphere, it is critically

important that we have a firm understanding of the costs involved in implementing these new regulations. We simply cannot bankrupt small water system consumers who can ill-afford astronomically high water bills. Moreover, if we enact water standards which are not financially attainable, we run the risk of widespread noncompliance, and unsafe water.

My legislation would establish an 18-month moratorium on the application of the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper, and the phase II and phase V drinking water regulations for synthetic organic and inorganic chemicals until more is learned about the financial implications these new rules will have on small- and medium-sized systems.

My legislation also requires EPA to report back to Congress within 1 year on the annual costs associated with the new testing and treatment requirements, and to make recommendations on the funding levels needed to implement the new regulations. EPA must also make recommendations about potential funding mechanisms that could be used to assist small- and medium-sized systems in meeting the new requirements. It is critically important that we develop a financing mechanism which enables small- and medium-sized water systems to meet these new standards. I believe my legislation will buy Congress the time needed to understand the financial implications of these new regulations for small- and medium-sized systems, and to develop appropriate financing mechanisms.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to look into this matter in their own States and see if similar problems exist for your small water systems. If so, I urge you to cosponsor my legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS.

(a) 18-MONTH MORATORIUM.—For a period of 18 months beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, each of the following regulations shall not apply to public water systems that serve 10,500 or fewer individuals:

(1) The national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper referred to in the final rule promulgated on June 7, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 26460, (as the deadline was modified in the final rule promulgated on June 29, 1992, at 57 Fed. Reg. 28785).

(2) Phase II drinking water regulations for 26 synthetic organic chemicals and 7 inorganic chemicals referred to in the final rule promulgated on January 30, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 3525 (as the deadline was modified in the final rule promulgated on June 29, 1992, at 57 Fed. Reg. 28785).

(3) Phase V drinking water regulations for 18 synthetic organic chemicals and 5 inorganic chemicals, as referred to in the final rule promulgated on July 17, 1992, at 57 Fed. Reg. 31776.

(b) STUDY.—Within 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the United States Senate which includes an analysis of any potential barriers small and

medium-sized public water systems may face in complying with the requirements referred to in subsection (a), including—

(1) the annual costs associated with complying with the testing requirements,

(2) the annual costs associated with complying with the treatment requirements, and

(3) the ability to finance capital improvements necessary to comply with such regulations.

The report shall also include administrative and legislative recommendations regarding funding levels needed to implement the requirements referred to in subsection (a) including recommendations regarding possible funding mechanisms.

(c) IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION.—If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the States, and after considering available resources for managing risks associated with drinking water, determines that the immediate application of one or more of the regulations referred to in subsection (a) to any drinking water system or any class or category of drinking water systems subject to the moratorium under subsection (a) is justifiable in order to protect human health in the case of such system or systems, the Administrator shall apply such regulation or regulations to such system or systems without regard to the moratorium under subsection (a).

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO NEWTON MAZZOLA

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional gentleman and member of our community, Mr. Newton Mazzola. On Sunday, August 16, 1992, the friends and family of Mr. Mazzola will gather to celebrate his 100th birthday.

Born August 19, 1892, in a little village near Palermo, Sicily, Newton worked as a ranch hand for most of his teenage years. At the age of 20, Newton left his home and sailed to the land of opportunity, America. Settling in upstate New York, it was there that Newton met and married Mary de Maria. Following their marriage, Newton and Mary moved to Perry, NY and started their family. Although, they suffered the tragedy of losing their first-born child during the flu epidemic of 1918, the Mazzolas raised four wonderful children, Frank, Josephine Shepherd, Maggie Truscott, and Petrina.

Newton became a U.S. citizen in 1927 and is proud to call himself an American. In 1948, Newton and his family moved to the city of Lomita in California. In the tradition of many immigrants from that period, the Mazzolas started their own business, a flower shop, which they jointly operated until Newton's retirement in 1969.

Even though Newton has outlived his wife of 64 years and one daughter, he keeps his spirits high thanks to a great love of life. "Papa" as his family and close friends call him, enjoys recanting his stories of the old days, tales of making wine in his cellar in New York and sharing this homemade wine with friends and playing his guitar. During the summer months,

you can bet that Newton is listening to the Los Angeles Dodger game on the radio, and if they lose, Newton does not hesitate to let everyone know where they went wrong.

In addition to his rich and full life with his family, Newton has been an active Moose member since 1920, the longest tenure of any member. He is also a devoted member of the St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church of Lomita.

Mr. Speaker, on this most special occasion, my wife, Lee joins me in congratulating Mr. Newton Mazzola for reaching this momentous milestone, his 100th birthday. We wish Newton, his children, seven grandchildren, ten great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren all the best in the years to come. Happy 100th birthday, Newton.

BAY AREA COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews formed to take up what was an unpopular cause and seemed to be an unwinnable fight—securing freedom and human rights for Soviet Jews. My wife, Annette, and I share great admiration for the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews, a group of dedicated men and women with whom we have worked so closely over the last two decades.

This year as we celebrate the Bay Area Council's 25th anniversary by remembering the contributions this group has made to protect Soviet Jews, we also mark the 80th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg, a hero who swept down into Nazi-ruled Budapest and saved 100,000 Jews from unspeakable horrors.

At the end of World War II, Wallenberg was taken into Soviet custody, despite being a Swedish diplomat. Evidence that he was still languishing in Soviet prisons existed as late as 1981, although Soviet officials claimed that he had died decades earlier.

My wife Annette and I are among those who who would have perished were it not for the compassion and courage of Raoul Wallenberg. When we began our efforts in the United States to fight on behalf of this great hero, the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews was the only group willing to join us.

To the council, Wallenberg was not just another individual thrown into the gulags and never heard from again. No one was. Although we never were able to bring Raoul Wallenberg to freedom, we have sought to keep alive his commitment to rescuing Jews at a time the rest of the world was blind and deaf to their plight and suffering.

Thanks to the dedication and determination of the council and our efforts together, countless individuals have escaped their daily hell and have emigrated to regions where they can live freely. Each time Annette and I went to the Soviet Union, the Bay Area Council of Soviet Jews supplied us with the names, case histories, and background information that allowed us to do everything in our power to

bring justice for these individuals and their families.

In addition, with the support and advocacy of the council, I wrote letters to the Soviet General Secretary appealing for the release of specific political prisoners and a wholesale end to human and civil rights abuses. The emigration of Soviet Jews is a miracle most of us never thought would happen in our lifetime. Humanity owes a great debt to the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews.

In the early 1980's, the bay area council helped organize missions for Members of Congress to visit Jewish families in the Soviet Union. During that time, the possession of a Congressman's business card could serve as the only means of protection that a Soviet Jewish family has against harassment and intimidation.

Annette and I, along with Congressman JOHN PORTER and his wife Kathryn, visited several Soviet Jewish families and witnessed the appalling conditions in which they lived constantly under the threat of persecution. It was following one of these visits that Congressman JOHN PORTER and I agreed to form the Congressional Human Rights Caucus.

In its early years, the caucus was an informal group of Members of Congress dedicated to improving the plight of Soviet Jews. Today, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus is a bipartisan organization in the U.S. Congress consisting of over half the Members of the House of Representatives and working on behalf of victims of human rights abuses all over the world.

The bay area council's pledge to Soviet Jews provided the impetus for the establishment and subsequent activities of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus.

The perseverance and relentless ideals of the council have come to fruition in the last few years. The council has helped establish offices similar to their own within the new countries that make up the former Soviet Union.

These offices in the newly emerging democracies are helping to provide the necessary protection and support for Soviet Jews, working to bring an end to anti-Semitic acts in the region, and promoting the adoption of laws based on the protection of fundamental human rights. These initiatives will have a lasting effect on future generations and form the cornerstone for a society based on protecting human rights and building a stable democracy.

When men and women come together out of concern for others, as the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews has done for 25 years, the world sees that a few individuals can make a difference, that great obstacles can be overcome, and that hope prevails.

Mr. Speaker, Annette and I commend the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews for the excellent work the organization has completed and we join in the celebration of this 25th anniversary. We look forward to continuing to work closely together in the future and to ensuring that the legacy of human rights remains our guiding principle.

CELEBRATING THE HOLSEY TEMPLE'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the inspirational works of the Holsey Temple of Philadelphia, PA, which held its 100th anniversary celebration on June 26, 1992.

Holsey Temple's proud history began in 1889 when Wilson Coleman came from Halifax, VA to Philadelphia. Finding no active Christian Methodist Episcopal church, he immediately set about organizing prayer meetings in various homes in the Nicetown section of Philadelphia. Then in 1892 these meetings moved in Staub Hall and became the Holsey Temple Mission and was received into the CME Church under Bishop Lucius H. Holsey. The next few years saw that struggling mission move from Staub Hall to Friendship and Patterson Halls in Tioga and Nicetown.

Under the pastorate of Rev. J.S. Scott, the land on Hunting Park was purchased. During the pastorate of Rev. J.W.P. Leewood, the basement was built. Here were housed the Sunday school, dining room, kitchen, office, choir room, and restrooms. The Holsey Temple and its congregation continued to grow under the guidance of the many fine pastors who served admirably. The Temple's current location at 5305 Germantown Avenue was purchased and the colonial edifice was constructed under the pastorate of Dr. James Arthur Jones.

Since 1892, the temple's charter members struggled to pave a path for the growth of the church and their descendants. They passed on the baton of faith, knowing that God had provided a wide variety of gifts and talents to his people to build the whole body of faith. As the Holsey Temple celebrates its 100th anniversary, the congregation looks back on the many bishops, presiding elders, pastors, and lay persons who made supreme sacrifices to keep the torch aglow. As they celebrate 100 years of worship, evangelism, study, mission, and fellowship, they give thanks to Almighty God for all He has done in their lives and the lives of the many sainted souls who have gone before them.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL J. FOERSTER

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a young man from my home county of Rockwall, TX, Mr. Paul J. Foerster.

Last week at the Olympics in Barcelona, Spain, Paul and his teammate, Stephen Bourdow, won a silver medal in sailing. Paul and Steve sailed in the Flying Dutchman classification—known as the "formula one" racing of sailing. This type of sailing—which is done on a 19'10" 364-pound dinghy—requires intel-

ligence, strength, expertise, and gentle persuasion. Paul and Stephen combined the best of these skills to compete against teams from 23 other nations and bring home a silver medal.

This silver medal—although outstanding by itself—is just one victory in a long string of wins for Paul and Steve. These two young men were competitors in collegiate sailing and have been sailing together as partners since 1990. In 1991 and 1992 they were world champions in their class.

Paul has been sailing since he was 13 years old. He boasts a long list of first-place wins in European races, national championships, and Olympic-class regattas. Last year he was named one of the International Yachting Racing Union Sailing Union's best performers.

In addition to being an outstanding athlete, Paul is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin where he obtained a bachelor of science degree in aerospace engineering. He has been participating in the Olympic Job Opportunities Program where he has been working as an engineer and training 20 hours per week for the Olympics.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Paul Foerster in Congress. He is an outstanding young man, as are all of our Olympic athletes. The founder of the modern Olympics wrote a creed for the games in which he said, in essence, that the prize does not belong to the medal winners but to the participants. That is true. All of our Olympians are victors. They represented our Nation well. But Paul and Steve's silver medal in sailing makes us even prouder of them. I know that Paul's family and friends are equally proud of his accomplishments, and I congratulate him on his silver medal.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of Paul and the other fine young athletes who competed under the flag of the United States of America.

A TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC MEDALIST KEVIN MAHANEY

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in paying tribute to Kevin Mahaney of Bangor, ME. Kevin is a silver medalist member of the U.S. Olympic Sailing Team. On behalf of the people of the Second District of Maine, I would like to congratulate Kevin for his outstanding achievement in the 1992 summer Olympics.

Kevin demonstrated one of the highest levels of athletic achievement by making the Olympic team. He proudly represented America in the gathering of the world's greatest athletes. However, Kevin rose to the calling that few hear, he won an Olympic medal. In doing so, Kevin proved himself not only as one of the finest American athletes, but rather as one of the finest athletes in the world.

Kevin Mahaney carried on the proud American tradition of excellence in sailing by winning a silver medal for the United States in

yachting's Soling class. Kevin has been sailing for over 12 years and his hard work and dedication has put him at the peak of the international sailing world. Kevin has a history of prize winning performances on the way to the Olympics, earlier this year he and his crew sailed the *Exxon* to victory at the world championships. He has been training for the Barcelona Olympics since 1984 and this Olympic medal is evidence of the skill of a master in his field. Through arduous work and an indomitable Olympic spirit, Kevin has made all of Maine, family and friends, very proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in commending Kevin and wishing him great success in the future. He truly exemplifies the Olympic ideal as an outstanding model of hard work and achievement. This combination made Kevin a winner in Barcelona and for that he deserves our highest praise and respect.

PERSIAN GULF WAR VETERANS REGISTRY ACT

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and a number of my colleagues, I am introducing a bill today, the Persian Gulf War Veterans Registry Act.

This bill would require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a registry program to gather and maintain information regarding the health status of Persian Gulf veterans.

Under the bill, pertinent information regarding individual Persian Gulf veterans, including the circumstances of their service in the Persian Gulf, as well as their health status, would be maintained by the VA. They would also be provided complete physical and mental examinations with appropriate followups and consultations so that the results can be explained to each veteran.

It is vital that we move quickly on this bill so that we can keep a careful watch over this group of veterans. If we have learned anything through our experience with prior wars, it is that we must not fail to maintain a basis for addressing their future health problems if they should arise.

In conjunction with this bill, I want my colleagues to know that I have scheduled a hearing on September 16 on the possible health risks faced by veterans who served in the Persian Gulf during the war. We will invite witnesses representing the VA, DOD, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Energy, the EPA, and representatives of units that served in the gulf.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO POLICE OFFICER DALE EDWARD SAAS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, August 28, 1992, the Los Angeles Police De-

partment will honor the service retirement of one of its finest officers, policeman Dale Edward Saas. It is with pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this dedicated individual who has served our community with great distinction.

Born February 28, 1940, in Olean, NY, Dale moved to Compton, CA, in August 1952 with his family. He attended local schools, graduating in 1958 from Compton High School. It was while attending Compton High that he met his lovely wife of 34 years, Barbara.

Following high school graduation, Dale entered the work force as a printer for the Compton Herald American Newspaper. He remained with the newspaper until he joined the Los Angeles Police Department on January 30, 1967.

Dale's career with the LAPD has been an exciting and often dangerous one. He was involved in peace keeping efforts during the riots of 1968 and 1992. In 1984, he was assigned to the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles. Throughout his tenure with the department, Dale has been instrumental in establishing projects that unite the LAPD with the community. He has been a part of the Pioneers of the Neighborhood Watch Program and Policing Program. In 1989, Officer Saas became associated with the Senior Lead Office, participating in many school functions, street fairs, parades, and public meetings.

Mr. Speaker, policeman Dale Edward Saas' record of service to our community is admirable. Dale typifies all that is good about the Los Angeles Police Department.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Officer Dale Edward Saas. We wish Dale and his wife, Barbara, all the best in the years to come. We also hope that Dale will have many more years of exceptional fishing.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS AND BEVERLY KRAMER

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be able to recognize and congratulate Dennis and Beverly Kramer on winning the IGA Retailer of the Year award.

Dennis and Beverly Kramer, owners of Kramer's IGA in Abbotsford, WI, were selected for this award, the highest honor within the IGA system, from a large pool of nearly 4,000 IGA retailers around the world because of their personal concern, commitment to their community, and their determination to overcome adversity and devastating setbacks.

In 1982, a fire swept through their IGA store, burning it to the ground. However, this tragedy only inspired them to build again. And they did, building a bigger store and doubling their sales in the last 5 years.

This husband and wife team truly represent the American dream with their spirit and entrepreneurial perseverance. They not only give the best of themselves to their employees and customers, but also to their entire community with their involvement with the Chamber of Commerce, the Cub Scouts, among other community activities.

SALUTING THE SOUTH PHILADELPHIA REVIEW-CHRONICLE, THE BEST OF PHILLY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of the fine community newspapers in my congressional district in Philadelphia, the South Philadelphia Review Chronicle.

This month, our Philadelphia Magazine had the wisdom to honor the Review as the best community newspaper in Philadelphia, sharing the limelight with a community newspaper in the district of my colleague LUCIEN BLACKWELL, the Chestnut Hill Local.

As my colleagues know, community newspapers have incredible influence in our districts. Some neighborhood newspapers merely run press releases from local merchants and important announcements about births, graduations, and other family events. Not so for many neighborhood newspapers in my district.

I am lucky to have a number of neighborhood newspapers which cover events and issues as aggressively as the daily newspapers. I am sure the competition for this Philadelphia Magazine award was stiff, because so many of our neighborhood newspapers do such a great job. The South Philadelphia Review Chronicle is one of the best. They keep their many readers, including myself, aware of important issues affecting my constituents. I applaud the Review, its reporters, its brand-new editor Frank Lewis, and most importantly its publisher, Anthony Clifton.

Congratulations for keeping the first amendment alive and well in our neighborhoods.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ISADORE ROOSTH

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great man from my district, Mr. Isadore Roosth. Isadore passed away Wednesday, July 29, leaving a void that may never be filled.

The newspapers of east Texas carried stories about his death. They described his numerous business ventures—he was an oilman and an investor. But even more important than how he earned his money was how he gave it away. The newspaper articles described him as a philanthropist. But even that word—with all of its connotations of giving and good deeds—cannot adequately describe Isadore Roosth.

Isadore was the son of Russian immigrants. His father cofounded Roosth and Genecov Production Co. in 1934. After attending Tyler Junior College and graduating from Texas A&M with a degree in chemical engineering, he served in the U.S. Army. Following service in World War II, Isadore came home to Tyler. It was there in that quiet little community in east Texas that Isadore Roosth began the tra-

dition of giving and goodness that established him as a giant among men.

Isadore gave freely, not only of his money, but of his time and energy. It would be impossible to know the number of young people Isadore sent to college, the number of people he helped who were down on their luck. Even the long list of boards he served on and activities he was involved in cannot fully express the amount of good he accomplished.

Isadore served on the board of directors of People Attempting to Help, the East Texas Regional Food Bank, American Heart Association, University Park Hospital, East Texas Regional Health Services, University Cancer Foundation at M.D. Anderson, Mother Frances Hospital Board, east Texas regional health facilities, and the Texas Society to Prevent Blindness.

He also served as a board member of the United Way, the Texas Rose Festival, the Tyler Chamber of Commerce, the East Texas Fair Association, the University of Texas at Tyler Foundation and Development Board, Goodwill Industries, Junior Achievement, and the Kilgore College Institute for the Protection of Children and Adults.

Also, Isadore was an active member and past president of Congregation Ahaveth Achim. He was the past president of the Tyler chapter of B'nai B'rith, and a former board member of the Advisory Council of the United Synagogues of America and the Dallas Home for Jewish Aged. While loyal, devoted, and supportive of his own faith, his goodness and generosity was experienced by other charities and denominations.

Mr. Speaker, Isadore Roosth was a man of faith, of integrity, of compassion, and above all, a man of action. His legacy lies, not in the words he spoke or even in the awards he received, but in his deeds. I am proud to have called him my friend. He was friend to all—to Presidents and Governors, to doctors and bankers. But most importantly, he was a friend to those in need.

Isadore Roosth was kind to us all—Christian, Jew, black, and white. And he has left a legacy for us all—a model of generosity for us to strive for. He will be missed by his family—his four brothers, his son and four daughters and his granddaughters. He will be missed by his friends. He will be missed by those who never knew him yet benefited from his kindness. I will miss Isadore even more than I can express—the good he did, the kindness in his eyes, and his valued guidance.

Yes, Isadore Roosth will be missed. But he will not be forgotten. His 79 years on earth will be remembered for many more years to come as years of fruitful living which were dedicated to the betterment of his fellow man.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD T. RYCROFT

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, western New York was saddened recently by the news of the death of Ronald T. Rycroft, 49, a dedicated leader in the human services and community health field.

Mr. Rycroft, whom I knew through his service on the board of the Community Commission on Alcohol and Substance Abuse in Erie County, was stricken while hiking on trails in the Adirondack Mountains.

Marguerite T. Saunders, Commissioner of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, issued the following statement:

Ron Rycroft was a friend and colleague who was one of the leaders in the State's efforts to help alcoholic persons and their families.

As the president of the Association of Alcohol Recovery Care Homes [AARCH] and the Unified Alcoholism Constituency of New York State [UACNYS], he worked tirelessly to establish and improve community residences and services for recovering persons. His dedication will continue to inspire all of us working in this field.

The following article, which appeared August 2 in the Buffalo News, detailed Mr. Rycroft's accomplishments and services to our community:

RONALD T. RYCROFT, HUMAN SERVICES WORKER

Services for Ronald T. Rycroft, 49, an administrator for Buffalo area human services programs and a counselor in community mental health programs for more than 30 years, will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday, in the Ontario Street United Methodist Church, at the corner of Ontario and Tonawanda streets.

Rycroft, the executive director of the Friends of Cazenovia Manor, a resident program for substance abuse recovery, with locations in Buffalo and Eden, died Thursday (July 30, 1992) when he was stricken while hiking on trails in the Adirondack High Peaks.

Rycroft was born in Gowanda and lived most of his life in Buffalo before moving to Pike in 1984. He received his bachelor of Arts in political science from West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1964 and his masters of management in substance abuse administration June 20, 1992, from Lesley College in Cambridge, Mass.

During his early college years, Rycroft was involved in the civil rights movement and marched with Dr. Martin Luther King in Alabama.

He worked in the human services and community mental health field for most of his career, beginning as a counselor for outreach programs in Orchard Park, East Aurora and other areas in Erie County. Rycroft began working in administration in 1971 as a director/counselor at the Free Port Drop-In Center. He also served as a manager for the Lake Shore Mental Health Association, and as a director and counselor at the Orchard Park Help Center.

Formerly executive director of the Hope Organization, Rycroft stayed with that organization as it merged into the Northwest Buffalo Community Center. He became executive director for the center. Since 1983 he had been executive director of the Friends of Cazenovia Manor and a certified alcoholism counselor. He was also president of the Unified Alcoholism Constituency of New York State and chairman of the Erie County Committee of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Professionals.

Rycroft was formerly a member of the Letchworth Central School Board and was a lay leader at their Hume United Methodist Church, a United Methodist lay speaker and president of the Association of Alcohol Recovery Care Homes of New York.

Rycroft's work with human services programs and people dates back to his high school and college days, and he received many awards over the years for his service including the God and Country Award from the Boy Scouts of America, the John W. Pontius Award from the YMCA, the 1988 Gus Varga Memorial Award from the Northwest Buffalo Community Center and the 1989 Service to Alcoholism Recovery and Alcoholism Community Residence Award. He also received the 1983 Northwest Buffalo Community Development Corporation Citizen of the Year Award.

An avid bird-watcher, naturalist, hiker and backpacker, Rycroft was in the process of completing his goal of climbing the 46 highest mountains in Adirondack Park to earn membership in the Adirondack 46ers when he died.

Burial will be at 3 p.m., Wednesday, in Pike Cemetery in Pike.

Surviving are his wife, Carol J. Rycroft; a daughter, Melissa E.; and a son, Thomas R., all of Pike; his mother, Eleanor L.; two sisters, Elaine R. Cheney of Portage, Ind., and Joane M. Burton of Williamsville; and two brothers, Kenneth B. of Elkins, W.Va., and Herbert E. of Ithaca.

A TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC MEDALIST MICHAEL POULIN

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Michael Poulin of Fairfield, ME. Michael is a bronze medalist member of the U.S. Olympic Equestrian Team. His accomplishments have been a great source of joy and celebration for the residents of Fairfield, ME. On behalf of the people of the Second District of Maine, I would like to take this opportunity to applaud Michael for his outstanding performance in the 1992 summer Olympics.

Michael Poulin has a long and accomplished history of equestrian excellence. He is a three-time U.S. Equestrian Team National Champion. It is no wonder he continued his success by not only making the U.S. Olympic team, but also by winning an Olympic medal. In doing so, Michael rose above the gathering of the world's finest athletes to prove himself as an elite of the elite.

Michael Poulin made history in Barcelona as a member of only the second U.S. Olympic team ever to win an Olympic dressage medal in the 96-year history of the summer Olympics. Michael's contribution to the team's medal was invaluable and his responsibilities immense. He contributed to his team's medal not only as an expert rider but also as a professional trainer of his own horse—Graf George—and an expert coach to one of his teammates. As an Olympian Michael Poulin has lived up to the very highest ideals of the Olympic tradition and has made all of Maine very proud, especially his wife Sharon and their four children and friends, very proud.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in saluting Michael. His Olympic achievement, his inherent dedication to the sport, and leadership are a model and inspiration to each and every one of us.

TAX PROVISION RELATING TO 1988 DEALS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address my colleagues on the recent decisions of the U.S. Claims Court concerning goodwill and the message those decisions carry regarding future legislative activity on the part of Congress. The Claims Court has now taken the position on a number of occasions that the goodwill provisions of FIRREA constituted a breach of contract for which the government may be held liable to those who acquired thrift institutions in the early 1980's. According to the court, FIRREA's requirements requiring fast write-offs from capital of thrift institution goodwill accounts contravened early assurances from the government that lengthy write-off periods would be permitted. The potential resulting liability of the Government is extensive.

The decisions have significance going far beyond the question of goodwill. In particular, they bear directly on a proposal now contained in H.R. 11 that will be an issue in the tax bill conference scheduled to convene in September. The proposal involves the sale by the Government of numerous thrift institutions at the close of 1988—the so-called 1988 deals. The provision would deny retroactively certain deductions that were promised to the acquirers of thrift institutions in those deals.

The deals are highly unpopular at this time. It is generally accepted—and I share this view—that they allowed some of the acquirers to profit at the expense of the Government and, ultimately, the taxpayer. As a result, it is entirely appropriate for the Government to make use of all legitimate means to reduce the costs of these deals to the public. Yet the proposal in question goes beyond the bounds of legitimacy.

Under the proposal, a thrift acquirer would be denied deductions for losses incurred on the sale of certain thrift assets if the FSLIC reimbursed the acquirer for the losses involved. Since the FSLIC payments are not includable as income, it is argued that the tax benefit associated with the deduction is excessive. The deduction would be denied, therefore, as a matter of tax policy.

The problem with the approach, however, is that the change in the law is made retroactive to transactions entered into in 1988. Yet many of the acquirers—including those who have not profited excessively—entered into those transactions only because of the tax benefits involved. Although they sought cash for their participation, they received instead assurances by the IRS that they would be entitled to these benefits. To withdraw the benefits under these circumstances seems egregiously unfair.

I have been particularly concerned about the conduct of the Treasury Department in this matter. It is notable that the same agency that provided the assurances needed to entice the acquirers to participate in the transactions has now urged the Congress to clarify the law so as to undermine those assurances. I have expressed myself on this point to Secretary

Brady in a letter that the Department has already made public. The following is a copy of my letter to Secretary Brady.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS,
Washington, DC, July 22, 1992.

Hon. NICHOLAS F. BRADY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with regard to proposed legislation, which I understand the Treasury Department supports, that would revoke certain tax deductions that were previously authorized to acquirers of troubled thrift institutions. The deductions are for FSLIC-reimbursed losses associated with the sale of thrift assets acquired in the so-called "88 deals." It is my understanding that the IRS assured the acquirers in 1988, orally and in writing, that the losses would in fact be deductible, and that the anticipated deductions were a significant factor in persuading the acquirers to take the troubled institutions.

If this is so, the decision of the Treasury to support the legislation in question strikes me as unfortunate, to say the least. No matter what revenue considerations are at stake, I find it difficult to understand how much inconsistent conduct on the part of a government agency can be justified. The acquirers relied in good faith on the representations, oral and written, of government officials, only to see the agency involved not only reverse its position on the matter but urge the Congress to "clarify" an interpretation of the law that is directly at odds with the agency's representations. Such actions can serve only to undermine respect for government and to discourage future business dealings by the private sector with government agencies.

If I have misunderstood any aspect of this matter, I would be delighted to have the benefit of your advice to that effect. Otherwise, I sincerely hope you will reverse the Department's position on this issue and actively oppose the legislation in question. Since from all indications the legislation will be before the Senate Finance Committee next Tuesday, I would very much appreciate your immediate attention to this matter. You have always been reasonable in the past in your approach to difficult issues, and I am confident that you will be so again as you confront the issue at hand.

With best wishes for you, I am

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL HUBBARD

Chairman, Subcommittee on General
Oversight and Investigations.

Mr. Speaker, the Claims Court cases provide a persuasive reason for the tax bill conferees to reconsider the proposal in question. The fact situations of those cases and the tax proposal at issue bear striking similarities. As with the goodwill legislation considered by the cases, the proposal would have the effect of revoking assurances provided by Government officials. Moreover, the assurances to be revoked again constitute a major part of the consideration that was provided to those engaging in Government-sponsored transactions. That is not to say that the situations are comparable in all respects. They are similar enough, however, to merit concern over the question of potential Government liability.

For that reason and others already discussed, I urge the House-Senate conferees to study this issue carefully in September.

CREDIT UNIONS REMAIN STRONG AND HEALTHY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the success of one of this Nation's most important types of financial institutions, institutions owned by and dedicated to serving America's middle and working classes—credit unions.

In testifying before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs 2 weeks ago, Hon. Roger W. Jepsen, Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration [NCUA], reported that America's credit unions remain strong and healthy, prospering in 1991 despite the tough economic climate and declining interest rates. In addition, Mr. Jepsen pointed out that the NCUA is well positioned to detect any emerging problems, and that the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, the Federal fund that insures credit union depositors, is well capitalized, with reserves reflecting anticipated economic conditions.

Loan delinquencies declined from 1.7 to 1.6 percent, the lowest rate ever; capital growth increased from 8.2 percent in 1990, to 8.5 percent in 1991; and allowances for loan losses increased a significant 40.9 percent. Preliminary indications for the first half of 1992 show that credit union earnings have increased 20 percent, capital is increasing at about 12 percent, and savings growth has reached an annualized rate of approximately 16 percent. Turning to the insurance fund, costs to date are less than projected, with 1992 losses projected at well below last year's number. The Share Insurance Fund's net income in 1991 totaled \$4.1 million, the fund's 20th consecutive profitable year.

In reviewing these outstanding financial statistics, it is important to remember that credit unions are not-for-profit organizations that provide services and credit to their members, who are individuals with a common bond. They are democratically based organizations with each member having an equal vote on the structure and operation of their credit union.

Credit unions give people who might otherwise go without financial assistance a place to save and borrow. Just as importantly, credit unions are a place where members may receive the financial counseling necessary for them to take advantage of opportunities to change their economic situation for the better.

The figures above show that credit unions are doing something right. They are meeting the needs of their members, who include teachers, factory workers, soldiers, and Government workers. It is especially gratifying to know that such a successful industry is fueled by ordinary Americans who work hard for their money—small borrowers, people needing a home mortgage loan, or people wanting to save for retirement—and not by corporations and big investors. Credit unions have avoided many of the mistakes of the savings and loan and banking industries. These industries perhaps should take a look at credit unions, and emulate some of their techniques in steering a straight course through this Nation's economically trouble seas.

I have been an ardent supporter of credit unions throughout my career. Again, I rise in praise of the credit union industry for its continued strength and success.

INTRODUCTION OF INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to reauthorize for 5 years the independent counsel statute. This law has been in effect since the post-Watergate days of the late 1970's and by now has shown some signs of wear that have highlighted certain shortcomings that need to be rectified.

The most important defect of the law is that it does not cover Members of Congress in a meaningful way. My proposal does. Under my proposed legislation, whenever the Attorney General receives specific and credible information of criminal wrongdoing by a Congressman or Senator he must initiate a preliminary investigation, just as he is required to do for a host of executive branch officials and even certain private individuals.

Mr. Speaker, it is sad to have to admit this, but the American people have justified misgivings about whether their elected Representatives have placed themselves above the law. The independent counsel statute was the outgrowth of scandal within the executive branch, but within the last few years scandal within the legislative branch has given rise to widespread disquiet that can only be dispelled by adding coverage—and I don't mean discretionary coverage—of Congress to the statute. Americans must be assured that laws will be applied against powerful members of the legislative branch without fear or favor—despite the fact that these members control executive branch appropriations and can in many other ways influence how they are treated. Even if the question is only one of perception, the perception of how equally the criminal laws of this country are applied is as important as its reality.

In addition, my proposed legislation makes some needed changes to insure that the statute operates more effectively by bolstering the accountability of independent counsels. Under my proposal, independent counsel must apply for reappointment every 2 years, they must file annual reports with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees and if the statute itself expires, independent counsels would no longer be able to continue themselves in office indefinitely by merely declaring their work was unfinished.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is absolutely necessary if we are to retain the faith of the American people.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES W. BROWN, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, James W. Brown, Jr., publisher of the Cass County Democrat-Missourian for 30 years, will be honored in September when he will be inducted into the Missouri Newspaper Hall of Fame. I congratulate him for his outstanding work in the newspaper publishing industry.

Brown, a graduate from the University of Missouri School of Journalism, first owned and operated the Willow Springs News and held the office of postmaster in Willow Springs, MO, before moving to Harrisonville with his wife, Wanda. Brown combined the Democrat-Missourian newspaper and the Cass County Shopper into a modern operation, installing a six-unit Goss press and the latest typesetting equipment, making the Democrat-Missourian into one of the State's strongest weekly newspapers.

Brown served as president of the Missouri Press Association in 1963. In 1973, he received a Missouri School of Journalism Honor Medal. An outstanding citizen, he has been active in State politics, business, and civic and professional organizations for many years. He retired in 1985 after 30 years at the Democrat-Missourian.

James Brown continues to reflect the best of the newspaper industry as he is inducted into the Missouri Newspaper Hall of Fame. I congratulate him on his award.

THE PERSIAN GULF HEALTH REGISTRY ACT

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced H.R. 5832, the Persian Gulf Health Registry Act, in order to track and identify the short- and long-term health consequences of serving in Persian Gulf war.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, servicemembers were exposed to a variety of toxic substances and parasitic diseases whose effects are not fully understood.

Far too many Persian Gulf veterans have already reported health problems. Within the past year, researchers and veterans' groups have documented over 200 cases of Desert Storm war veterans who have reported unexpected health problems, including leishmaniasis, chronic fatigue, weight loss, muscle weakness, and lung ailments. Furthermore, medical researchers say that these health problems could stem from exposure to toxic fumes caused by the Kuwaiti oil fires and burning trash, experimental drugs administered by the Department of Defense, and other toxins and diseases indigenous to the gulf region.

Throughout the past 50 years, veterans have suffered because our Government has

repeatedly failed to acknowledge its actions and responsibility. We cannot allow history to repeat itself. While the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Army have publicly addressed this matter, their proposals have fallen far short of what is needed. As Members of Congress, we must ensure that Persian Gulf veterans are equipped to fight any illness that their service might have caused, rather than having to combat the Department's of Defense and Veterans Affairs.

Our bill goes far beyond the executive branch's proposal. Their proposals simply focus on discharged personnel and relies largely upon existing research. Our bill, however, also includes children and active-duty servicemembers and requires the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a longitudinal study. Specifically, the bill would create a registry to identify and track any adverse health problems reported by Persian Gulf war veterans and their children as well as mandating a 50-year longitudinal study on the health effects of service in the Persian Gulf war.

Show that you care about our veterans and their children, support the Persian Gulf War Health Registry Act.

LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE THE WOUNDED KNEE BATTLE SITE INTO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce legislation that will incorporate the Wounded Knee battle site in South Dakota into the National Park Service.

This long overdue measure comes during the "National Year of Reconciliation" between the Indian and non-Indian communities.

This bill is the product of much dialog, negotiation, and compromise and I would like to thank all of the people who worked hard to get us to this point. As a member of the House Interior Committee, the committee with primary jurisdiction over Indian issues and over the National Park Service, I look forward to committee hearings in which all groups can comment and critique the bill. I appreciate that there are groups in South Dakota that hold differing views on what actually should be done to recognize the historical events at Wounded Knee, and it's my conviction and hope that a general consensus can be arrived at by all parties involved. I welcome suggestions and comments from all parties, and I fully recognize that if this project goes forward, it must be the product of the Indian community itself, and not something imposed from Washington.

This bill is not about blame and accusations. Rather, we are here today because it is time to try to honor those who died at Wounded Knee and create opportunity for a new generation of Indian leaders.

LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A WETLANDS POLICY CENTER

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to establish a Wetlands Policy Center in Brownsville, TX.

The purpose of this legislation is to develop an innovative, cooperative approach to the preservation, restoration and study of wetlands. In a move to great generosity and community spirit, the Port of Brownsville has agreed to make available over 7,000 acres of wetlands property for wetlands research, education, and policy program activities. This Wetlands Center is designed to attract scholars, experts, environmental interests, Federal agencies, businessmen, and economists to enhance our understanding and preservation of wetlands. Although the initial focus of the Center will be south Texas wetlands, it is envisioned that the Center will ultimately become a truly international program for wetlands research involving interests from the world over. Furthermore, it is envisioned that this Center will become a prototype for the development of graduate degree and career opportunities in the environmental sciences for Hispanics and other minorities in the United States.

The Center will be operated and maintained by the Port of Brownsville and a consortium of institutions of higher education, chaired by the University of Texas at Brownsville. The Center would be overseen by a board of directors co-chaired by the Port of Brownsville, the University of Texas at Brownsville, and a designee of the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Members of the board will be chosen by the co-chairs, and, as envisioned, will include representatives from all institutions of higher learning participating in the consortium and representatives of interested Federal agencies.

This Wetlands Center will be a unique regional and national asset. It may be the only Center in the world where researchers, scientists, and students will be permitted to conduct actual, applied research techniques on actual wetlands property contiguous to a heavy industrial enterprise. This will provide a unique opportunity for the country to focus on new technologies and approaches on the issue of wetlands and our national effort to both understand and protect them. Furthermore, this Center will help provide educational avenues for minority students to pursue careers in environmental protection, science and engineering. By supporting wetlands research, we not only preserve sensitive ecological habitats, but we encourage academic learning in this important area of study.

Lastly, I want to recognize the Port of Brownsville for their generosity and foresight in recognizing the value of this property and for utilizing this land in such a unique way.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OLD WEST GUNFIGHTING TEAMS, INC.

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding service of the National Association of Old West Gunfighting Teams, Inc. This organization, established in 1983, is dedicated to the preservation of the traditions of the Old West and deserves our commemoration.

Boasting a membership of over 1,500 individuals divided into 40 teams, the Old West Gunfighters hold an annual round-up championship competition for thousands of spectators. Wearing authentic costumes of the period, the gunfighters re-enact shootouts and entertain the crowd with comedy skits.

This year, their annual competition is in San Diego, CA. For the first time, they are donating some of the proceeds of this event to our local chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation. With a high expected turnout, the competition promises to be a resounding success.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure you'll agree that it is inspiring to see individuals dedicated to the remembrance of one of our Nation's greatest eras. This dedication, along with their noble sense of charity, is a shining example of what it means to be an American.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 4848

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in an effort to highlight a growing problem facing millions of American families, the need for affordable, quality long-term health care and to urge all my colleagues who share this concern to support an important bill, H.R. 4848.

Long-term health care has become a pervasive issue in this country as the number of elderly Americans continues to rise. It is estimated that by the year 2020 the elderly will comprise approximately 20 percent of the U.S. population; this translates to one in five Americans. Forty-three percent of those will eventually need nursing home care at an impoverishing cost of at least \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year.

It is often the children of elderly parents who are faced with the difficult decision to place a parent in a nursing home or provide them with around-the-clock services at home. Along with these decisions comes a myriad of private and often misleading insurance policies, spurring the need for more consistent and uniform standards of coverage to guarantee that investments in long-term care will be protected.

One of the most widespread problems currently facing consumers is the lack of uniform definitions regarding eligibility and the services to be provided, making it difficult to compare policies and assess coverage. Some consumers buy policies mandating that nursing homes

maintain a daily medical record for each of their patients, only later to find that they may have difficulty in locating a nursing home that will actually provide this service. Other policies require facilities to provide 24-hour nursing services by a registered nurse, also not necessarily provided.

Eligibility, probably the most important provision in a long-term care policy, has been defined by some insurance companies to include only those persons requiring medically necessary care. This narrow definition excludes those who are in need of custodial or home health care, the type most often sought by children of elderly parents. Eligibility has also been determined by the inability to perform activities of daily living, but policies fail to describe guidelines used to determine the degree of impairment necessary to qualify.

Furthermore, under current standards, consumers risk unpredictable premium increases which may force them to cancel the policy and forfeit money they have invested in premiums. Insurance companies should allow policyholders to recover these reserves to lessen their financial losses.

In light of these inconsistent standards, we should turn our focus to Federal legislation to provide improved consumer protection in this complex, rapidly growing market. As the Ford Foundation Project on Social Welfare and the American Future has noted, "there is something fundamentally wrong with a system in which people must impoverish themselves to find even minimally decent care in their final years."

Two of our colleagues, Representatives HENRY WAXMAN and RICHARD GEPHARDT, have attempted to deal with some of the inadequacies of current private policies through the proposed bill, H.R. 4848, the Long-term Care Family Security Act of 1992. This bill not only gives Americans the opportunity to get the long-term care they need, it enables them to choose the setting in which to receive the care—either in the home, or a long-term care facility. Through these improved standards, the elderly will have the chance to obtain health services without impoverishing themselves, without burdening their families, and without living in fear of not being able to afford needed care.

This significant legislation deserves our full support as it marks a critical step forward in forging the ongoing debate on health care in this country. Most importantly, it recognizes and responds to the long-term needs of the middle class and must be considered a crucial piece of the health care reform puzzle.

THE BOSNIAN TRAGEDY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I sent a letter to Secretary Baker about the events occurring in the former territory of Yugoslavia. I would like to insert this letter in the RECORD, and urge my colleagues to do all that is necessary to end these horrible human rights abuses.

DEAR SECRETARY BAKER: I am deeply and profoundly troubled by reports of concentration camps in parts of Bosnia occupied by Serbian forces, and possibly elsewhere in areas of former Yugoslavia. I know you are doing all that you can to ascertain whether these reports are correct. Nevertheless, I am chilled by the news that our European allies, notably Britain and France, are taking a hands-off policy. It is extremely distressing to hear the phrase "ethnic cleansing" applied to an operation of deportation, confiscation, and possibly torture and murder, while the rest of the world looks the other way. Ethnic cleansing is nothing but a thinly veiled term for genocide.

The parallel with World War II is too close to justify any substantial delay in using the united force of the international community to stop whatever activity of this kind is taking place. When I hear of the need to take some time to verify the reports, I am reminded of a time—fifty years ago—in which the United States received a report about plans by Germany to commit horrible atrocities against the Jews which we know, in fact, happened. The world, including the United States and the leaders of the United States, turned their backs on the unspeakable suffering in Nazi Germany, and that should not happen again, Mr. Secretary.

We must be no less vigilant in taking action against mass deportation, confiscation, and, if true, extermination, because the victims are Moslem than we would if they were of any other faith. Nor should we withhold from urging action because the situation is in Europe, with little direct likelihood of affecting the directly affected, whenever inhumane treatment of an entire people based on their race or ethnic origin surfaces in the world. It may well be preferable to urge Europe or the United Nations to act first. But if they don't, we should. The same arguments against U.S. involvement were used during the late 1930's, and Europe and the League of Nations did not act. Remaining silent will only be an open invitation to those forces to continue their ethnic cleansing.

Mr. Secretary—please—use the means at our country's disposal to gain access to these camps, and determine exactly what is going on there, and stop any and all human rights abuses. Bring the matter at once to the Security Council. They may vote to support our taking steps, they may even vote to join them. But please, wait no longer.

Best regards,

Congressman TOM CAMPBELL.

JACKSONVILLE, IL, FINEST

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the dedicated public service of one of my constituents, JoeAnna Caldwell.

Mrs. Caldwell has been active in many aspects of community service in Jacksonville and was recently voted Jacksonville's Most Influential Person. Consistently over the years, Mrs. Caldwell has lent a helping hand to those in need and she has encouraged others to do so as well.

The following is a synopsis of the life and good works of JoeAnna Caldwell in the Jacksonville community.

JOEANNA CALDWELL

JoeAnna Caldwell received the most votes in the Jacksonville's Most Influential Person poll. When she was growing up in Alton, Illinois, this achievement seemed impossible. Her family was very poor and she has been quoted as saying "Until five years ago I cried every night over my childhood."

During her years in Alton, she began doing things for others, for example, giving out clothes and food for the poor, volunteering as a babysitter for many hard-working parents. Twenty-seven years ago, she married Paul, a Pentecostal preacher. The couple moved to Jacksonville in 1979 to start a new life. She was employed with Mobil Chemical and pastored at Holy Ghost Temple. At this point, Mrs. Caldwell saw the immediate need to help the children in the community who were receiving hot lunches at school, but nothing during the weekends. She started passing out sack lunches to anyone that needed them on the street corner and eventually expanded to four locations.

After a while, she started passing out sack lunches containing peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, a snack cake, celery or carrot sticks, fruit juice and chips each week to "children, black and white, adults and teenagers." This was known as "Saturday's Children."

Two years later in the winter months she started a "Soup Monday" in her home for adults. JoeAnna, along with many volunteers, distribute approximately 25 gallons of soup weekly.

Mrs. Caldwell attended Lincoln Land Community College and became an associate in social justice. She has worked for Big Brother-Big Sister Organization for many years.

In 1990, JoeAnna and her husband, Paul, started the Spirit of Faith Church and added the Faith Center earlier this year, 1992. The Faith Center is a soup kitchen and tutorial center. Currently, she is leading a program for 3-year-olds through high school students on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for tutoring them in algebra. She has helped start the "I have a dream" program for children ages 7-11 who can learn about etiquette: how to take and give compliments, manners, and even how to eat correctly. JoeAnna is also waging a war on drugs through prayer. When the new school year begins, she will have talks and motivations for drug addicts only and adult literacy classes. Other items on her agenda include: literacy classes, cooking workshops, employment counseling, and general business knowledge. JoeAnna is also a member of the Jacksonville School District 117 Board of Education.

The Caldwells are proud parents of 10 children, five of them are adopted and one a nephew, all living in their home over the years. The reason for the five adopted children is because when she was a child she wished someone would have adopted her.

JoeAnna just does not only care about the poor and hungry, she does something about it. Her future plans are to expand the Faith Center. She would like to have a basketball court, volleyball net set in concrete, microwave, and a couple of computers.

HONORING FREDA FRIEDMAN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I recognize today my constituent

and friend, Freda Friedman, on the occasion of her 85th birthday.

During all my years as an active member of the Co-op City community, Freda Friedman has been there every step of the way. She cares deeply about her family and her community, and her work has reflected that commitment. As a charter member of the Co-op City Chapter of Women's American ORT, she has participated in many programs designed to assist the community. As a local past president and treasurer, and as an honor roll chairperson of the Bronx region, she has given the ORT organization many hours of her time.

I know Freda's three children, six grandchildren and her great-grandchild, Gregory, are proud of her accomplishments. We are all lucky to be blessed by Freda's friendship, and we extend to her greetings for a happy and healthy birthday.

UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the first anniversary of Ukraine independence. As a long time admirer of the Ukrainian people, I am delighted that after so many years of Soviet subjugation, they can realize their aspirations.

Thanks to the Ukrainian people's determination and unyielding belief that democracy would triumph over communism, the long dark night of totalitarian rule has finally ended. I am proud to have worked closely with the Ukrainian-American community throughout the years in an effort to keep the flame of freedom alive in the Ukraine.

All Americans have long encouraged the Ukrainian people to stand up to oppression and are gratified that Ukrainians have finally prevailed in the arduous struggle against communism. Ukrainian-Americans in particular, are to be commended for their dedication to the cause.

We must remember, however, the road to freedom and democracy is not an easy journey. Ukraine still faces enormous challenges. America must continue to be engaged and strive to support this young democracy.

As the thrill of new freedoms fades, the Ukrainian people must deal with serious problems. Building a free market economy will need our help. Economic assistance, including active private sector involvement, will be necessary in the transition from a command to a free market economy.

We are pleased to note that one strain upon the neophyte Government of the Ukraine has been reduced. I am referring, of course, to the growing tensions between the Ukraine and the Russian Federation over the Black Sea fleet have recently signed an agreement giving Russia and the Ukraine joint control for 3 years. After 1995, the two parties will decide on permanent division of the fleet and its assets.

Since the conflict between Russia and Ukraine began, I have urged the United States administration to promote an equitable and

peaceful resolution to this problem, as well as the broader issue of the Crimea. The Crimean peninsula has long been a part of Ukraine, and under international law, border changes may not be affected through force or without the consent of the parties.

The United States Government should adjust its attitude toward the new government in Kiev. Ukraine is an independence state, and our policies must reflect that in word and deed. We must make it clear to the leadership of the Russian Federation that we view Ukraine as a completely separate and independence nation.

Let me conclude by congratulating the Ukraine-American community for their hope that Ukraine would once again be prosperous and democratic. We have worked together to bring the dawn of freedom to Ukraine. We will continue to help improve ties between the United States and the newly independence, democratic Ukraine.

A TRIBUTE TO RALPH KINTER, EARTH DEFENDER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a constituent of mine who has recently been honored for his dedication to the environment. Ralph Kinter of Harrisburg, PA, was awarded the National Audubon Society's Earth Defender's Award for his local wetlands study and protection project. Each year the National Audubon Society dedicates this award to an individual who has made a significant difference in preserving the environment. I am proud to say that this year Ralph Kinter was a recipient of this honor.

The issue of wetlands can be characterized as polemic and void of headway because of the differences between coalitions. However, Mr. Kinter's program greatly decreases that gap and helps to create an understanding acceptable to both interests. It is through this project to help identify and protect wetlands with the ultimate goal not to stop development, that he sets the framework for such a pact. Along with other wetlands resource personnel, Mr. Kinter trained local volunteers how to check the accuracy of wetlands delineation maps. After locating potential wetlands, Mr. Kinter and the volunteers worked to protect the endangered species that inhabited the area.

Mr. Kinter is the past president of the Appalachian Audubon Society. He started the wetlands project in 1988 and it is still going strong today. Thanks to Mr. Kinter thousands of animals have been spared an untimely death and wetlands of the Harrisburg area have been preserved. I am pleased to recognize Ralph Kinter as a defender of the Earth.

THE NATIONAL QUALITY COMMITMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, America simply cannot afford to conduct business as usual. As American manufacturers increasingly lose ground to their international competitors, we as a nation need to recognize the importance of quality in the production of manufactured goods. Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to encourage our Nation's colleges and universities to teach tomorrow's managers how to produce high-quality manufacturing output.

A nation's standard of living is determined largely by that nation's productive capability. According to a recent MIT study, "Made in America: Regaining the Productive Edge," "[t]o live well, a nation must produce well." The study finds that American industry is not producing as well as it ought to produce, or used to produce, and that, in many cases, it does not produce as well as its international competitors.

Product manufacture is a critical part of our economy. Our manufacturing sector accounts for one-fifth of the United States' gross national product. Foreign competition in the manufacturing sector has increased to the point where, by some estimates, 70 percent of American manufacturing output now faces direct foreign competition.

Manufacturing products that people want to buy is the challenge facing American industry. Our continued success in today's global marketplace depends in large part on the quality of American products. But quality is a learned value. We must teach quality.

EROSION OF ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

The American economy grew at an unprecedented rate in the two decades following World War II. During those years, the United States was the undisputed world leader in economic output, scientific discoveries, new technology, and innovation.

America's overwhelming economic lead was bound to erode as other countries recovered from the devastation of war and rebuilt their economic base. And in fact, America's productivity advantage has declined in the ensuing years. If we are to maintain a high and rising standard of living domestically, American productive performance must improve. We must change what international observers cite as a flawed American manufacturing philosophy.

THE MALCOLM BALDRIGE AWARD

In 1987, Congress created the Malcolm Baldrige Award. The award encourages American industry to achieve a higher standard of quality. The award has produced a number of success stories, and in its brief existence, has come to define the American standard for excellence. In fact, the award has begun to transform the American industrial philosophy. Our manufacturers are beginning to recognize and preach the value of commitment, vision, quality, and excellence.

Any Malcolm Baldrige Award recipient understands the importance of these values. Any award recipient also knows that the quality

value must be taught. American workers must know quality in order to produce quality. Tomorrow's workers must be taught quality.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Quality training is a key to success in the New World economic environment. Total quality management theory teaches that every business, function, and individual has an important role to play in satisfying customers and making defect free products. Proctor & Gamble, Motorola, Xerox, IBM, and American Express have sponsored the Total Quality Education University Challenge to educate university faculty and administration in total quality management.

European manufacturers know the value of quality training. Recently, the Presidents of 14 top European companies formed the European Foundation for Quality Management to promote total quality management techniques. Fifty European universities incorporate total quality management theory into their general management curriculum. European companies anticipate that total quality management will boost their gross earnings margins by 17 percent and will reduce their variable costs by 35 percent.

America must learn the value of quality. A manufacturing consulting firm recently testified before the House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness that, "if the United States ever expects to receive the full economic benefits of the 'Quality Revolution', we need to develop a national quality implementation strategy that addresses the fundamental roadblocks to quality improvement." One strategy the firm promotes is to make total quality management training a prerequisite in management and engineering degree programs.

COLLEGES' AND UNIVERSITIES' COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AWARD

The legislation I am introducing provides for three annual awards to selected universities and colleges that, first, excel in teaching total quality management and process manufacturing engineering to business and engineering students; second, excel in practicing total quality management in their internal management; and third, excel in employing total quality management in their business relationships with industry.

The legislation provides for further specialized awards of up to \$500,000 to be awarded to colleges' and universities' engineering or business schools. The proceeds of the award must be used to further enhance the total quality management or process manufacturing engineering curriculum at the institution.

The award to colleges and universities envisioned in this legislation is modeled after the prestigious and highly motivational Malcolm Baldrige National Council Improvement Award. This legislation goes to the heart of the matter. The leaders expected to ensure our Nation's standard of living tomorrow are being trained in the classrooms of today.

CONCLUSION

Today, national security is increasingly defined in economic rather than military terms. The United States faces unprecedented challenges in the global marketplace. The message is clear. In order to be a world economic leader, we must make the best product in the world.

We must adapt our manufacturing strategies to the New World economic environment. The award provided for in this legislation will accelerate the adoption of total quality management and strengthen American economic performance. The text of the bill follows:

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

The act may be cited as the "National Quality Commitment Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to provide for the establishment and conduct of a national commitment to quality award program under which awards are given to institutions of higher education that—

- (1) teach effective total quality management;
- (2) reorient their education programs to emphasize the value and prestige of pursuing careers in process manufacturing engineering;
- (3) apply total quality management to the operations of their institution of higher education; and
- (4) apply total quality management in their joint research and development contracts with private industry.

SEC. 2. AWARD PROGRAM.

The Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 22. NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AWARD PROGRAM.

"(a) PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an award program to be known as the National Commitment to Quality Award Program.

"(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the award program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary—

"(A) shall conduct a competition and make monetary awards in accordance with subsection (b)(1);

"(B) may make special awards in accordance with subsection (b)(2); and

"(C) shall provide each recipient of such a monetary or special award with a medal described in paragraph (3).

"(3) MEDAL.—Each recipient of an award under this section shall receive a medal bearing the inscriptions 'National Commitment to Quality Award' and 'The Quest for Excellence'. The medal shall be of such design and materials and bear such additional inscriptions as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(4) DESIGNATION.—Awards under this section shall be known as National Commitment to Quality Awards.

"(b) AWARDS.—

"(1) COMPETITION FOR MONETARY AWARDS.—(A) From amounts appropriated pursuant to the authority of subsection (j), the Secretary shall periodically conduct a competition and make at least 3 monetary awards to institutions of higher education in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(B) The monetary awards described in subparagraph (A) shall be in an amount equal to—

"(i) \$3,000,000 for the institution of higher education receiving first place in the competition described in subparagraph (A);

"(ii) \$2,000,000 for the institution receiving second place in such competition;

"(iii) \$1,000,000 for the institution receiving third place in such competition; and

"(iv) not more than \$1,000,000 for any other such institution receiving an award pursuant to such competition.

"(2) SPECIALIZED AWARDS.—(A) From amounts appropriated pursuant to the authority of subsection (j), the Secretary may award to any institution of higher education that excels in teaching or practicing either total quality management or process manufacturing engineering services productivity improvement a specialized award.

"(B) The specialized award described in subparagraph (A) shall be in an amount which is not more than \$500,000.

"(3) APPLICATION FEE PROHIBITED.—The Secretary shall not charge an institution of higher education a fee in order to apply for or receive an award under this section.

"(c) MAKING AND PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The President (on the basis of recommendations received from the Secretary), or the Secretary, shall periodically make awards to institutions of higher education which in the judgment of the President or the Secretary have substantially benefited the economic and social well being of the United States through activities that—

"(A) teach effective total quality management techniques and approaches;

"(B) demonstrate continuous improvement in the institution's total quality management curriculum;

"(C) emphasize the value and prestige of pursuing careers in process manufacturing engineering;

"(D) demonstrate continuous improvement in the institution's education program through application of total quality management principles within the institution; and

"(E) demonstrate commitment and application of total quality management principles in joint research relationships that the institution maintains with private industry.

"(2) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The presentation of the awards under this section shall be made by the President or the Secretary with such ceremonies as the President or the Secretary may deem proper.

"(3) PUBLICATION AND INELIGIBILITY.—An institution of higher education to which an award is made under this section, and which agrees to help other institutions of higher education improve their total quality management curriculum may publicize its receipt of such award, but such institution shall be ineligible to receive another such award for a period of 5 years.

"(4) USE OF AWARD.—An institution of higher education receiving an award under this section shall use the proceeds of such award to further improve the total quality management and process manufacturing engineering curriculum of such institution.

"(d) AWARD CRITERIA.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Awards under this section shall be made to qualifying institutions of higher education that place an emphasis on—

"(A) total quality management, including—

"(i) leadership in teaching how to create a quality culture;

"(ii) leadership in teaching information and analysis such as statistical process controls for quality improvement;

"(iii) the effectiveness of the institution's quality improvement program to teach integration of quality requirements into businesses' plans;

"(iv) the success of the institution's efforts to teach students how to realize the full potential of the work force for quality;

"(v) teaching quality awareness;

"(vi) emphasis on customer satisfaction;

"(vii) leadership in teaching how to integrate the total quality management philosophy; and

"(viii) demonstrated success in teaching students how to instill the full potential total quality management philosophy in the work force;

"(B) the importance of process manufacturing, including—

"(i) leadership in teaching a better understanding of market forces and industry needs, industrial processes, and manufacturing and quality practices that are driven by market pull, not science push;

"(ii) leadership in developing and teaching a more accelerated approach to research, development, and manufacturing in order to teach students how to move products more quickly from the basic research phase to the commercialization phase with an emphasis on teamwork;

"(iii) leadership in teaching better integration of design and production, including teaching students how to design with manufacturability in mind, and to focus on cost-effectiveness, quality reliability, simplicity, flexibility, and modularity; and

"(iv) leadership in teaching students to give greater consideration to potential commercial applications in the planning and conduct of research and development through input from potential users, and closer working relationship between the national research laboratories, industry, and universities.

"(e) CRITERIA FOR QUALIFICATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) An institution of higher education may qualify for an award under this section only if such institution—

"(i) applies to the Secretary in writing, for the award;

"(ii) permits a rigorous evaluation in accordance with subparagraphs (B) and (C) of the success of the institution's curriculum for total quality management and process manufacturing engineering; and

"(iii) meets such requirements and specifications as the Secretary, after receiving recommendations from the board of overseers, determines to be appropriate to achieve the purposes of this section.

"(B) In carrying out the provisions of clause (ii) of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall develop evaluation criteria and procedures.

"(C) In applying the provisions of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to any institution of higher education, the Secretary shall rely upon intensive evaluation by the board of overseers which shall—

"(i) review the information submitted by the institution of higher education, and through a site visit verify the achievements of—

"(I) the total quality management curriculum and process manufacturing engineering programs of such institution; and

"(II) such institution in practicing total quality management;

"(ii) encompass all aspects of the institution of higher education's total quality management and process manufacturing engineering program, as well as such institution's future goals for its total quality management and process manufacturing engineering curriculum; and

"(iii) include an analysis of whether the institution of higher education is practicing or applying total quality management to its relationships with industry and in its day-to-day administration of the institution.

"(2) CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Secretary may, under appropriate contrac-

tual arrangements, carry out the Secretary's responsibilities under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) through one or more broadbased nonprofit entities which are leaders in the field of quality improvement programs and which have a history of service to society.

"(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.—The board of overseers shall meet annually to review the work of the Secretary of the contractor and make such suggestions for the improvement of the award process as such board deems necessary. The board of overseers shall report the results of the award activities to the Secretary of each fiscal year, along with its recommendations for improvement of the award process.

"(f) INFORMATION AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that each applicant for an award under this section receives the complete results of the evaluation of such institution conducted pursuant to subsection (e)(1)(ii) as well as detailed explanations of all suggestions for improvements. The Secretary shall also provide information about the awards and successful total quality management and process manufacturing engineering curriculum of the award-winning institutions of higher education to each applicant for an award under this section and other appropriate groups.

"(g) FUNDING.—The Secretary is authorized to seek and accept gifts and donations of property or services from public and private sources to carry out the award program assisted under this section.

"(h) REPORT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress, within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, a report on the progress, findings, and conclusions of activities conducted pursuant to this section along with a recommendation for possible modifications thereof.

"(i) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'board of overseers' means the board of overseers established pursuant to section 17(d)(2)(B) of this Act for the year in which the determination is made;

"(2) the term 'manufacturing process technology' means engineering training which specializes in understanding and implementing a manufacturing process under which a high quality product is produced in a timely fashion, including simulative engineering and the skills necessary for rapid representative prototyping;

"(3) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Commerce; and

"(4) the term 'total quality management' means a management approach which includes—

"(A) systems thinking; and

"(B) statistical process control, theories of human behavior, leadership, and planning that is quality-driven, customer-oriented, and committed to teamwork.

"(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year to carry out this section."

SECRETARY BAKER VISITS LEBANON

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Secretary of State James Baker's cou-

rageous and timely visit to Lebanon on July 23. The last time a U.S. official of Cabinet rank paid a visit to Lebanon was in 1983, following the death of 241 U.S. marines as they slept in their barracks. Lebanon has been enduring a frustrating experience in its attempt to rehabilitate its reputation and to reintegrate itself into the family of nations after the turmoil of its tragic civil war. And this tiny country, which desires nothing more than to be left alone, is still occupied by foreign forces, including 40,000 Syrian troops.

There are still many sanctions placed on Lebanon and Lebanon realizes that convincing the world that it has a credible government capable of guaranteeing security and attracting investment will not be easy. Lebanon has made great progress in its yet unfinished task of disarming militias, strengthening the army, restoring basic public services as well as the release of all Western hostages.

Secretary Baker's trip has given the Lebanese hope that some of the strictures against Lebanon such as the travel ban and the cessation of United States consular services may soon be lifted. Mr. Baker's trip to Lebanon is significant because it is another step that Lebanese society once open, vibrant, prosperous, and truly pluralist will once again return to that same kind of society.

Mr. Speaker, I especially want to commend the American Task Force For Lebanon for its outstanding contribution, drive, and determination to keep Lebanon's plight at the top of the United States foreign policy agenda. Secretary of State Baker's visit to Lebanon is a tribute to their hard work.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN FOR WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will authorize the minting of a commemorative coin to honor the service of our Nation's military women. The proceeds from the sale of these coins will help with the fundraising efforts of the Women In Military Service Memorial Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, in 1986 I was the proud sponsor of legislation which authorized the establishment of the Women In Military Service Memorial. This memorial, which will be constructed at the hemicycle, or Memorial Gateway entrance at Arlington National Cemetery, will tell the story of the dedication, commitment and sacrifice of our military women while in defense of our Nation. Also, for the first time, a registry will be created detailing the roles and service of our Nation's service-women.

Authorized in 1986, the private foundation was granted a 5 year time period to establish the memorial. Last fall, a 2 year extension was authorized so that the foundation could obtain final design approval and raise the needed funds to construct the memorial. Hence, the proceeds received from the sale of the commemorative coins will help build the Women In Military Service Memorial.

Mr. Speaker, over the last several years, the foundation has spoken with thousands of women who have served our country in the Armed Forces. Each has a unique story that is part of our American history, never before told. Time is running out. Our veteran population is aging and our country stands to lose part of the history of women's service and the sacrifice and the memories of those who served long ago. This commemorative coin bill will help reach the goal of building the memorial.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL H. DEMPSTER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a great man, Mr. Paul H. Dempster of Woonsocket, RI. Mr. Dempster is the founder of the Because He Lives homeless shelter. As the shelter's devoted founder and ardent advocate, Mr. Dempster has graciously volunteered his life to working for the sake of others.

The shelter has become a sort of refuge of last resort for those who have hit upon hard times. Paul does not question the weary souls who darken his doorway each night in search of a safe place for a night's rest or those who come in search of one of the 7,000 meals he provides each month. He simply offers them a warm bed or hot meal.

But recently, Paul hit hard times himself.

The cancer which struck his spine has left him paralyzed from the waist down. However, Paul remains undaunted in his mission to ease the pain of others. Although confined to a bed at Rhode Island Hospital, Paul Dempster has continued to fight for the right to operate his soup kitchen and shelter amidst criticism that the facility is not needed.

Paul argues that his shelter provides a place for people to receive some immediate help then try to figure out how to restart their lives. Paul recognizes that a shelter and soup kitchen can be that critical bridge for those who want to find the road back but have lost their way.

While Paul is incapacitated, his wife is running Because He Lives but Paul Dempster is vowing to fight back and get back to doing what he does best—serving others in need.

The courageous unselfishness of Paul Dempster provides a lesson in selfless compassion from which we all can benefit. It is my honor and privilege to rise before you to salute such an extraordinary individual. There should be more like you, Paul. I commend Mr. Dempster for his inspiring courage, and wish him a speedy recovery.

REMEMBRANCES OF WORLD WAR

II

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the RECORD a recent column written

by William S. Jackson, editor of the Sun newspaper of Hummelstown, PA. Mr. Jackson has written very eloquently about his remembrances of World War II, and I would like to share those thoughts with my colleagues.

[An Editorial]

PEACE THROUGH REASON

I am sure what I have to say here is going to offend a great number of people, but it is something that has been bothering this writer for several years and I'm going to say it.

I am offended by the Harrisburg Hiroshima-Nagasaki Committee's annual "Candles On The Water" ceremony—scheduled this year for Thursday, August 6, at 7 p.m.—which honors the victims of the bombings of those cities and, as they say in their news release, "today stands as a signal of the world's desire for peace."

I am offended because simply by taking place it implies the people of the area, the United States for that matter, should be overcome with guilt for the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and should do some sort of annual penance for this.

I am sorry.

I lived through and remember World War II.

I have no feelings of guilt.

I am offended by the apologists who would have us remember only those mushroom clouds and the instant death they represented to thousands of residents of those two cities.

Those same apologists would have you forget Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor, Wake Island, Manila, China and a near-endless list where Japanese atrocities were committed both before and after the United States entered World War II. They would have you forget how United States diplomats bit their tongues as arrogant Japanese war lords tried to dictate how we would and should become subservient to their whims and desires and how, while we seriously tried to avoid conflict, they were planning a secret attack which would bring the United States to its knees.

I remember how President Harry S. Truman was presented with the estimates by his military planners that a final assault on the Japanese main islands to end World War II would have cost more than a half million American lives and several times more in Japanese lives. I remember how, in violation of every logic in keeping information on weapons secret, President Truman, in his personal anguish, contacted the Japanese leaders and told them of the power of the new atomic weapon the United States possessed. I remember their negative reply and a similar negative reply even after the first bomb was dropped.

Finally, I remember how the dropping of the second atomic bomb finally brought World War II and all its killing to an end.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the result of a war we did not want; a war we did not start; but a war we were determined to end.

So *** I am offended. I am offended local interfaith groups would become a part of this remembrance and thus imply they sanction the guilt they say we should feel. I am offended we remember the victims of the bombs that ended the war, but none of the Japanese-induced victims when they started the war.

If I was to place a candle on the Susquehanna River, it would be to remember the victims of German and Japanese atrocities, not the self-induced victims of their folly.

Yes, I am in favor of "Peace Through Reason" as this group now preaches . . . but as

I recall, that is what the United States wanted all along.—W.S.J.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 357

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 357, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Iraq.

Cosponsored by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman FASCELL, and Congressman SOLARZ, House Concurrent Resolution 357 calls upon the President to seek the adoption of a United Nations Security Council resolution compelling the Government of Iraq to abide by its international obligations as called for by Security Council Resolution 688.

Adopted by the Security Council in April 1991, Resolution 688 demanded that the Government of Iraq cease its policy of mass repression against its civilian population and allow immediate access by international relief organizations to all those civilians in need of assistance. Unfortunately, unlike the cease-fire resolution adopted by the Security Council, Resolution 688 contains no enforcement provisions.

Currently, the Security Council possesses the authority to force Iraq to comply with the terms of the United Nations cease-fire agreement. When Iraq recently obstructed the work of United Nations weapons inspectors seeking to enter the Iraqi agriculture ministry, the Security Council had at its disposal the use of military action to ensure Iraqi cooperation. Well aware of the prospect of military action, Iraq eventually allowed weapons inspectors into the ministry. The Security Council has no similar authority to force Iraq to comply with Resolution 688.

Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming body of information provided by administration officials, United Nations authorities and human rights groups clearly indicates that the Government of Iraq is committing massive human rights violations and is attempting to starve segments of its civilian population. These brutal policies have increased significantly in recent months. In response to these grave reports, the Security Council convened a meeting yesterday to discuss what actions the United Nations should take to stop these atrocities.

There are a number of multilateral actions the Security Council could authorize to force Iraq to live up to the terms of Resolution 688. Those actions could include: reinstituting a countrywide ban on Iraqi fixed-wing aircraft which have been used to attack the Shi'a population in southern Iraq; providing United Nations guards or military escorts for relief workers who are consistently being blocked from carrying out their humanitarian mandate in Iraq; and placing human rights monitors throughout Iraq to investigate reports of abuses and to report on the Iraqi Government's human rights performance.

Mr. Speaker, if the Security Council is to obtain Iraq's compliance with Resolution 688, it must be prepared to authorize the necessary actions under chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter. House Concurrent Resolution 357 does just that. It calls on the President and the United Nations to respond to the massive suffering being inflicted on the Iraqi people by Saddam Hussein's armed forces.

To be sure, as long as Saddam Hussein is in power, human rights violations will continue to occur. But the United Nations has a moral obligation to put an end to the most outrageous of these abuses.

I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 357 which charts a new course in collective security by defining massive internal human rights violations as a threat to peace and international stability.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 357 into the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 357

Whereas on April 5, 1991, the United Nations Security Council, recalling paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted Resolution 688;

Whereas Security Council Resolution 688 condemns the Government of Iraq for repressing many parts of its civilian population and demands that Iraq end this repression and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected;

Whereas Security Council Resolution 688 insists that the Government of Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and demands that Iraq cooperate with the Secretary General of the United Nations in pursuing his humanitarian mission in Iraq;

Whereas according to the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, the Government of Iraq "is disregarding its obligations under Resolution 688 to permit unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations, and failed to extend an agreement allowing the U.N. to bring humanitarian relief to millions of Iraqis who continue to be denied adequate food, medicine and other essential needs";

Whereas on February 18, 1992, the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights issued a report documenting massive human rights violations committed by the Government of Iraq against its civilians throughout the country in flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution 688;

Whereas the Government of Iraq is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

Whereas the report of the Special Rapporteur includes a recommendation to send a team of human rights monitors to Iraq to investigate alleged violations of human rights and to remain in the country until the human rights situation improve drastically; and

Whereas the Special Rapporteur's recommendation to station human rights monitors in Iraq will be considered at the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government of Iraq is committing massive human rights violations against its civilian population and obstructing international humanitarian relief efforts in its

country, and these actions constitute flagrant violations of Security Council Resolution 688;

(2) the President, in consultation with the Congress, should seek the adoption of a Security Council resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations authorizing appropriate actions to compel the Government of Iraq to comply with Security Council Resolution 688;

(3) at the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President should support the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights that a team of human rights monitors be sent to Iraq to investigate alleged violations of human rights and to remain in Iraq until the human rights situation improve drastically; and

(4) the President should seek the adoption of a United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the placement of human rights monitors in Iraq consistent with the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur.

THE DUNK KINGS' 1992 SUMMER CLASSIC TOUR

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Dunk Kings' 1992 Summer Classic Tour, an affair that has been ongoing for the last 9 years. The Dunk Kings Basketball Team has come to Seattle, WA, to participate in this annual event.

Mr. Speaker, through the leadership, dedication and commitment of Mr. Aaron Dumas and Mr. David Barton, these young athletes who participate in the summer classic tour are exposed to different cultures and experiences that will serve as valuable springboards for their future growth and development in practically any field that they choose.

Mr. Speaker, the record is clear, the youth who have enjoyed a relationship with these very fine gentlemen have been convinced to travel roads that lead to only that which is constructive and understand the importance of a higher education.

Mr. Speaker, I have witnessed first hand the types of miracles that Mr. Dumas and Mr. Barton have been able to perform over the years in working with our youth. I have seen the troubled youth as they have entered the program under the leadership of these very fine gentlemen. Mr. Speaker, in every instance, the end result has been tremendous. It has been amazing. In short, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dumas and Mr. Barton have, indeed, worked miracles with our youth.

It is through the love, respect and appreciation for one another, Mr. Speaker, that this world will be a better place in which to live. In this respect, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dumas and Mr. Barton have really played their parts well; therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these outstanding gentlemen.

EARLY EFFORTS OF COLONISTS AND AMERICAN INDIANS TO GET ALONG

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the Continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a statement of Wahunsonacock of the Powhatan Confederacy, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

REMOVE THE CAUSE OF OUR UNEASINESS

(During the winter of 1607, the new colonists at Jamestown, Virginia, lost half their number through starvation and disease. Without the help of their native American neighbors in the Powhatan Confederacy, made up of some thirty tribes, the English would have altogether perished. In this 1609 plea for a continuation of friendly relations, copied down by Captain John Smith, the sixty-year-old leader of the confederacy Wahunsonacock—or King Powhatan as he was called by the English—warns of the very abuses that finally drove his people to rise against the Jamestown community. In the spring of 1622, the Indians killed nearly 350 settlers in a matter of hours.)

I am now grown old, and must soon die; and the succession must descend, in order, to my brothers, Opitchapan, Opekankanough, and Catatugh, and then to my two sisters, and their two daughters. I wish their experience was equal to mine; and that your love to us might not be less than ours to you.

Why should you take by force that from us which you can have by love? Why should you destroy us, who have provided you with food? What can you get by war? We can hide our provisions, and fly into the woods; and then you must consequently famish by wronging your friends. What is the cause of your jealousy? You see us unarmed, and willing to supply your wants, if you will come in a friendly manner, and not with swords and guns, as to invade an enemy.

I am not so simple, as not to know it is better to eat good meat, lie well, and sleep quietly with my women and children; to laugh and be merry with the English; and, being their friend, to have copper, hatchets, and whatever else I want, than to fly from all, to lie cold in the woods, feed upon acorns, roots, and such trash, and to be so hunted, that I cannot rest, eat, or sleep. In such circumstances, my men must watch, and if a twig should but break, all would cry out, "Here comes Captain Smith"; and so, in this miserable manner, to end my miserable life; and, Captain Smith, this might be soon your fate too, through your rashness and unadvisedness.

I, therefore, exhort you to peaceable councils; and, above all, I insist that the guns and swords, the cause of all our jealousy and uneasiness, be removed and sent away.

WAHUNSONACOCK,
Powhatan Confederacy.

STEPHANIE L. WATERS WINS
BROADCAST SCRIPTWRITING
CONTEST

HON. THOMAS R. CARPER

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CARPER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise and report to the House that my constituent, Stephanie L. Waters of Smyrna, DE, has won the Delaware competition in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary 45th annual Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. This year's contest theme was "Meeting America's Challenge."

Stephanie is 17 years old and will be a senior at Middletown High School in September. This talented young woman is the daughter of Ted and Joan Waters.

It is my honor and privilege, Mr. Speaker, to submit to my colleagues and this great institution Stephanie's speech.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Stephanie L. Waters, Delaware winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Meeting America's challenge is standing up for what is right and just: the privileges we possess such as freedom and democracy. We, as Americans need to keep looking to help our own, those who are poverty-stricken, the hungry, the unemployed—all those who are struggling with all the daily domestic problems faced by individuals today. The battle is not on foreign soil; it is on the home-front. In order to win this battle, we need to get back to one of the most sacred assets, we, not only as Americans, but also as human beings, possess—the family. So to meet America's challenge, we must go back to go forward; where family life was more important, and morality and charity were part of every man's, woman's, and child's life.

As American citizens, we must look back to the ideals of our founding fathers. The rights of the Constitution will have to be preserved and upheld and never taken for granted. Because the dark curtain of Communism is not completely torn in two in some parts of the world, we have to realize just how lucky we are to have something as commonplace as freedom of religion. Therefore, to meet America's challenge, families of America must stand together to safeguard their God-given rights.

In order for America to maintain its high ideals, we must take pride in our country and our flag. I believe it is a good thing to pledge our allegiance to the flag each day because it shows respect for our country and those who have always stood ready to protect it. American families need to observe national holidays as they are meant to be; a reserved time of honor and memoriam. Meeting America's challenge is keeping our patriotic spirit alive.

As seen in the recent war in the Middle East, sometimes tragic occurrences can have

positive effects. Because most of us were experiencing the same fears and anxieties, we Americans shared a mutual concern. Strengthening the common bond among the peoples of our country is another part of the American challenge. Just as it was critical for the colonists to band together in the new America, it is just as important for us to become as one people today.

Meeting America's challenge will mean resolving prejudices in our great Melting Pot. How are we to stay strong when we fight among each other? Our mixture of culture and heritage should not hinder our society. Rather, it should enrich it and make it stronger and more beautiful. Every family should do its best to become educated in different cultural activities to understand better how to co-exist with other individuals.

With advanced technology and our fast-paced society, we tend to forget about some of the simpler things in life that also make this country such a prosperous place to live. Our busy life-styles sometimes cause essential things to be overlooked. People in America are not taking time to really see the hues of an autumn sunset or enjoy a walk in the evening. Instead, everything is rushed, and people are almost programmed not to feel and experience life. I believe this is a major factor in the increase in divorce rates, broken families, and low self-esteem in children. Families of America need to spend time together, communicate, and even eat dinner together. America's challenge is keeping the family as a close unit to make a better, less confusing, less questionable tomorrow. Quality in American family life, I believe, will decrease the need for many people to take drugs, become dependent on alcohol, or commit suicide.

Meeting America's challenge is bringing unity to our nation, keeping our families together, supporting our brothers and sisters, and protecting the freedoms and liberties we have that make us proud to call ourselves Americans. As in any situation, when a group of people is unified, they are unbeatable. If we are to stay "One Nation Under God, Indivisible, With Liberty and Justice for All," we must stand up for our rights as one conjoined family.

HONORING DANA HUGHES FOR ATHLETIC EXCELLENCE

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dana Hughes, a Bayonne resident and outstanding athlete. On August 30, 1992, the Bayonne Football Alumni Association will be honoring Dana for his outstanding athletic achievements.

Dana was born Robert Dana Hughes in December, 1970, to Bobby and Vernetta Hughes. He has one sister, Vanessa, and he is the grandson of Spurgeon and Rosa Lee Hughes and Everett and Hazel Johnson.

He attended first through fifth grade at S.A. Robertson and then was accepted at the gifted and talented program of the Philip G. Vroom School where he graduated from the eighth grade in 1984.

Dana's love of athletics and athletic competition developed at a very young age. At the age of 6, Dana played in the Bayonne De-

partment of Parks Smallfry League. He continued in the Little League playing for Burger King and Surplus Army and Navy where he held the record for most home runs in rookie season. In fact, Dana's first time at Bat in the Little League resulted in a home run. From Little League, he entered the Pony League playing for Commercial Trust when they won the 1985 championship. In 1985, Dana was also awarded co-MVP for the National All-Stars in the Pony League.

Dana's love of sports was not bounded by baseball fields. At the age of 9, he joined the Pal Basketball League and played with the Marine Corps and Gordon Terminal. Dana also played in the Babe Ruth League and with the Bayonne Brewers, the team that clinched the championship in 1984 and 1988.

Athletic skill is nothing new to Dana's family which boasts a long list of accomplished athletes, many of whom attended Bayonne High School.

As a freshman at Bayonne High School, Dana carried on the family tradition of excellence in sports. He played quarterback and defensive back for the championship junior varsity football team. On the baseball field, Dana was pitcher and outfielder, and on the basketball court, Dana played forward. As a sophomore, Dana pitched and played the outfield, leading the Bayonne High School baseball team to the State championship. Junior year, Dana again competed in baseball, football, and basketball, helping his team win the county championship in baseball and football. As a senior, as quarterback and defensive back, Dana led Bayonne to claim the county title once again. The same year, he was named best defensive back. On the basketball court, Dana led the conference in rebounds, and he and his teammates were State champs.

Dana's skill at athletics did not go unnoticed. In 1987, he was the recipient of the Dr. David G. Morris Award. He was selected to the all-county team for baseball and basketball for 2 years and football for 1 year. In 1987, he was chosen first athlete of the year for Hudson County.

In 1987, Dana also tried out for the New York Mets. In 1991, Dana Hughes was drafted by the San Diego Padres. He was also drafted by the Milwaukee Brewers and signed a contract with them to play summer baseball.

Dana's athletic achievements did not go unnoticed. Upon his high school graduation, Dana was already recruited by a number of universities including the University of Iowa, the University of Nebraska, the University of Illinois, the University of Maryland, Boston College, Penn State, and Syracuse University.

Ultimately Dana chose to attend the University of Iowa where he has been a great success. In fact, he will be playing for the University of Iowa at the Meadowlands in New Jersey of July 29. Included among his outstanding accomplishments at the University of Iowa are most valuable player as a freshman versus Purdue, Most valuable player as a sophomore versus Minnesota. He also led the team in receptions for 2 consecutive years, was second in touchdown receptions in the Big Ten, hit the longest home run in Iowa History, led Iowa in batting average as a sophomore, second highest Big Ten draft pick this

year, and the only player to named to all big ten championship teams and all Big Ten in both baseball and football in the same year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the dedication and outstanding athletic performance of Danan Hughes.

BILL CLINTON OFFERS PRESCRIPTION TO SAVE AMERICANS FROM DRUG PRICE GOUGING

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in 4 years in the White House, President George Bush has never made a statement—never—about the crisis in the pharmaceutical drug industry and skyrocketing prescription drug prices.

Not one sentence. Not one word. Not a peep.

For 3 out of 4 of America's seniors, pharmaceutical drug costs represent their top out-of-pocket expense. President Bush says nothing.

Americans pay 62 percent more for the same U.S.-made pharmaceutical drug than Canadians do. Americans pay 54 percent more than Europeans for the same drug "Made in the USA". President Bush says nothing.

Think about it, we do the research and development, taxpayer-subsidized of course. We make the drugs, and if made in Puerto Rico, they get a \$3 billion annual tax credit. Then the drug companies turn right around and sell the drugs overseas to Canadians and Western Europeans at about half the cost that they sell to American consumers.

The drug industry's own data reveals that pharmaceutical companies spend much more on drug advertising than on research and development. The PMA says drug marketing costs are in the \$10 billion range, yet in testimony before the Senate, Genentech reports that its sister companies spend nearly \$27 billion on total marketing efforts, in contrast to a reported \$9 billion in research and development.

President Bush says nothing. He offers no plan to help Americans who cannot afford needed prescription medications.

Pharmaceutical drug costs have increased at an average rate of three times the rate of inflation for the past several years. It begs the question: "What good are the drugs, if no one can afford them?"

That's a good question for the White House to answer.

Gov. Bill Clinton, in solid contrast, recognizes the obvious problem that Americans face, particularly senior citizens, in affording needed medications. And he offers a solution.

Governor Clinton offers a plan of action, in the form of "The Clinton Plan".

Under a subtitle, "Stop Drug Price Gouging," Governor Clinton outlines two bold principles for action:

First, eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes rise to protect American consumers and bring down prescription drug prices.

Second, discourage drug companies from spending more on marketing than on research and development—because saving lives must come before making money.

This country needs a vision. It is yearning for leaders with courage, for a change.

The issue of prescription drugs is but a metaphor for a call for action. For those Americans currently being gouged by greedy pharmaceutical companies, Bill Clinton offers a ray of hope.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 3823, that reduces tax breaks for drug companies that consistently hike their prices above the Consumer Price Index.

I'll bet the White House says nothing—or promises a veto.

PUBLIC HOUSING NEEDS HELP NOT "HOPE"

HON. WILLIAM L. CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is truly unfortunate that aid to the poor and help for the distressed inner cities is not high on the agenda of the current administration. What is even more unfortunate is that that program which Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Jack Kemp, has put at the top of HUD's limited public housing agenda—the HOPE 1 public housing sale initiative—promises to do very little to improve public housing.

As Lawrence J. Vate, a professor of urban development at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, points out, "public housing tenants are very poor and getting poorer," yet HUD continues to promote a "Kempian fantasy of homeownership." Professor Vate has written an excellent commentary highlighting some of the critical weaknesses in HUD's public housing sale program. I commend this thoughtful article, which appeared in the Washington Post on August 3, 1992, to my colleagues in Congress.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1992]

JACK KEMP'S PET DELUSION

PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS ARE TOO POOR TO BUY THEIR APARTMENTS, AND THEY'RE GETTING POORER

(By Lawrence J. Vate)

In a society that venerates the privately-owned single family home, public housing has remained perpetually contentious. Now that there is reinvigorated debate over the successes and failures of a half-century of government-sponsored social welfare programs, public housing is also coming under renewed scrutiny. Lost somewhere in the shuffle of rapid policy-making, however, has been the gap in logic between the Bush administration's ideological commitment to home-ownership opportunities for public housing residents and the mounting evidence of their increasingly extreme socioeconomic deprivation.

Inspired by the sales of council housing in Britain, HUD policy-makers have wholeheartedly embraced the idea that American public housing should be sold off to tenants. Yet an increasingly large majority of public housing families lacks adequate financial resources to participate, and much of the pub-

lic homes stock falls far short of the desirable environments usually associated with homeownership.

Ignoring the results of a HUD-sponsored study that cast considerable doubt on HUD's Public Housing Homeownership Demonstration Project, HUD Secretary Jack Kemp incongruously continues to tout public housing homeownership. Can he really be oblivious to the ways that such limited and idealized alternatives to public housing are almost comically implausible notions for most public housing residents?

Public housing tenants are very poor and getting poorer. In the vast majority of large public housing authorities, average household income has been declining, at least since the mid-1980s. HUD now estimates that more than 80 percent of the non-elderly public housing population lives below the poverty line and that the very poorest families are disproportionately non-white.

In large public housing authorities, approximately two-thirds of non-elderly families are headed by single women. As a percentage of only those families with dependent children, the preponderance of female-headed households is even more overwhelming. The national average is 85 percent, and it surpasses 95 percent in some cities. About three-quarters of public housing families report receiving no income from employment, and a growing majority of non-elderly public housing families receive welfare.

These trends identify a population that is ever more vulnerable, both economically and physically. Because public housing has been asked to bear special responsibility to shelter the poorest of the poor, there has been an aggregation of particularly vulnerable households in many multifamily developments at a time when drug related crime and violence is on the rise. Is it then surprising that in some places the public housing stock has been allowed to deteriorate so much that even the Bush administration calls it "severely distressed"?

The National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing was established by Congress in December 1989 and charged with establishing a "national action plan to eliminate distressed public housing by the year 2000." This blue-ribbon panel of housing advocates and elected officials released its preliminary report last month.

As one of its principal recommendations, the commission proposes new legislation to create a separate funding program specifically targeted at severely distressed public housing. The creation of this new HUD Special Unit on Severely Distressed Public Housing seems promising and fits neatly within the commission's mandate to address this portion of the public housing stock, but it must not be allowed to distract attention from the rest of the approximately \$30 billion backlog of public housing needs.

Without broad attention to all the developments in the nation's public housing stock and to the neighborhoods that surround them, today's relatively stable developments may become part of tomorrow's problems, and even "successfully revitalized" developments may once again decline.

Whatever the statutory changes and increased funding that may follow from the commission's recommendations, important questions remain for the future of public housing. Will a renewed focus on "worst-case" housing developments take away from efforts needed to prevent those developments that are only slightly better off from continuing to decline toward "severe distress"? Will policy-makers lose sight of the broader

economic impoverishment that characterizes life in most public housing and in the neighborhoods that surround it? Will the commission's recommendations lead chiefly to improvements in the physical environment without corresponding investment in job training and service provision?

The Commission's Preliminary Report acknowledges that investment of millions of dollars in public housing sites "without stimulating any neighborhood revitalization would be counterproductive," but there is as yet no call for significant additional funds to initiate this stimulus.

Instead, despite a renewed commitment to sustain the public housing stock, the Commission's Preliminary Report cannot resist multiple forays into the Kempian fantasy of homeownership. In the end, though, it is not the ideals of the public housing homeownership advocates that are at fault; it is the superficiality and disingenuousness of their commitment in the context of extreme socioeconomic deprivation that must be called into question.

TRIBUTE TO SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA—CHAMPION OF VIENNA MUSIC FESTIVAL COMPETITION

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a group of young people that have brought great honor to their school and to their community. The 85-member orchestra of Santa Monica High School recently participated in the International Youth and Music Festival in Vienna, one of the most prestigious musical competitions in the world, and emerged as champion. Their great achievement is heightened by the fact that they are the first public high school ever to earn such distinction.

The International Youth and Music Festival is run by the nonprofit Association for International Cultural Exchange and is sponsored by the city of Vienna and the Austrian Ministry of Education and Arts.

The Santa Monica High School orchestra was invited to attend the event by a talent scout in spring, 1991. Orchestra members and their families spent the following months raising the \$100,000 needed to cover the cost of the 2-week-long trip. The student musicians collected donations by giving concerts at local venues and by playing at weddings and for community groups.

The competition began in Vienna on July 11th. On that day, the Santa Monica High orchestra joined 30 other musical groups for an opening concert festival. Over the next 3 days, the groups were ranked by judges and the Santa Monica High School orchestra was selected to play in the final round. The school's chamber orchestra was also chosen for the final round of competition.

On July 16, the Santa Monica group was declared the winner. In addition, the chamber group of the orchestra's best string players won special recognition for excellence. The student musicians were also bestowed with the honor of playing the final concert of the festival.

The students in the Santa Monica High School orchestra have set a fine example for their fellow students and their community. They have proven that American students are among the most talented anywhere in the world.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring these talented young men and women.

THE LEGACY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 80th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's birth. A hero who saved the lives of thousands during the dark years of the Second World War, we remember him today as an extraordinary and heroic man whose life both directly and indirectly touched many.

When we speak to our children of the Holocaust, as we must, we grasp for a ray of light amidst the darkness brought on by the Nazis. Raoul Wallenberg was that ray of light. He inspires a faith in humanity that withstands the horrors of that darkest era.

Wallenberg left the security and affluence of his home in Stockholm and went into the eye of a storm—Budapest, in the grip of Nazi terror. His belief in justice, mercy, and brotherhood led him on a courageous and dangerous odyssey.

While the world stood by as the Holocaust raged, Wallenberg became an angel of mercy. Using his influence as a diplomat from neutral Sweden, using his wit and audacity, he courageously bluffed his way through one explosive situation after another.

Claiming that they were Swedish citizens, he literally plucked Jews off of trains heading toward death camps. He promptly issued them Swedish visas and passports and hid them in safe houses wherever he could. Amazingly, he was able to convince the Nazi government to allow Jews to leave the country under diplomatic cover.

Raoul Wallenberg put his life on the line every day for people who were not related to him by any ties of kinship or nationality or religion, only because he believed in the brotherhood of man. He has shown us that one individual—motivated only by a compassion for his fellow human beings—can face evil and triumph. One person can make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, if there is a genuine hero to illuminate our age, it is Raoul Wallenberg. His is a profound legacy: The knowledge that as long as there is even one Wallenberg among us, the evil of tyrants cannot triumph. As long as there are men and women who accept the challenge, the oppressors of humanity will be exposed, condemned, and overcome.

DECLARATION BY CROATIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I enter the following declaration by the Croatian Opposition Parties into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the consideration of Congress.

DECLARATION OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE CROATIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES

IRREGULARITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA'S STATE ELECTIONS IN 1992

Declared by representatives of the undersigned parties, based on factual evidence and credible written statements of the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, those being:

1. That more than one print shop printed the electoral ballots, namely "Narodne novine" and "its sub-contractors," thereby eluding the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia of an accurate count of BALLOTS, and consequently, leading to election irregularities.

2. That ballots were not controlled nor distributed by the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, rather distribution was executed by the aforementioned "print shops," directly from the print shops to the polling places, which is obvious evidence of election irregularities.

3. That upon the completion of elections, ballots are being kept not by the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, rather by each Municipal Council and a small amount of which is in print shops, thereby proving that the Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia cannot have had complete control of the elections.

4. That The Electoral Commission evidenced the finding of 63 ballots in Zagreb at the crossing of Knežije & Selske Streets, across from the "Nama" store at Srednjaci, which is direct proof of the irregularity of these elections.

5. That there is a series of other credible proof which shows that valid ballots have turned up in significant numbers in many areas, and that the Croatian Democratic Union broke into the computer system of the City Electoral Commission (GIK)—adding only further evidence to the irregularity of these elections.

Based upon the above information, we seek from the Republic's Electoral Commission that it give its judgment as to the validity of these elections, and to do so in keeping with election laws and instructions of the Electoral Commission.

Cosigning Parties: Croatian Social Liberal Party, Croatian Peasant Party, Croatian Democratic Party, Social-Democratic Party of Croatia, Croatian Party of Rights, and, Croatian Christian-Democratic Party, Zagreb, August 11, 1992.

PROTECTING OUR COMMUNITIES FROM HANDGUN VIOLENCE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on February 26 of this year, a high school student shot two

classmates at Jefferson High School in Brooklyn. This gruesome incident highlighted the terrible plague of armed violence that has gripped our Nation. Unless Congress acts, and acts soon, to stop the flood of guns into our communities, we risk losing an entire generation.

The human costs of unrestrained firearms violence is staggering: In 1990, nearly 25,000 Americans died from handgun violence; the FBI reported 11,750 handgun homicides which accounted for half of all murders in 1990; handguns were used in about 12,000 suicides and another 1,000 unintentional shootings; every 2 years firearms take more American lives than were lost during the entire Vietnam war; and among all youths 15- to 19-years old, gunshot wounds are the second-leading cause of death after traffic accidents. For African-American males in the same age group it is the leading cause of death.

The Jefferson High School shootings were hardly an isolated incident. During the 1991-92 school year, there were 10 incidents where a gun was brandished or fired in a New York City school. Three students were killed and three more were injured. During that same time period, 110 handguns were seized in New York City schools.

Treating firearms injuries costs society more than \$1 billion each year. Much of this cost is paid by the taxpayers.

The rising death toll from this war in our streets is a public health and safety crisis of historic proportions.

The head of the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. James Mason, wrote in the July 10, 1992 *Journal of the American Medical Association* that "[A]s a physician . . . I see, in youth violence, an epidemic as frustrating as the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and as debilitating as such past scourges as polio."

Writing in the same issue, the former U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. C. Everett Koop, pointed to detailed research which "paint(s) a grotesque picture of a society steeped in violence, especially by firearms," and argued that "no society, including ours, need be permeated by firearm homicide. This is unacceptable. Prior solutions have not succeeded. New approaches are required."

Mr. speaker, we must take swift and strong action if we are to rescue the next generation from the rising tide of armed violence. That is why today I am introducing the Handgun Control Act of 1992. This legislation would outlaw the possession, importation, transfer or manufacture of a handgun except for use by public agencies, individuals who can demonstrate to their local police chief that they need a gun because of threat to their life or the life of a family member, licensed guard services, licensed pistol clubs which keep the weapons securely on premises, licensed manufacturers and licensed gun dealers.

Is such drastic action necessary? I believe it is. There are approximately 66.7 million handguns in circulation in the United States, and the supply is increasing by 2 million handguns each year. These weapons account for more than half of all murders annually. In New York City, firearms, primarily handguns, were used in 69 percent of all homicides.

In 1991, criminals fired an estimated 444 shots at New York's finest, A 26 percent in-

crease over 1990, and a 77 percent increase in just 6 years.

Handguns are a menace, not a reasonable way to protect our families, homes and businesses. A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found that it is 43 times more likely for a gun kept at home to be used on its owner than in self defense. According to the FBI, only 215 "justifiable" homicides were committed with handguns in 1990, a tiny fraction of all handgun killings.

Does the Federal Government need to intervene? I believe there is no other way. Our local governments can't control the flood of weapons without help from Washington.

Even in New York City, with one of the toughest gun laws in the Nation, guns can be purchased with ease by criminals on the street. Commissioner Lee Brown of the New York City Police Department left no doubt where these guns come from when he testified before a House committee. Of the 17,575 guns seized by the NYPD last year, 96 percent were purchased in States without strict gun control. A story in the April 19, 1992 edition of *New York Newsday*, citing data from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, reported that 99 percent of all guns used in crimes in New York City came from out of State. According to the story, 35 percent came from Virginia, 35 percent came from Florida, 15 percent came from Ohio, and 7 percent each from Georgia and Texas. Without a uniform national standard, our communities are powerless to keep weapons out of the hands of criminals.

Can we afford a public policy that results in the deaths of 25,000 Americans each year? How many more of our children will have to die before we as a nation resolve to put an end to the killing? The time has come for the Congress to place reasonable controls on handguns. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Handgun Control Act of 1992.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY—THE MATCHBOOK

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a great American tradition which is now a century old: the matchbook. One hundred years ago, a Pennsylvania lawyer named Joshua Pusey created the first matchbook. Since then, book matches have become part of our cultural fabric.

Whether igniting the stove for cooking dinner, or lighting the candles on a birthday cake, book matches have played an important role in our society. During World War II, millions of matchbooks were dropped behind enemy lines in Europe with messages that urged people in occupied countries to offer stiff resistance to the Nazi army. Millions were also dropped by the Air Force throughout the Philippines, informing the Filipino people, with the now famous quote, "I shall return", that General MacArthur was coming.

The advertising world owes much to this little invention which has found its way into the

hands of millions of people. From chewing gum to stamp collections, from correspondence schools to band-aids, almost everything has been advertised on a matchbook at one time or another. Commemorative books of matches are commonplace at weddings, and virtually every hotel and restaurant throughout the country has their logo imprinted on matchbooks. Even Air Force One has a special matchbook printed exclusively for it.

With the recent awakening to the environmental needs of our planet, book matches are beginning to enjoy a resurgence in popularity. Unlike disposable lighters, matchbooks are made primarily from recycled materials. On this centennial of the creation of the match, the D.D. Bean Company of Jaffrey, New Hampshire even created an Earth Day Match, which has eliminated virtually all material from the book match that would be harmful to the environment.

The five remaining American manufacturers of matchbooks have consolidated into an association known as the American Match Council. It is the aim of this organization to let the world know that American match manufacturers are providing a safe, inexpensive, and environmentally sound light, and that they have been doing so for a century.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts, ingenuity, and industry of these fine American institutions should be recognized and applauded, and the example set by the American Match Council will help "light" the path of industrial leadership for other American firms.

FORTUNE MAGAZINE'S FOCUS ON CHILDREN

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, Fortune magazine recently devoted its entire edition this week to a special report on children in crisis. The significance of this outstanding report is that it is published in a magazine more noted for its passionate defense of the free enterprise system.

But what Fortune magazine has recognized is that the struggle to save America's children is everyone's struggle. Enhancing the quality of life of children is very important to the future of American business. Without a quality work force, America cannot maintain its competitive position in the world.

I want to urge my colleagues to read all the articles in this special issue of Fortune magazine. But Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I will include the introductory article in my remarks.

STRUGGLING TO SAVE OUR KIDS (By Louis S. Richman)

If the well-being of its children is the proper measure of the health of a civilization, the United States is in grave danger. Of the 65 million Americans under 18, fully 20% live in poverty, 22% live in single-parent homes, and almost 3% live with no parent at all. Violence among the young is so rampant that the American Academy of Pediatrics calls it a public health emergency.

The loss of childhood innocence is a recent phenomenon, affecting all income levels and

all ethnic groups. Playground fights that used to end in bloody noses now end in death. Schools that once considered talking in class a capital offense are routinely frisking kids for weapons, questioning them about drugs. AIDS has turned youthful experimentation with sex into Russian roulette. A good public education, safe streets, and family dinners—with both mother and father present—seem like quaint memories of a far distant past. The bipartisan National Commission on Children wrote in "Beyond Rhetoric," its 1991 report, that addressing the unmet needs of American youngsters "is a national imperative as compelling as an armed attack or a natural disaster."

Fortune is unwilling, as some policy-makers implicitly are, to write off an entire generation of kids. Fortune is unwilling to wait for today's children to grow up—or to die young—before speaking out in support of their welfare and their future, which, after all, is our welfare and our future. That's why Fortune has devoted this issue to Children in Crisis. The stories in it do not simply recount the problems of growing up in America in the Nineties; they offer solutions to those problems. Solutions cannot come fast enough. Consider:

Every day, more than 25% of women giving birth, 2,900 in all, will have received no prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancies. And 25% of that group will have had late care or none at all. Their babies are far more likely to be under normal weight, to have learning disabilities, and to die in their first year of life than children who have had prenatal care.

Children under 16 make up the largest group of Americans without medical insurance. And 56% of kids without health insurance live in households with incomes above the poverty line. The U.S. infant mortality rate, 9.8 per 1,000 live births, is higher than that of 19 other industrialized nations, including Spain and Singapore. The proportion of U.S. nonwhite 1-year-olds immunized against polio, measles, and other preventable illnesses lags behind that of 55 other nations, including Iraq and Libya.

The parents of nearly 2,750 children separate or divorce each day. More than half of all white kids and three-quarters of African-American children under 18 will spend some part of their childhood in a single-parent household.

Every day more than three children die of injuries inflicted by abusive parents. Nearly 90 kids a day are taken from their parents' custody and added to the overburdened foster care system.

Mothers of children under 6, the fastest-growing segment of new entrants to the labor force in the 1980s, struggle to find child care solutions for their 11 million children. Some 1.3 million latchkey kids ages 5 to 14 are left to fend for themselves for much of the day.

The typical 14-year-old watches three hours of television daily but does just one hour of homework. During the average school day, more than 2,200 kids drop out. These kids are 3½ times more likely to be arrested and six times more likely to become unmarried parents than those who graduate.

Every day over 500 children ages 10 to 14 begin using illegal drugs, and over 1,000 start drinking alcohol. Nearly half of all middle-schoolers abuse drugs or alcohol, or engage in unprotected sex, or live in poverty.

Over 1,400 teenage girls a day—two-thirds of them unmarried—become mothers. Only 60% of these teen moms will earn a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Among 15- to 19-year-olds, homicide by firearms is the third-leading cause of death (after motor vehicle crashes and suicide) for whites, and the leading cause of death for blacks.

Even in this election year, when domestic issues dominate the presidential campaign, politicians find it easier to embrace children than their issues. Kids cannot vote. They don't fill the coffers of political action committees. And they lack the lobbying clout of the elderly, on whom the federal government lavishes \$354.5 billion each year—five times more than it spends on children—though the population of Americans over age 65 is less than half that of children under 18.

People of all political persuasions should be able to find areas of agreement. Despite their emphasis on "family values," most conservatives recognize that today's families are vastly different from the ones they grew up in. And few big-government liberals can disagree with Ronald Reagan's former Education Secretary, William Bennett, who says, "Trying to legislate solutions to help distressed children is the equivalent of trying to save a patient by implanting an artificial heart. Only healthy families headed by responsible parents in caring communities can succeed in raising healthy kids."

Corporate America's stake in children couldn't be clearer: The well-being of kids is a competitiveness issue. Business knows well how important education is. If current trends continue, more than 20% of today's sixth-graders will quit before graduating from high school. The Committee for Economic Development (CED), a business-backed research group, estimates that each year's dropouts will earn, in aggregate, \$237 billion less (measured in 1990 dollars) over the course of their working lives than those who receive a diploma.

That reduced spending power will slow economic growth, lower living standards, and further widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots. As the tax base shrinks, government will be forced to lift spending for welfare, prisons, and the other adversities of a growing young adult population ill-equipped to lead productive lives. By our continued neglect, a 1991 CED report warns, "we are jeopardizing America's survival as a free and prosperous society."

Fixing schools alone won't solve the problem. Chester E. Finn Jr., an education specialist currently at the Edison Project, which is trying to start a chain of private elementary schools, points out that of all the hours children are alive from birth to age 18, only 9% of them are spent in school. Says William S. Woodside, chairman of Sky Chefs Inc., who headed the National Commission on Children's corporate advisory board: "Nothing business hopes to achieve in the areas of school reform and building a better-skilled work force will happen unless it starts paying attention to early childhood development."

Employers are rapidly stepping up their commitments to helping young children by easing the burdens of working parents. From 1986 to 1989, the number of companies offering child care assistance programs to employees more than doubled, to 5,400. Of course, those efforts can't reduce all the stress on dual-career families. Ron James, CEO of the Minnesota operations of US West Communications and co-chairman of the state's Action for Children Commission, grew up in a poor black family headed by a single mother in Port Arthur, Texas. But he recalls fondly the values imparted through leisurely conversations around the dinner

table. Now families are too busy for that. "The new mode of communication between parents and children," he says, "is through notes held to refrigerators by magnets."

More dangerous, and increasingly more common, modes of family communication: beatings, brutal language, and intimidation. In some families parents don't communicate with their children at all. Because of alcoholism, overwork, or indifference, there are no stories, no family folklore, no joking around, no values, no discipline.

Simply ratcheting up the efforts of the present welfare system by adding programs and channeling more money will not help poor children, those most at risk. As many states and localities are discovering, the problem isn't too few programs but too many. In a report last February, Minnesota's Action for Children Commission found that the state spends \$4.5 billion on schools and other children's programs annually, but that river of money trickles through some 250 youth and family agencies in 32 different departments, each with its own eligibility and accountability standards.

What's needed is cooperation among public and private youth services, coordination on a community-wide basis, and concentration on preventing problems early instead of dealing with crises when they get out of hand. How can corporations help? James Renier, CEO of Honeywell, thinks business can bring to organizations that work with children the same emphasis on quality, customer orientation, and bench-marking that has been the hallmark of corporate restructuring. But more business people must be involved. Says Renier: "We won't start moving the rock pile until the day we begin shoveling."

The most successful and cost-effective interventions on behalf of children and families are those undertaken early in the child's life—even before the child is born. Each dollar spent on early prenatal care, for example, saves \$3.38 on intensive care in a hospital neonatal nursery. Douglas W. Nelson is head of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, a child-oriented philanthropy established by James E. Casey, founder of United Parcel Service, in honor of his mother. He says, "Allowing problems to become full-blown is the expensive way to solve them. If we get just a little better at prevention early in a child's life, we can afford to do a lot more of it."

That impressive rate of return doesn't include the biggest dividend—a reduction in the misery of babies like Nicole (as we have chosen to call her), born at Metro Health St. Luke's Medical Center in Cleveland just before dawn on June 5, Nicole's mother, 33, an unwed cocaine addict, had already given birth to two other children—a boy, now 17, and a girl, 3. Both had been removed from their mother's custody. As with her earlier pregnancies, Nicole's mother first saw an obstetrician after her labor pains had begun.

Still, of the 15 or so drug-exposed babies born at St. Luke's each month, Nicole was one of the luckier ones. Since she was delivered at full-term, her near-normal birth weight and fully developed organs made it easier for her to withstand the two weeks of drug withdrawal tremors that wracked her body beginning when she was three days old. Her relative sturdiness also sustained her during ten days of intravenous antibiotic treatments to eradicate any of the treatable sexually transmitted diseases to which she may have been exposed in the womb. When this medical ordeal ended, she was ready to leave the hospital nursery.

But she had nowhere to go. St. Luke's overloaded social worker scrambled to line

up one of the few foster parents specially trained to care for babies like Nicole. By early fall, however, she will have to be placed into a second foster home to free up space for another crack-exposed newborn.

For preschoolers, a most effective childhood intervention effort is the Head Start program. A long-term study of Head Start participants at the Perry Preschool Project of Ypsilanti, Michigan, found that \$1 spent on good preschools lowers expenditures for special education, welfare, teen pregnancy, and incarceration of criminals by \$6.

The Bush Administration and Congress committed to extend Head Start to all low-income preschoolers by 1994. They still have a long way to go. Last year's appropriation of nearly \$2 billion raised outlays 26%, but that was just half the \$800 million increase needed. Only 6% of existing Head Start centers are open full days year-round, though 32% of all participating parents—the vast majority of them single mothers—work full time.

What about children who don't get a Head Start? Gregory (not his real name) is one of the 87% of the 10,000 Head Start-eligible children in Minneapolis whom the program does not reach. In 1990 he entered a kindergarten in a mostly minority neighborhood. Though he showed no signs of learning handicaps, Gregory, 5, was unable to identify shapes and colors or speak in complete sentences as most of his classmates could. Because he had never been around other children in a structured setting, sharing and taking turns were alien concepts to him. During mealtimes, Gregory would grab his food and wander off as the other children sat at tables and ate with forks and spoons. At the end of the term, his class was given a test requiring them, among other things, to distinguish the letters of the alphabet. Nearly all the children passed, but to Gregory the alphabet remained a mystery. Gregory is already at risk of dropping out one day.

Recently business and community leaders in several cities, including Minneapolis-St. Paul and Savannah, have begun coordinated efforts to help children like Gregory. In Minneapolis-St. Paul, Honeywell and other major employers, among them General Mills, the Dayton Hudson retail chain, and American Express's IDS investment advisory subsidiary, joined forces with the United Way, city and state government, and organizations serving children and parents to pioneer an innovative early childhood development program called Success By 6. Its aim: to assure that every child enters school healthy and ready to learn. If that sounds familiar, it's because President Bush's first goal in the Administration's "America 2000: An Education Strategy" is strikingly similar: "All children will start school ready to learn."

Success By 6, started in 1988, came first by three years. It aims to knock down barriers that make it difficult for parents and young children to receive nutritional, medical, and counseling services. All the groups involved cooperate to meet the targets of ensuring early prenatal care to every pregnant woman, immunizing all preschool children, and helping young parents develop child-rearing skills that foster early learning and reduce abuse. Corporations in and around the Twin Cities are financing an aggressive communications campaign to convey the importance of children's well-being to the entire community. Success By 6 is now being replicated in 25 other cities.

Taking a broader approach, Savannah launched its Youth Futures program in 1988. Financed initially by a grant from the Annie

E. Casey Foundation, the program hopes to reach all the city's at-risk pregnant women and children from birth through high school. How? With one-stop neighborhood family centers that will coordinate the services of 20 state, city, and private agencies. Youth Futures plans to track by computer all the families it helps, periodically evaluating children's health status and educational achievement and offering continued follow-up support. The Casey Foundation has funded similar Youth Futures startups in four other cities.

Of all the risks children face, poverty and the irresponsible parental role models bred by a welfare system that fosters dependency are arguably the most pernicious. Children today are America's poorest citizens. Some 13 million youngsters—two million more than in 1980—live in households whose annual incomes fall below the poverty line. Kids reared by young and single parents are the worst off. A study by the Children's Defense Fund found that 40% of kids whose parents are under the age of 30 are poor—double the proportion since 1973. Three-quarters of the children of single parents will live in poverty during at least part of the crucial first ten years of their lives.

Poverty, along with the violence and hopelessness it breeds, has been the major factor in the staggering rise in the number of children removed from parental custody. In 1990 a record 407,000 minors were placed in foster homes—up 66% just since 1983. While some of the forced separations result from the physical or sexual abuse that grabs tabloid headlines, most stem from parental neglect—or inability—to provide basic food, clothing, or shelter.

A combination of abuse and neglect required Detroit's Department of Social Services and the police to remove a 9-year-old girl we will call Janice and her four siblings from their 32-year-old mother in the middle of the night in 1988. The scene that greeted the cops and the social worker when they arrived at Janice's home—the tenth the family had lived in during her life—was one of five dirty, ill-clad children crowded into a barely furnished apartment.

Confused and terrified, the children were separated into two groups, piled into police squad cars, whisked away. Though the child welfare agency found a caring, seasoned foster parent to take Janice in, she soon rebelled. Like many deprived children who don't know when they might receive their next meal, she hoarded food. She would scream for hours at a time and bridled at the discipline her foster mother imposed in the first structured environment Janice had ever known.

After she falsely accused her foster guardian of abusing her, the authorities were forced to move Janice again—this time to a more closely supervised treatment home. During weekly visits with a caseworker trained as a therapist, it came out that Janice and another of her sisters had been sexually abused by her mother's boyfriends. Two years into her counseling, Janice is now attending school regularly and getting above-average grades. By summer's end, her caseworker hopes that Janice will be able to be reunited with her mother and other siblings, all of whom have received counseling.

The burdens on the nation's foster care system are now so heavy that frustrated caregivers are dropping out. Since the mid-1980s the number of foster parents has declined from 137,000 to 100,000 as demand for placements has swelled.

Straining to keep up, states have begun shifting course: They now try holding trou-

bled families together instead of pulling them apart. In Michigan a new family-preservation effort called Families First relies on intensive intervention by case managers, who work with parents and their children in their homes and are available 24 hours a day over a four- to six-week period. The concept behind the program, says Susan Kelly, its director, is that "the state can never be a good family for children."

The family-preservation approach represents an about-face in how child welfare agencies view their clients. Says Kelly: "We were so busy documenting the family's deficits that we ignored its fundamental strengths." To build on those underlying bonds, caseworkers—who typically help just two or three families at a time over a brief period, vs. the 50 or more drawn-out cases that most social workers must cope with—can use their budgets flexibly for anything from defraying transportation costs for a mother looking for a job to registering a child in a substance-abuse program.

Early evaluations of the program show promise. Over 80% of the 2,400 families who have participated in Families First are still together. In the 18 Michigan counties that have the program, new foster care placements have fallen 10%, compared with a 28% increase in those where the approach has yet to be tried. Families First is also far less expensive than foster care: an average of \$4,500 per family, vs. \$14,000 for each child placed with a foster parent for a year. If a child ends up in a juvenile detention facility, the state could pay up to \$86,000 annually.

The goal of reforming the perverse welfare system should be to preserve and strengthen families. Yet the principal form of public assistance, Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), is aggressively antifamily. AFDC reaches fewer than 60% of children living below the official poverty level (\$10,857 a year for a family of three). It undermines a single parent's incentive to work by withdrawing a dollar of support for each dollar of earnings and discourages welfare mothers from marrying a man who works but doesn't earn very much. In doing so, AFDC deprives children of both sustenance and a socially productive role model.

A bipartisan bill sponsored by Representatives Thomas Downey, a New York Democrat, and Henry Hyde, an Illinois Republican, now in congressional hearings, offers a promising way out of the child poverty trap. The Downey/Hyde bill would change federal tax law to replace the current dependent income tax exemption of \$2,050 with a refundable \$1,000 tax credit for all children. This would be much more valuable than the tax exemption for the children of the poor. Trouble is, it would be costly—an estimated \$44 billion—and a way to finance it would have to be found.

One unquestionably good part of the bill would step up efforts to identify fathers of illegitimate children and collect child support payments from absent parents. Only 25% of divorced and separated parents who are left with the kids now receive the full amount of court-ordered child support from the absent parent. From all those contributing any support, payments average a meager \$52 a week. Children born out of wedlock usually receive nothing from their fathers.

Under Downey/Hyde, the Internal Revenue Service would collect part of the father's income from each paycheck, like the payroll withholding tax for Social Security, and remit it to his children's mother. This would eliminate repeated skirmishes in family court between balking fathers and mothers

demanding that they pay up. Columbia University sociologist Irwin Garfinkel calculates that obligatory parental support could yield single parents with children over \$24 billion a year—about four times as much as they currently receive. More important, Garfinkel thinks, the new system would remove some of the welfare stigma by demonstrating to kids that their parents, not the state, are looking after them.

Beyond poverty, the other gaping hole in children's social safety net is inadequate health care. While federal Medicaid coverage will expand to reach every poor child under age 6 by 1994, low-income youngsters from 6 to 18 will not get coverage until the end of the decade. Thus, many children of the working poor and long-term unemployed go unprotected.

Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania created its Caring Program for Children to provide low-cost health care to 40,000 poor youngsters in its 29-county region who do not qualify for Medicaid and lack private insurance. Included: Clyde Waltenbaugh, 8 who suffers from lupus and another chronic ailment. Launched in 1985 as steel mills shut down, the program enlisted the support of local businesses, churches, civic groups, hospitals, and 12,000 physicians to cover uninsured dependent children from birth to age 19.

Operating as a charitable foundation, the Caring Program solicits individual and corporate contributions of \$156 per child. Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Blue Shield match each contribution and absorb all of the \$1.5 million administrative costs. For that, every child gets a year of routine doctor visits, diagnostic tests, immunizations, emergency care, and outpatient surgery. Since its start, the program has reached 19,000 children, and it has expanded to 19 other Blue Cross regions around the country. Eugene J. Barone, Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania chairman, sees the community's mobilization as one of the Caring Program's biggest successes. Says he: "When people hear about the 12 million uninsured American children, they throw up their hands in despair. But when businesses and citizens set to work tackling the problem in their localities, they can have an enormous impact."

Teenagers, failed by parents, schools, and communities, are perhaps in the most danger. Today some 600,000 feral youth roam the streets of America's cities and towns—long since haven given up on school and putting themselves at risk of crime, drug addiction, and, increasingly, AIDS.

Ronnie Lemieux, 16, was one of them. He was born in a blue-collar neighborhood of Boston, the youngest of three children whose father left when he was 2. For the next ten years the family lived with Ronnie's maternal grandmother, who provided the structure and love that their frequently absent mother could not. But when the grandmother died four years ago, Ronnie and his fragile family had to fend for themselves.

As the Lemieux family wandered from apartment to apartment around Boston, Ronnie would enroll in a new school—eight over the next four years—but never went to class. He would hang out with friends on the streets where their mischief soon turned to drugs and crime. By 14, his daily drill involved buying a 40-ounce bottle of beer for breakfast, scoring some "herb" (marijuana), and downing more beer for lunch. For money, he and his friends broke into homes and mugged an occasional passer-by, but they soon found dealing drugs far more prof-

itable. Ronnie says he would earn several hundred dollars a week selling "angel dust" and cocaine. He bought a 9-mm handgun for protection. After a fistfight with his mother's boyfriend, he left home for good.

By the time Ronnie turned 15, he had seen a close friend killed and had been wounded himself. When, finally, the Massachusetts Department of Social Services caught up with him last winter, even Ronnie knew that his life had become too dangerous to continue unchanged. He was referred to a private local group called Bridge Over Troubled Waters that works with homeless youngsters and was offered a place in its South End "independent living" residence.

During the three months since moving into the Bridge facility, Ronnie has begun putting his life in order. The tightly structured but supportive program requires all its youngsters to attend school and hold a job. Otherwise: eviction. Despite his spotty education, Ronnie has already passed his high school equivalency exam. He works full time at a Cambridge restaurant and is saving money for college. "I'm determined to change," he says. "Nothing they ask me to do is hard because it is what I want."

And if he hadn't found a last chance with Bridge? "I'd have no choice but to go back to selling drugs," he says. "By 18, I'd be dead." For the health of its own civilization, America just cannot afford to let Ronnie fall again.

LOCAL 25, MARINE DIVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS DEDICATES NEW HEADQUARTERS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 22, Local 25, Marine Division, of the International Union of Operating Engineers, will hold the dedication ceremony of its new headquarters in Metuchen, N.J. Saturday's event will also mark the installation of recently elected officers. Perhaps most importantly, it will also provide an opportunity to pay a much-deserved tribute to the Operating Engineers' long-serving leader, Mr. William F. Zenga.

Local 25, Marine Division of the International Union of Operating Engineers represents more than 2,500 highly skilled men and women who operate the dredges, drillboats, tugboats and other specialized marine equipment utilized in harbor improvement, beach reclamation and shore protection projects, as well as the tugboats used in conjunction with a variety of marine construction and general towing work, in a 35-State jurisdictional area. The "Dredgemen's Union" began in 1941 as a branch of IUOE Local 825, when Stephen J. Leslie was assigned by the general president of the Operating Engineers, Joseph Fay, to organize the dredge workers within New York Harbor. The Dredgemen were then known as local 825-D.

Since the membership of the Dredgemen's Union expanded during the 1940's and 1950's, the International Union of Operating Engineers granted the Dredgemen their own Local Union Charter in 1959. Since 1959, the Dredgemen have been known as local 25 and Stephen J.

Leslie served as president and business manager of local 25 until 1986. Also in 1959, the Great Lakes Steam Engineers and Rock Drillers became part of local 25 and successful organizing in the previously nonunion Southern States. Local 25's membership was expanded to over 4,500.

Local 25 is unique within the framework of American Labor. Instead of a jurisdictional area confined to a single State or several sparsely populated States, Local 25's has a 35-State jurisdictional area from Brownsville, TX, to the northern border of Maine.

Since 1986, Mr. William F. Zenga has served as business manager of local 25. Since assuming the leadership of local 25, Mr. Zenga has kept pace with the innovations within the marine construction industry and has expanded local representation in areas such as towing services for marine construction, subaqueous cable placement, rock trenching, core drilling and subaqueous hydrocarbon pipelines.

As a Representative of a coastal district, and as a member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, I have worked closely with Mr. Zenga on a wide variety of issues. He is always a source of great assistance, support and expertise. Mr. Zenga and all of the members of the Operating Engineers have a commitment, which I strongly share, to maintaining the economic vitality of our harbor regions. As a New Jerseyman, I am particularly happy that finally, after 32 years of sharing office space in Brooklyn, local 25 will be dedicating its new home in our State on Saturday.

THE COMMISSION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the highlights of my career was the 2 years I spent as Chairman of the Federal Commission on Paperwork. Created in 1974 in response to public complaints about regulatory paperwork burdens, that Commission issued 36 reports and 770 recommendations to eliminate the much burdensome paperwork regulations imposed on all Americans and businesses.

The need for a paperwork reduction commission in the 1970's was great. The total cost of Federal paperwork was huge. By the mid-1970's, the cost of this paperwork was estimated to exceed \$100 billion a year, much of it was necessary, some of it unnecessary. In any case, the cost of this regulatory burden was ultimately imposed on consumers through higher prices and higher taxes, lower productivity and fewer jobs.

There was also psychological costs—the anxiety, frustration, and anger that people experience when dealing with excessive paperwork and red tape.

The Commission also found that needed information sometimes was not being collected, was not reliable, or was not timely. All of which unnecessarily limits the success of Federal programs. In some instances, useless pa-

paperwork actually prevents programs from achieving their goals.

The major thrust of the Commission's findings was that Government policymakers should take into account all costs of paperwork, including citizen frustration and administrative inefficiencies, as well as the substantial dollar cost. Information, we argued, should be managed as resource, as we now manage money, personnel, and property.

I am proud to suggest that the work of that Commission resulted in permanent government reforms. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget was created to provide a check on the Federal Government's appetite to impose paperwork burdens. The work of the Commission also resulted in the enactment of the Paperwork Reduction Act and the elimination of countless forms at the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Defense.

Unfortunately, while the Paperwork Commission slowed the growth of Federal regulatory paperwork, such burdens did not come to a stop. Federal paperwork burdens still consume an inordinate amount of time from the lives of average Americans and small businesses.

According to the Business Council on the Reduction of Paperwork, the official estimated annual burden as of April 30, 1992, for all currently approved Federal reports is 6.5 billion hours. The Business Council has used government surveys to suggest that this 6.5 billion hour figure is understated by a factor of seven. This suggests that the actual burden associated with completing Federal paperwork is nearly 36 billion hours.

Using the generally accepted figure of 65 percent of that 36 billion hour total as the business sector's share of the burden, it becomes obvious that the Nation's employers are spending a stunning amount of money to meet Federal paperwork requirements.

For that reason, my good friend and Government Operations Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS, Jr., and I are today introducing Legislation to create another Paperwork Commission. This Commission, however, shall recognize the advancements made in the area of information technology and shall, therefore, be called the Commission on Information Technology and Paperwork Reduction. The need for such a commission today is as great as it was in the 1970's.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation for several reasons. First, the regulatory burden on Americans and small businesses is great. As I have already indicated, it has been estimated that American businesses must spend over \$1 trillion to comply with Federal paperwork requirements. It is never too late for the Federal Government to step back and look at the regulatory and paperwork burdens being imposed upon its citizens. This Commission shall look at paperwork burdens and overlapping regulations, and make recommendations to the President and Congress where unnecessary burdens can be eliminated.

Second, this Commission shall look at the recommendations of the 1970's Commission, determine what recommendations have not been implemented, and why, and endorse those recommendations which are still credible.

Most importantly, this new Commission shall look at the information technology developments which have occurred during the past two decades and determine whether the Federal Government is taking advantage of newest technology available to collect, interpret, analyze, and store information.

As we all know, the advancements made in the information technology arena have been great during the past 20 years. The Commission's chief task will be to investigate ways that today's electronic technology can be used to reduce the amount of paperwork produced or required by Government agencies.

We are now using technology that was not even thought of in the 1970's. From electronic funds transfer to electronically filed tax returns, these save paperwork and should be encouraged.

Finally, it is also my hope that this Commission will take a hard look at the ongoing debate over Presidential regulatory review. Although the President has a constitutional obligation to ensure that the Federal Government is effectively managed, critics of Presidential regulatory review have argued that the President has used such organizations as the Council on Competitiveness to undercut legislative intent when drafting regulations.

The forum for this debate however should not be the politically charged floor of the House during this election year. Let a Commission, appointed by Congress and the next President, debate the appropriate role for regulatory review in our constitutional system.

As the former Chairman of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, I strongly believe that the time to revisit the issue of regulatory paperwork burdens is today. I encourage all Members to lend their support to this effort.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND PAPERWORK REDUCTION—SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

This section finds that federal information reporting requirements continue to place an unprecedented paperwork burden upon all Americans. This makes it necessary to reexamine policies and procedures which have an impact on the paperwork burden placed on all Americans.

This section also reestablishes the policy of the Federal Government to minimize the information reporting burden.

FUNCTIONS

It shall be the function of the Commission to:

(a) Review the findings of the 1970's Commission on Federal Paperwork to determine which of its recommendations have been implemented and which recommendations still warrant further consideration.

(b) Study and investigate federal statutes and policies relating to information gathering, processing, and dissemination, and the management and control of these information activities.

(c) Recommend changes to federal statutes and policies to reduce the duplication of information collected, minimize the burden imposed by Federal reporting requirements, and reduce the costs of federal paperwork.

Upon submission of the Commission's final report, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall:

(a) Formulate the views of the Executive agencies on the recommendations.

(b) Implement those recommendations to the extent practicable.

(c) Propose legislation needed to implement recommendations requiring statutory authority.

MEMBERSHIP

The Commission shall be composed of 19 members, as follows:

(a) Two Members of the Senate, not of the same political party.

(b) Two Members of the House of Representatives, not of the same political party.

(c) Two local government officials.

(d) Comptroller General of the United States.

(e) Director of OMB, Secretary of Treasury, and one other Executive Branch official appointed by the President.

(f) Nine private sector members appointed by the President.

EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATE

The effective date shall be January 21, 1993, so as to allow the President elected in November, 1992 to select Commission members. The Commission expires two years following its first meeting.

TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the observance of the first anniversary of Ukrainian independence at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, MI. On Monday, August 24, the center is hosting a commemorative banquet to celebrate the Ukrainian parliamentary proclamation of independence.

Throughout the world, the establishment or restoration of liberty is always a cause for celebration. And, there is good reason for this. Liberty, not only fosters prosperity, it also instills a deep sense of pride—pride in the knowledge that we control our own destiny.

I am confident that the independence of Ukraine will rejuvenate the proud spirit of the Ukrainian people. The struggle was long, yet the people of Ukraine have accomplished the first step in becoming a free and prosperous nation.

It is no surprise that Ukrainians in Michigan are celebrating this proclamation of independence. Michigan is home to the third largest Ukrainian community in the United States. With so many friends and relatives remaining in the ancestral homeland we are particularly pleased that Ukraine is independent. The natural ties that exist will inevitably prove to be beneficial both to Ukrainians and Americans.

It is evident that the Government of Ukraine also places much importance on its relationship with the people of Michigan. This is demonstrated by the fact that Hon. Victor Kryzhanivsky will be attending this banquet. Mr. Kryzhanivsky serves as the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations. As the second highest ranking Ukrainian diplomat at the United Nations, he will deliver the keynote address. We are very pleased to have him as our guest.

The historic first anniversary is a true cause for celebration. I commend the committee for

the Observance of Ukrainian Independence Day of Metropolitan Detroit, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian America Coordinating Council, and the members of the Ukrainian Cultural Center for organizing and hosting this commemorative and cultural program. I am truly looking forward to the event.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO HERBERT CORNELIUS KENNY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to inform my colleagues of the recent passing of Herbert Cornelius Kenny. A singer and former Washington radio announcer, Mr. Kenny died at his home in Columbia, MD, on July 11, 1992.

Mr. Kenny was a member of the original Ink Spots singing group. He joined the Ink Spots in 1944 and remained with the group until their breakup in 1952. The Ink Spots were among the first black singing groups to reach a broad audience with their recordings which included such hits as "Gypsy" and "To Each His Own."

After the Ink Spots split, Herbert Kenny continued to entertain audiences with his singing, making solo appearances at several hotels and clubs in the Washington and Baltimore areas. In 1958, he was hired as a disc jockey at Washington's WUST radio station and later worked as a deejay for station WMAL and as the program director at station WHMD.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have had the privilege of working with Herb Kenny's talented wife, Mrs. Minnie Kenny, of Columbia, MD. I extend my deepest sympathy to his lovely wife, his two children; Daphne Jackson of Millburn, NJ and Paul Morris of Baltimore, MD, and his seven grandchildren on the loss of this wonderful and talented man.

ROCK CREEK TENNIS STADIUM BILL

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that directs the transfer of a tennis stadium built on National Park Service land to the District of Columbia and contains a prohibition on inappropriate commercial activities on national park lands throughout the country.

The Rock Creek Tennis Stadium, which is located within Rock Creek Park in Washington, DC, has developed numerous serious operational and promotional activities that are not compatible with the National Park Service mission and which are objected to by local residents who have lacked input into the administration and operation of events at this stadium. The stadium's presence has caused considerable and sharp concerns in the community and has seriously compromised National Park Service management of the im-

mediate area. To further complicate the situation, the Department of the Interior, in a misguided attempt to allow additional activities at the tennis stadium, has now promulgated an unprecedented special rule for Rock Creek Park that allows commercial advertising there. Such a regulation has implications for the entire national park system. As chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, I do not condone such violations of the very spirit of our Nation's national parks. Parks are to be retreats from commercialism, not allowed to become the bastions of commercialism. The recent tennis tournament at the stadium included Infiniti automobiles on display, gambling for prizes and assorted samples and signups, including one for a "Four Day/Three Night Fantasy Bahamas Cruise". Such a country club carnival atmosphere has no place in a national park.

The measure I am introducing has three major parts: First, the transfer of the tennis stadium to the District of Columbia; second, a restriction on commercialism in national parks; and third, a clarification on the organized activities and special events allowed on national park lands.

This legislation will give the District of Columbia control over this essentially local recreation resource and will provide benefits to the residents of the City of Washington, DC, through its continued use as an appropriately local recreational facility. It will also give the National Park Service a better ability to manage its lands, free of inappropriate commercial intrusions, and give it more control over the myriad activities held on national park lands. I do not believe that these national park lands should be so sacrosanct that nobody can picnic, run, cross-country ski, or otherwise recreate on them. At the same time, organized activities and special events held on park lands must be appropriate to a national park and not harmful to its enjoyment and resources. This bill will further that very basic and founding principle of the national park system.

CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has recently come to my attention that there is a question over the implementation of Public Law 102-175, the Senior Executive Service Improvements Act of 1991. Today, I would like to submit for the record, a letter that Mrs. Marella and I, as authors of the legislation, sent to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management regarding the Post Office and Civil Service Committee's intent in enacting section 3 of H.R. 2270, regarding a limitation on a Federal agency's authority to reassign senior executives.

COMMITTEE ON POST
OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, DC. April 9, 1992.

Hon. CONSTANCE B. NEWMAN,
Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management
Washington, DC.

DEAR DIRECTOR NEWMAN: We are writing in regard to H.R. 2270, the Senior Executive

Service Improvements Act of 1991, which was signed into law in November of last year. We would like to set forth the Committee's intent in enacting Section of H.R. 2270, regarding a limitation on an agency's authority to reassign Senior Executives.

The purpose of including Section 3 in the bill was to protect SES career employees from the arbitrary termination of the 120 day get acquainted period required by title 5, United States Code Section 3396 (e)(1) by new non-career supervisors. This termination was accomplished by "detailing" the career employee during the get acquainted period to another position, in effect denying the career executive the opportunity to prove him/herself in his/her present position to the new non-career supervisor and/or the new agency head.

As Representative Sikorski said in his floor statement during passage of the bill, the legislation placed limitations on the ability of a non-career supervisor to detail a career Senior Executive during the statutory 120-day get acquainted period. We sponsored H.R. 2270 in response to the complaints the Subcommittee received from SES employees who had not been given the benefit of the get-acquainted period. Section 3 was drafted to protect SES employees who were being denied the required 120 days by details, since we believed that if an employee could be detailed without restriction during that 120 day period, the purpose of the statute was being violated.

As you know, OPM insisted that a parenthetical phrase, "not to exceed a total of 60 days" be inserted in Section 3 before H.R. 2270 was enacted. We agreed to the language with the understanding that it set a 60 day limit on the length of any detail taking place during the 120 day get-acquainted period. In other words, even if the SES employee is detailed for a period of 60 days during the 120 day period, the employee will still work under the non-career supervisor for a full 120 days. The detail would merely suspend the 120 day period by the time of the detail, which cannot exceed 60 days. This provision is intended to ensure that career executives have the full statutory 120 days get-acquainted period to prove themselves.

Please send the Subcommittee a copy of any guidance OPM has distributed to agencies interpreting this language. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

CONSTANCE MORELLA,
Ranking, Member.
GERRY SIKORSKI,
Chairman.

CREDIT CARD MAIL THEFT PROTECTION ACT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Credit Card Mail Theft Protection Act. This legislation would prohibit the unauthorized use of credit cards and provide stricter penalties for the theft of credit cards and other mail from Postal Service facilities.

Recently, US Postal Service officials have been fighting a battle with thieves who are stealing mail at an alarming rate. The rise in thefts is predominantly due to the high volume of credit cards being sent through the mail.

Thieves steal the credit cards from Postal Service vehicles, carriers, relay boxes, street collection boxes, residential mail boxes, and offices costing consumers and businesses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. This problem has become particularly acute in my congressional district where an increasing number of Postal Service relay boxes are being broken into. Although current enforcement efforts, such as tamper proof locks on relay boxes, have helped combat thefts, new Federal legislation is necessary to assure an end to this serious problem. The Credit Card Mail Theft Protection Act is designed to accomplish this goal.

The bill I am introducing today calls on the Federal Reserve Board, in consultation with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Trade Commission, to issue regulations which will result in discouraging the theft of credit cards from Postal Service facilities. At a minimum, the regulations would require card issuers to mail credit cards inactive if mailing to, through, or from a high-risk crime area. In order to activate the card, card holders would have to contact issuers of the card verifying they received the card by way of a personal identification number [P.I.N.]. This action would render all cards useless to thieves, eliminating their ability to reap criminal profits and, therefore, their incentive to steal the credit cards.

In addition, the legislation would allow some card issuers to be exempt from complying with the "inactive status" method provided they developed another approved procedure which guaranteed that rightful owners received their credit cards.

The Fed, FDIC and FTC will also be responsible for prescribing standards for determining high-risk areas in consultation with the Postmaster General.

Not only will this piece of legislation deter thieves from tampering with the U.S. Mail System, but the bill will also increase the penalties for those who continue to steal mail and use stolen credit cards. Specifically, the act stiffens the punishment for committing credit card fraud, for destroying credit cards in the mail, for stealing or receiving stolen credit cards, and for Postal Service employees or officers who steal credit cards. It is essential that those committing these serious crimes be subject to serious consequences in order to end this rash of mail robbery and credit card fraud.

Finally, the bill requires the Board and the Postmaster General to each conduct studies determining the extent of the credit card theft problem and submit reports to Congress describing their findings and recommending any additional steps they feel necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are fed up with crime. My constituents are outraged that even their mail is not safe from criminals looking to steal a credit card and ripoff banks and retail merchants. These lawbreakers must be stopped. The Credit Card Mail Theft Protection Act represents our opportunity to take action. We must join together and pass this important legislation designed to stop these crimes, impose tough new penalties on credit card thieves, and save consumers and businesses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

ITW HI-CONE ANNOUNCES PILOT RECYCLING PLAN

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, permit me to share with my colleagues a unique and important environmental success story.

The consequences of improper disposal of plastic products on wildlife is becoming better understood. Of particular concern is the waste trail created by plastic six-pack rings used to package popular canned beverages. Although small in size and seemingly innocuous, these plastic rings are particularly difficult to dispose of, and reportedly dangerous to many species of wildlife.

In an important step to ease the waste problem, ITW Hi-Cone, designer and world's largest manufacturer of the plastic six-pack rings, has announced a major recycling effort in tandem with the State of Illinois.

Students in schools across the State and visitors at Illinois State parks will now have an opportunity to recycle the plastic rings in designated receptacles while making a contribution to the Illinois Heritage Endowment Trust Fund.

Through a partnership between the Illinois Department of Conservation and ITW Hi-Cone, the trust fund receives 8 cents for every pound of six-pack rings returned to the company for recycling from anywhere in Illinois.

In 1992, the company expects to recycle more than 100 tons of the plastic rings, 20 percent in Illinois alone.

The trust fund, created by the State legislature in 1987, will provide the department of conservation a stable source of supplemental moneys to support the State's natural heritage. ITW Hi-Cone, headquartered in Itasca, Illinois, is a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc.

In the years ahead, ITW Hi-Cone will exclusively manufacture versions of the rings that will decompose when exposed to sunlight, and include a tear tab feature on the rings that will make them more wildlife friendly.

The Illinois program is a pilot program. If it works as expected, ITW Hi-Cone is prepared to launch a national program similar to the Illinois experiment. I share this success story with my colleagues as evidence that public/private cooperation can improve the quality of life for us, and the wildlife with which we share our world.

OFFSET PAPERBACK RECOGNIZED FOR 20 YEARS OF PUBLISHING

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today a remarkable company located in Dallas, PA.

Offset Paperback Manufacturers, Inc. celebrated its 20th anniversary this past May. However, its history reaches back to 1907, when Russian immigrants founded Universal

Printers in Canada. The company relocated to Phoenix, AZ in 1965, trading as Valley Paperback.

Four years later, the company moved east to be closer to the heart of the industry, this time settling in its present home in my district. In 1972, Saul and Abe Simkin purchased Valley Paperback, changing its name to Offset Paperback. The growth of the company can best be judged by the increase in its employees from 120 in 1972 to 636 today. Offset's clientele includes eight major publishing houses in New York and boasts more than 150 customers.

In 1980, Bertelsmann AG of Gutersloh, Germany, bought an interest in Offset Paperback and, until 1987, worked with Abe Simkin on setting a course for growth through technology. In 1987, Bertelsmann became full owners of the company.

Through the efforts of Saul Simkin and his cousin, Abe, a small printing company became the foundation for what is, today an economic leader in northeastern Pennsylvania. By purchasing Delta Lithograph Co. in Van Nuys, CA, Offset now operates on both coasts. Under the capable leadership of its president, Michael J. Gallagher, Offset Paperback Manufacturers continues to prosper and provide employment opportunity for area residents.

Offset Paperback's history and growth over the past 20 years are a shining example of the strength of America's small businesses. I congratulate Offset Paperback Manufacturers on 20 years of success and wish them continued prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO REGINA MARSHALL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special person who has made great contributions to her community, Ms. Regina Marshall.

Ms. Marshall, who has had a distinguished career in the field of education, is leaving her present position to pursue a Ph.D. at New York University. She holds a master of arts degree in early childhood studies from Kean College.

Since 1988, Ms. Marshall has served as a member of the Newark Education Council. Prior to that, she was associate executive director of YWCA of Essex and West Hudson counties. She has served as project director of Newark Family Resource Center and executive director of Chen School. In addition, she worked as head teacher at Babyland Nursery.

She was a student member of the American Psychological Association, and president of the Invignton Board of Education from 1990 to 1991.

I am proud to have Ms. Marshall as a member of my Child Care Advisory Task Force. She is enthusiastic about the child care issue and always has good ideas and suggestions to put forth.

She has served treasurer of the League of Women Voters since 1988 and serves on the

board of the READY Foundation. She has served as president of the Protestant Community Center/Friendly Neighborhood Center.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Marshall is an outstanding person and a well-respected professional who is using her many talents to help others achieve their goals. Ms. Marshall will be honored by her many friends at an event on Thursday, August 13. Please join me in wishing here all the best as she goes on to another major achievement in her life. She serves as a wonderful role model for young women, and I know that she will continue to excel in all her endeavors.

OPPOSE IRA EXPANSIONS

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the other body took up debate on its \$31 billion tax bill, with Super IRAs as its centerpiece. As the Washington Post noted, this bill is a top contender for the worst bill of the year award.

The expansion of IRAs is simply a bad idea. It would confer nearly all of its benefit on upper-income Americans. There is no credible evidence that it would improve net U.S. savings levels, and it would cost the Federal Government billions of dollars of lost revenue outside the 5-year budget window.

Bad as Super-IRAs are, it would be a travesty to make them the centerpiece of an urban aid package. By no stretch of logic will it help our distressed cities to grant super generous tax breaks to well-off Americans, no matter where they live.

Look beyond the vested interests which pay for those full-page ads in roll call supporting IRA expansions. Recall the embarrassment of congress a dozen years ago when we got stampeded into "All-Savers Certificates." Oppose Super-IRAs.

JAPANESE STUDENTS TO VISIT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome a group of 32 Japanese students who will visit my congressional district later this month.

Sponsored by Kansas City New Experiences and Relationships [KC NEAR], these students are traveling across the country, living with host families and gaining a truly firsthand insight into American life.

In the process, each of these students will have the opportunity to share their own cultures and unique perspectives with all of the Americans they encounter during their stay.

I commend KC NEAR for fostering understanding and promoting good will between the citizens of the United States and Japan, and I wish each of the following students an enjoyable and enriching stay in Kansas City and the

many other regions of the country they will visit:

Isobe, Hitomi; Kobayashi, Eiko; Manabe, Yuki; Michiue, Tomomi; Mihara, Nobulake; Miura, Yukiko; Miwa, Akiko; Mori, Kazuaki; and Morita, Harumi.

Moritera, Rie; Moriya, Yasushi; Nakae, Tomoyuki; Tokutake, Shihoko; Watanabe, Kanako; Yamada, Mariko; Yamakawa, Yoshihi; Yamamoto, Junko; Yamamoto, Mahiko; and Yasui, Chihiro.

Yoshida, Tomoka; Yoshiyasu, Mie; Yuasa, Michiko; Ito, Naoko; Miyajima, Yukie; Mizutani, Sachiko; Morita, Yuka; Nohara, Fumiyo; Seo, Hayami; Takeuchi, Kuniko; Takeuchi, Yuku; Watanabe, Misaki; and Yoshimura, Kaori.

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY HAS IT BACKWARD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Our national anti-drug policy is flawed.

For more than a decade, the policy coming from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue has been to fight the drug war by focusing on supply-side strategies, particularly interdiction, eradication, and enforcement. Still, many contend—and the data support the claims—that the availability of illicit drugs has remained constant while increasingly violent crimes terrorize our neighborhood streets all across America.

Simply put, we are spending more of our money in the wrong places, and not enough in the right places.

Last year, the Federal Government spent nearly \$12 billion to fight our drug war. But did the taxpayers get their best bang for the buck? Probably not. I think U.S. drug policy would pay bigger dividends if we channeled more resources into the demand-side solutions of drug education, treatment and rehabilitation, and prevention.

The Council on Hemispheric Affairs recent report on the status of our drug war raises some interesting points and makes some helpful suggestions to policymakers. The report was authored by researchers Amy Horng and Alan Yanovich. I recommend it to my colleagues:

U.S. DRUG POLICY NEEDS URGENT OVERHAUL—DRUG WAR MUST FOCUS ON CURBING DEMAND

(By Amy Horng and Alan Yanovich)

Although the U.S. government is waging a drug war with a budget that has doubled to \$12 billion since President Bush took office, narcotics continue to plague this country. Heightened attacks upon drug production facilities in foreign countries have had little impact upon its availability in the U.S.. Billions of dollars spent on law enforcement have not made drugs harder to get, have not decreased drug-related violence here and abroad, and above all, have not attacked the fundamental problem of demand. So long as the domestic market for drugs remains high, supply will never falter. Meanwhile, only a fraction of the annual U.S. drug budget goes to prevention, education and treatment programs—which should be the payoff zone of a rational U.S. anti-drug strategy.

PRESENT POLICY AN UTTER FAILURE

Even though approximately \$21 billion of the \$30 billion allocated since 1990 to the federal government for its drug battle has been spent on supply reduction efforts in this country, narcotics are no harder to get today than they were three years ago. In fact, Americans consumed more than \$17 billion dollars worth of drugs last year. Two-thirds of the current U.S. drug budget, a ratio adopted from the Reagan Administration's anti-drug strategy, is being lavished on law enforcement, which has ineffectively coped with an ever-increasing drug supply. Even Pentagon participation, bolstered by a \$1.2 billion budget line for 1992, largely has been futile, as the General Accounting Office concluded when it stated last September that approximately \$2 billion worth of Pentagon detection and monitoring over the last two years has had little positive impact on reducing drug supply.

As aerial drug surveillance missions multiply over the Caribbean basin and the Andean nations, so does coca leaf production throughout the region. Worldwide net coca leaf production increased from 291,100 metric tons in 1987 to an estimated 337,100 metric tons in 1992, foreshadowing a growing supply of processed cocaine on the market in the near future. The European community, citing a rise in the number of new production facilities in Brazil, Venezuela and Central America, believes that as much as 1100 metric tons of pure cocaine were produced in 1991. Even the White House, perhaps optimistically, has acknowledged the worldwide cocaine production last year had reached 900 metric tons, almost double the amount estimated to have been produced in 1988. Simply put, the billions of dollars spent yearly on law enforcement and interdiction efforts, both within the U.S. and in the drug-producing regions, have failed to halt the flood of cocaine reaching the United States.

Another point to consider in evaluating the relative lack of success of the supply-side anti-narcotics approach, is its devastating effect on the frail democracies of the Andean region where the crop is grown and processed. Since President Bush announced the five-year Andean Initiative in September 1989, Washington has been pumping more than \$2 billion dollars in military and law enforcement assistance into Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. White House pressure on the governments of these countries to escalate and to militarize the war on drugs already has led to the "dirty war" in Colombia that has been characterized by indiscriminate bombings of civilian targets by the drug lords, with 300 security forces shot dead in the Medellin area alone in less than a year, and murder rates of upward of 25,000 per year. In Peru, it indirectly has persuaded large numbers of the poor to join the cadres of the Sendero Luminoso, thereby intensifying the guerrilla conflict in that country. U.S. pressures on Bolivia have contributed to a worsening of the living conditions of peasants and their alienation from the Paz Zamora government.

A NEW DIRECTION FOR U.S. POLICY

Given Washington's failed efforts to make significant inroads into the availability of drugs, U.S. policy would do well to begin to emphasize the reduction of demand. It is ironic that President Bush has failed to understand the importance of the modest success his own underfunded policies on drug education and treatment slowly have had in reducing demand, particularly since this is the only phase of his strategy that is able to report positive results. Had he understood

this, he would have taken more effort to thrust this phase into the fore of his anti-drug program. There are indications that drug education—surviving on a meager pitance of only \$713.4 million for 1991—nevertheless has helped to lower consumption, as drug use gradually has been, at least until recently, on a decline. According to a federal survey cited by Joseph B. Treaster in the New York Times, cocaine use decreased significantly from 12.2 million occasional users in 1985 to 6.2 million in 1990, but unfortunately rose by an additional 0.2 million in 1991. Such dismaying recent trends are sufficiently alarming to justify, on an urgent basis, the allocation of much greater funds for drug treatment and rehabilitation efforts, which combined, received only \$1.9 million last year.

Taking into consideration that drug supply has continued to expand recently—despite an \$8 billion budget in 1992 for law enforcement and the criminal justice system—while drug demand has shown some decline, it is surprising that the White House has not concluded that it's time to tip the balance in favor of the demand factor by redressing the 70-30 budget ratio which presently favors supply reduction. If the drug war is ever going to be won, it must be fought here, on our own turf. The drug scourge must be confronted in neighborhoods throughout the U.S. and other rich drug-consuming nations, but must be fought with a different type of ammunition than that currently relied upon by the Administration. Education and treatment should be the cures of choice in dealing with drug consumption, leading this country to spend far more on cutting demand and relatively less on fighting supply. Once demand ceases, those who peddle the illegal substance, like Pablo Escobar, may be inclined to go into early retirement.

**COMMENDING JUDITH HARGIS,
WINNER OF THE PATHFINDER
AWARD**

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to personally congratulate Judith Hargis, a nurse with the Yakima Health District, who was one of 14 Americans who earned the Pathfinders Award for her leadership, achievements, and dedication to the national fight against HIV infection and AIDS.

Many celebrities have been recognized for their work in this field, but thousands of citizens like Judy Hargis have gone to extraordinary lengths to help family, friends, and the community accept the challenge and the reality of the HIV virus.

Judy deserves our collective praise for her untiring efforts. Among her many activities she has worked within our local prisons with intravenous drug users; founded Carebearers, a volunteer support group that provides companionship and services to people with AIDS; and created the New Hope Clinic, bringing together health care professionals as volunteers.

Judith Hargis is truly making a difference in the Yakima Valley, and I wholeheartedly salute her and the other winners of the Pathfinder awards.

**TRIBUTE TO NOVA PRIVATE IN-
DUSTY COUNCIL JOB TRAINING
PROGRAM**

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity today to recognize the NOVA Private Industry Council Job Training Program administered by the city of Sunnyvale, CA, which was selected earlier this year by the Department of Labor for its Presidential Award as an exemplary training program. In particular, the new Skills Testing, Assessment, and Reemployment Center—the STAR Center—has distinguished itself with its superb case management strategy.

Workers in the front lines fuel this Nation's economy. The flexibility, innovation, productivity, and commitment to quality are paramount as American businesses compete.

The Job Training Partnership Act, which has made programs such as these a possibility, represents the recognition by Congress that people, not machines, determine our Nation's economic strength.

When Congress created the JTPA in 1982, we included a new program that authorized training for dislocated skilled workers permanently displaced from their jobs.

This aspect has become increasingly important as the character of the workplace in the United States has changed.

The wisdom of the JTPA in its delegation of management responsibilities to the States and localities where it is possible to deal with the changing character of the workplace.

This approach is extremely important in northern California, where the workplace is continually evolving. We face very specific problems that are addressed by STAR services.

In Silicon Valley, the high specialization of industries call for highly specialized employees.

Unfortunately, there is a quick turnover of industries themselves that correlates with the short lifetimes of products as technology advancements occur at lightning speed. As a result, jobs become outdated and highly specific employees are left behind.

The declining number of new workers entering the labor market each year severely limit the labor pool available to employers.

Innovative programs such as NOVA's STAR services demonstrate that in Silicon Valley and around the Nation we have the imagination to meet the challenges that will be presented by the increasingly technical and specialized workplace, and our changing work force.

Federal programs like the JTPA ensure that we will have the resources to keep this partnership working.

**TRIBUTE TO THE PETERBOROUGH
ADOPT-A-MILE PROGRAM**

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in applauding the efforts and achievement of the town of Peterborough, NH. Through the dedicated work of local volunteers, this community has managed to keep their streets litter-free. Based upon a program already utilized in various communities across the country, Town Administrator John Isham took the initiative to establish the Adopt-A-Mile Program of Peterborough.

Each individual or group that volunteers in essence adopts a strip of roadway and then becomes responsible for keeping it clean. The town, in turn, provides signs with the name of each volunteer, marking their stretch of road. In the first year alone, over 30 groups participated in the program, including the Girl Scouts, senior citizens, and area businesses. To date, an impressive 75 percent of all the town's roadways are covered, and it is believed that the program will now grow even greater.

The continuing commitment of these concerned people, not only to their community, but also to the environment, warrants our heartfelt gratitude. A special dedication is required to maintain these litter-free roads, as this is not merely a one-time effort. From the beginning of April, through the summer and to the first heavy snowfall, these devoted citizens are striving to better their neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, it is community involvement of this kind that our country relies upon for its strength and beauty, and it is through the efforts of people, like those in Peterborough, NH, that we earn respect as a nation.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DIS-
TRICT OF COLUMBIA NOTIFICA-
TION ACT**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that will have a positive effect on D.C. residents with the added bonus that it is as likely to benefit the Federal Government as the residents of the District of Columbia. My bill requires consultation and advice that will alleviate avoidable tension when the Federal Government takes action that impinges on District neighborhoods by substantially altering the physical environment or by a change from local to Federal ownership or leasing.

This bill requires that Federal agencies give prior notice to the Mayor of the District of Columbia, chair of the city council, and chair of the appropriate advisory neighborhood commission. Such notice must be received at least 60 days before the activity is to be carried out. An exception is possible in cases where the government certifies that emergency conditions exist.

This measure is warranted in the light of recent experience. Federal agencies sometimes have moved into local communities without regard for their residential character or local zoning requirements. Unnecessary disputes involving issues that in many cases could easily have been resolved with the opportunity to consult have resulted. Often there has been no objection to a facility or a change, and suggestions that would actually benefit the government have had no structured process for presentation. Needless community resentment as well as delays to the government then result. Fairness to the community and an opportunity for the government to benefit from constructive suggestions require more than the wasteful hit-and-miss approach that is all that is now available.

We have no desire for veto power over Federal facilities, and, of course, none would be possible. When community consultation has been sought, however, we have seen clear benefits to the government from suggestions from those who know this community best. Concerns can be addressed and tension between the community and the Federal Government eliminated.

My bill provides the opportunity for rational problem solving between two jurisdictions that benefit from living together. Far from objecting to the Federal presence, the residents of the District welcome it and understand that the Federal Government is the very basis of our upscale economy. Neighbors get along best when they talk things out ahead of time rather than fighting them out after the fact.

The modest 60-day notice period my bill provides is a courtesy that residents should be entitled to when the Federal Government moves beyond its core area. My bill is designed to facilitate governmental action without tension and with respect to all concerned.

TIMBER SALVAGE CALIFORNIA: A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, the result of a 6-year drought in California has now led to a severe forest death on our forests lands. In some cases nearly one-third of the forests are dying or are dead from lack of water and the subsequent infestation of beetles. Experts have warned that these forests are on the brink of a tragic catastrophic fire.

Today, I call upon the President to provide the leadership to prevent a devastating fire in our national forests in California and at the same time help a dwindling timber industry. He can accomplish this by signing an emergency declaration which would permit an expedited salvage and thinning operation for forest lands managed by the Federal Government.

State and Federal forestry authorities agree that a prompt and environmentally sensitive forest salvage operation will help reduce the threat of a major fire. Although the U.S. Forest Service has attempted to expedite some salvage operations, the efforts are simply not

keeping pace with the rate of destruction of the resource.

Again, Mr. President, please sign the emergency declaration and save our forests.

DEDICATION OF THE INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM AT ST. CLAIR COUNTY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the people of St. Clair County know that today we are faced with what is no longer a relatively simple matter of driving to the next town to sell our products. Our market is now further down the road and, in some cases, overseas.

It is with great pleasure that I will be joining with the St. Clair County officials in dedicating the new Instrument Landing System [I.L.S.] at the St. Clair County International Airport on August 27, 1992.

The I.L.S. sends radio signals to assist landings when weather conditions cause low visibility. By allowing the county airport to provide service to aircraft in a broader range of weather conditions, the I.L.S. will help bring business and investment to the area. Moreover, the system will allow St. Clair County to better establish its place in regional, national, and international markets.

I am proud to have played a role in obtaining the I.L.S. But this important project would not have been possible without the help of Mary Mechtenberg and CARL LEVIN. I am also pleased that funding has been secured for maintenance of the system to relieve the county of this significant burden.

Air transportation represents a key transportation link for the future of economic development. With the addition of the I.L.S., St. Clair County Airport promises to be a major force driving economic growth in St. Clair County.

INTRODUCTION OF FILIPINO VETERANS EQUITY ACT OF 1992

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today with my distinguished colleague from California, Ms. PELOSI, in introducing the Filipino Veterans Equity Act of 1992.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the 1990 Immigration Act at long last recognized the right of Filipino veterans of the U.S. military during World War II to apply for U.S. citizenship.

Since the enactment of the 1990 legislation, however, severe problems have arisen with its implementation.

Most notably, the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] delayed implementation for more than 1½ years, and did not begin the necessary interviews until October of last year.

As a result, only 21 percent of eligible Filipino veterans have made applications. Be-

cause this provision will expire in November of this year, an extension is clearly needed.

In addition, the requirement that Filipino veterans travel to the United States in order to be sworn in as citizens has proven terribly costly and burdensome—and not only to the Filipino veterans themselves.

These individuals are senior citizens, and while they are now allowed to claim U.S. citizenship, their children and grandchildren are unable to join them here quickly.

As a result, social services agencies are being overburdened by the needs of Filipino veterans whose families are not allowed to travel here to help with their support.

The Filipino Veterans Equity Act will address these problems. First, by extending the application deadline through November 1995, it will allow time for the State Department and the INS to more effectively inform Filipino veterans of their eligibility under the act.

Second, it will allow Filipino veterans to be sworn in as United States citizens while still in the Philippines. This will help to ensure that they do not have to impoverish themselves to come to the United States.

Third, by providing for special immigration status for their children, the act will lessen their reliance on social services when they do travel here. Allowing their families to join them in the United States is not only humane, but will ensure that their children and grandchildren will be able to assist in their support.

Mr. Speaker, these Filipino veterans are heroes who fought valiantly for this Nation during one of the darkest periods of our history. They should not be denied their chance for U.S. citizenship because of bureaucratic delays and red tape. This legislation will ensure that the United States keeps the promises and lives up to the commitments we made to them.

I ask my colleagues to join Congresswoman PELOSI and myself in supporting the Filipino Veterans Equity Act of 1992.

THE 90TH BIRTHDAY FOR ELLEN J. DAYTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ellen J. Dayton on the occasion of her 90th birthday. Ellen was born on August 23, 1902 in Newport, RI to Charles and Jenny Kalquist, charter members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Ellen has two daughters, Phyllis Dayton Lohram and Diane Dayton Moore and five grandchildren. Ellen is an active member of the Svenska Evangeliska Lutherska Sions Forsamlingen Church and the Republic Party. My best wishes go out to Ellen for happiness and health on her special day.

INTRODUCTION OF INDEPENDENT
COUNSEL LEGISLATION

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman BARNEY FRANK and I are introducing legislation to reauthorize the independent counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act for an additional 5 years. We are pleased to join Senators LEVIN and COHEN in the other body in an essential effort to preserve a vital mechanism of our constitutional government.

The events of the past week point out vividly why we need the mechanism of an independent counsel to ensure both the public perception and the reality of the even-handed administration of justice at the highest levels of government. Just 2 days ago, the attorney general rejected the judiciary committee's request for an independent counsel to investigate United States assistance to the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. In effect, he told the American people, "not to worry—there wasn't any criminal activity here, and even if there was, we can investigate it just fine right inside the Justice Department."

The phrase I used to describe the attorney general's response to us was "stonewalling, plain and simple." As all students of American history know, the origin of that expression was the sordid chapter that gave birth to the independent counsel statute: the Watergate scandal.

The need for an independent counsel is just as great now as it was during the days of Watergate because of the inherent conflict in any Justice Department—under a President George Bush or a President Bill Clinton—investigating and prosecuting allegations of criminal activity against officials at the top level of their own administration. Equally important, it is impossible in this situation to maintain the public perception of fairness.

One of the smoke screens that has been thrown up against the independent counsel statute is the claim that Congress is exempt from its provisions. That claim is false. The attorney general currently has implicit authority in the law to apply for an independent counsel when prosecution of a Member of Congress or anyone else would pose the sort of conflict of interest that underlies the statute as a whole.

However, to remove any doubt whatsoever about Congressional coverage, the bill we are introducing today includes an explicit provision authorizing the attorney general to begin the independent counsel appointment process if he receives information sufficient to constitute grounds to investigate whether a Member of Congress may have violated applicable Federal criminal law.

In addition, the opponents of the independent counsel statute have also raised concerns about administration and cost controls over the operations of individual independent counsels. I would say first that it should be recognized that any major criminal prosecution—whether it be of the Iran-Contra gang or of Manuel Noriega—is going to cost the taxpayers some money. That's the price we pay

for enforcing the law. Nevertheless, in order to address these concerns head on, our bill places added fiscal controls over the independent counsels' administrative operations.

We intend to move this prudent and sensible piece of legislation through the process when we return to Washington in September. We will put it on the President's desk before the current law expires in December, and I hope he will have the good judgment to sign it.

A TRIBUTE TO VACLAV HAVEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Vaclav Havel, the leader of the 1989 Velvet Revolution that peacefully ended the Communist authoritarian regime in Czechoslovakia, has stepped down as president of that country. His departure provides those of us who admire his leadership and integrity with an opportunity to recount his great triumph: the amazing ascension of the democratic movement in Czechoslovakia.

As a result of Mr. Havel's inspired leadership, 40 years of Communist rule came to end. Shortly after the revolution, I had the honor and pleasure of visiting with him in Prague. I found him to be a brilliant man who was eminently capable of orchestrating his country's transition from communism to democracy. Under his guidance, Czechoslovakia became an integral part of the bloc of Democratic nations.

Vaclav Havel's emergence as a world leader was nothing short of miraculous. He was subjected to harsh persecution for his criticism of the government, including many years in prison, during Czechoslovakia's years of Communism. Mr. Havel knew well the revolting reality of the system he would eventually overthrow. That knowledge, combined with his unflappable courage and strong convictions, propelled him to the world stage as a hero of democracy.

In October 1991, I had the pleasure of presenting President Havel with the Raoul Wallenberg Human Rights Award, an honor previously given to His Holiness, the Dalai Lama of Tibet, and the Democratic students of Tiananmen Square.

Mr. Havel provided the Czech and Slovak peoples, long subjugated under authoritarian rule, with a vision and a voice. Through him, they were able to see and articulate the promise of democracy.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that President Havel will continue to play an important role in fostering democracy as the Czech and Slovak peoples establish independent sovereign republics. His experience and vision should prove invaluable in helping the people he so loves evolve peacefully into two separate and independent republics. He is well equipped to traverse the obstacles they will invariably confront. Some of those obstacles, ethnic intolerance, racism, and antisemitism, are of particular concern to Mr. Havel.

Mr. Speaker, the quality and clarity of Vaclav Havel's beliefs on this subject were

displayed when he addressed the International Conference on Anti-Semitism in Post-Totalitarian Europe, sponsored by the Franz Kafka Center and the American Jewish Committee. I ask that his excellent remarks be placed in today's RECORD. As Vaclav Havel prepares to meet the challenges that lie ahead, I extend to him my very best wishes. He has changed the course of history, and his triumph will long be remembered and admired.

"I AM ASHAMED . . . OF THE HUMAN RACE, OF MANKIND, OF MAN."

Recently, homage was paid in Prague, in the presence of an honored guest, President Chaim Herzog of Israel, to the memory of the Jews who had been tortured to death in concentration camps. I said on that occasion that I feel strangely paralyzed whenever I am confronted with a situation that calls for a comment on the endless suffering of the Jewish people, and that paralysis "proceeds mainly from a deep—I would even say a metaphysical—feeling of shame. I am ashamed, if I may say so, of the human race, of mankind, of man. I feel that this is his crime and his disgrace, and thus also my crime and my disgrace. It is as if that paralysis suddenly threw me to the very bottom of the perception of human guilt and of my own co-responsibility for human actions and for the condition of the world in which we live and which we build."

. . . I deem it extremely important that your deliberations will focus not only on the past, however cruel it has been, but first and foremost on issues of the day: on anti-Semitism here and now. I am referring here to the whole of post-totalitarian Europe where anti-Semitism has suddenly reemerged with its characteristic bigotry, limited outlook and aggressiveness. . . .

The point is not whether anti-Semitism is more widespread in our part of the world than elsewhere: you are certainly well aware that we could also find many disgraceful cases in advanced democracies as well. In another respect, however, we could find a difference—a difference in the ways in which the more experienced democracies deal with this phenomenon and in the attitudes they adopt toward it. It is extremely dangerous for the new democracies to underestimate manifestations of anti-Semitism, to play them down, to fail to take action against them and, above all, to remain silent about them. . . .

I have been told recently about a pub in an area where a large part of the Gypsy population live. On the door of that pub there is a sign which says something to the effect that Gypsies are not welcome in that establishment. . . . In my mind, this kind of conduct, which bears a striking resemblance to the anti-Jewish instructions issued under the Nazi regime, is clearly intolerable. More than that, it is also a case in point reminding us of the breeding ground which produced the Holocaust, of the thousands of inconspicuous, non-murdering anti-Semites who helped send their fellow citizens to the gas chambers.

I should like to pay tribute to all those who contribute to a climate in which people will not enjoy drinking beer in a pub which has on its door a sign like the one I mentioned above, even if official authorities may prove unable to have the sign immediately removed.

I hope that your voice will be heard, and I wish your deliberations all success.

TRIBUTE TO DARRIN PLAB

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues attention to Darrin Plab, a student at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, IL., has recently returned to the United States from Barcelona, where he participated in the XXV Olympic games.

After competing in the U.S. trials in June and finishing second, Darrin earned the honor of a place on the U.S. Olympic team for the high jump competition. Although Darrin did not qualify for the final high jump event at the Olympics, his participation in the Olympic games is something we can look forward to again in 1996 in Atlanta, GA.

Darrin Plab's performance in the trials, a jump of 7-feet, 8 1/2-inches, was surprisingly higher than the final gold medal winning jump of 7-feet, 8 1/4-inches. It is evident that southern Illinois has produced yet another outstanding athlete.

Darrin returned home to Mascoutah, IL and was given a hero's welcome with a parade and ceremony. Mayor Perrotet presented the Olympic athlete with a key to the city.

I am pleased to have the honor of congratulating Darrin for his athletic ability and hope my colleagues will join me in applauding his Olympic performance.

TRIBUTE TO UNITED ILLUMINATING

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the accomplishments of United Illuminating, a Connecticut-based utility company.

United Illuminating has helped finance the Shelton Good Cents Housing Partnership, a project in my district that provides affordable, energy-efficient homes. Private investment has always been an essential component of economic growth in the United States. It has created jobs, modernized our infrastructure, and built our cities. Private investment in the Good Cents Housing Partnership has demonstrated the value of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The Shelton Good Cents Housing Partnership is a unique program that utilizes the resources of United Illuminating, Bullard-Havens Regional Vocational School, and the city of Shelton. United Illuminating has provided financial and managerial assistance for the project. Bullard-Havens has supplied eager, energetic workers who earned the valuable experience that they received. The city of Shelton donated the land that was used for the construction of the houses.

Specifically, the Shelton Good Cents Housing Partnership is the product of the wisdom, dedication, and experience of Jim Ryan, director of the Shelton Economic Development Cor-

poration; Paul Jensen, chairman of the Shelton housing partnership committee; Joe Lavorgna, director of Bullard-Havens Regional Vocational Technical School; Shelton Mayor Mark Lauretti; and James Crowe, executive vice president of United Illuminating.

The integration of job training, job creation and the construction of affordable housing is a winning combination. I commend United Illuminating and the other participants in the Shelton Good Cents Housing Partnership, and I hope that more districts have the opportunity to benefit from the Good Cents program and other initiatives that encourage private investment. We must continue to foster private sector participation in the revitalization of our cities and towns in order to stimulate economic growth.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT EVAN BUDINETZ

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that Robert Evan Budinetz, from my congressional district in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, was selected from over 147,000 secondary students this year as 1 of the 22 winners of the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] scholarship for scriptwriting.

The VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest each year. This year's theme was "Meeting America's Challenge."

Better quality education is key to meeting many of America's challenges now and in the future. I would like, therefore, to include Robert's composition here and congratulate both him and the VFW for their excellent endeavor with the Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE 1991-92 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(By Robert E. Budinetz, Pennsylvania winner)

About two years ago, at a tennis camp in Arizona, a ninety-two-year-old tennis player signed up to play a doubles match. The camp pro assigned him three other players, all considerably younger than he, and all rather skeptical about playing with a man his age. Partners were chosen by a spin of the racket, and the play began. Within an hour, this elderly gentleman and his partner took the match 6-1, 6-1.

While walking off the court, the ninety-two-year-old remarked to his partner that he ranked number one in the United States in his age bracket, the eighty-five-years-old and up! He wasn't thinking ninety-two, he wasn't even thinking eighty-five. He was thinking number one.

It is just this kind of thinking that keeps America number one among nations. America meets its challenges much the same way as the tennis player did—with first place in mind. Americans were the first to walk on the moon. An American invented the first car. Americans were the first to break the sound barrier, and a group of American scientists introduced the atomic age.

It is America to whom the world turns in times of crisis. We all experienced the pride

of America during the recent Gulf War as the world watched our armed forces lead the way in defense of freedom.

As teenagers of the nineties, and young adults of the twenty-first century, we face the challenge of continuing this strong American tradition. We face the challenges of our environment, world health, civil rights, poverty, and hunger.

But there have been some alarming statistics, released in the last several years, which suggest that we may not be adequately prepared to meet these challenges. America is facing a crisis in education which seems to be one of the most important challenges of this generation.

Although students are staying in school longer, and attending college in larger numbers, signs indicate that we are less well equipped in basic skills than students in the past. Last year, over one-half of American seventeen-year-olds tested didn't know simple details about our government. Our science and math achievement trails behind several smaller nations such as New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Japan. Experts suggest that these science and math weaknesses threaten our economy, our defense, and our social capabilities.

In the traditional American spirit of meeting its challenges with a winning attitude, America has developed an ambitious strategy for reform. Called "America 2000," this plan would restructure education not from the top down, but school by school. By challenging communities to develop model schools with curriculums emphasizing basic concepts and skills, committed teachers, energetic students, and school culture that encourages appropriate behavior, this plan sets the goal of world class standards in education.

Just as the ninety-two-year-old tennis player played with a winning attitude, we, as students, can do our share to strengthen our educational system. We can change apathetic students into achieving ones if we learn to value the academic success of students the way we value a touchdown or a homerun. The kind of preparation and hard work that gets a baseball team to the World Series or a musician to Carnegie Hall is something we all understand. This same kind of preparation for winning applies to all aspects of learning, including success in school.

Scientists suggest that our environment at about age ten determines who we will be and what we will value as adults. We must develop winning attitudes before this age—and this development must begin at home. We must educate adults to expect their children's best in school. By doing this, we will be living up to America's tradition of excellence.

Shakespeare once said, "Strong reasons make strong actions." Meeting America's challenge of excellence in education is a very strong reason, and America is committed to very strong actions to meet this goal.

If we remember the determined tennis player who thought only in terms of being number one, and worked very hard to stay there, we realize that America can defy the negative statistics and put our educational system where it belongs—number one throughout the world.

**SALUTING ST. PETER CHANEL
HIGH SCHOOL FOR 35 YEARS OF
ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE**

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute St. Peter Chanel High School located in Bedford, OH. The school is completing 35 years of academic excellence and will launch a special anniversary celebration of Friday, August 28, 1992. I want to share with my colleagues some of the history and achievements of this outstanding institution.

St. Peter Chanel was founded in 1957 as an all-male school serving grades 9 through 12. The school was under the leadership of the Marist religious order. During the past 35 years, St. Peter Chanel has undergone numerous changes. Though the presence and religious fervor of the Marists are still present, the school is now a diocesan, coeducational high school.

Mr. Speaker, St. Peter Chanel High School can proudly boast in excess of 5,000 graduates. The school has been selected as one of the best private-parochial schools in the Greater Cleveland area. It is also interesting to note that in recent years, more than 90 percent of the school's graduates have gone on to further their education.

Over the years, graduates of St. Peter Chanel High School have achieved high levels of success in their chosen fields. More importantly, St. Peter Chanel graduates have become productive and contributing members of their communities. It is a strong reflection of the commitment to service and responsibility instilled at St. Peter Chanel.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Peter Chanel High School for 35 years of academic excellence and 35 years of community service. I extend my congratulations to the current principal of St. Peter Chanel, Roger Abood, and his staff. I hope my colleagues will join me in wishing him much continued success.

ALVAREZ-MACHAIN RULING

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, The U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision to sanction the kidnapping of Dr. Humberto Alvarez-Machain, who is being held in connection with the horrific murder of Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] agent Enrique Camarena Salazar, has incited global debate. Critics of the judgment contend that it was a violation of international law since Alvarez-Machain was abducted by DEA-funded Mexican bounty hunters, without the consent or knowledge of Mexican authorities and without honoring the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. According to Chief Justice William Rehnquist, the Supreme Court maintains that the United States did not violate the agreement because

kidnapping was not specifically forbidden in the document. Many specialists feel that the Court's ruling sends a negative message not only to Mexico but to all other countries with whom the United States has extradition treaties, particularly in Latin America.

I draw attention to the following useful report, which appeared in a July issue of the Washington Report on the Hemisphere, a bi-weekly publication of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs [COHA]. The article evaluates the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court in regard to its approval of kidnapping by the U.S. Government to bring suspects to trial in the United States and suggests that the decision disregards the principles of international law. The article was written by COHA research associate Greg Montes.

**ALVAREZ-MACHAIN RULING ALLOWS UNITED STATES TO
KIDNAP IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

(By Greg Montes)

In its judgment in *United States versus Alvarez-Machain*, rendered June 15, the Supreme Court ruled in a 6-3 decision that the U.S. Government may constitutionally kidnap suspected criminals from other countries regardless of existing extradition treaties, setting a precedent that could jeopardize 103 such agreements that the U.S. has signed with other countries. The Iron-fisted finding, which overturned rulings handed down by the Federal District Court in Los Angeles and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, has been widely interpreted by the international community to mean that the U.S. is no longer bound by the constraints of international law. The decision allows the U.S. to try Humberto Alvarez-Machain, a Mexican medical doctor accused of complicity in the kidnapping and murder of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and his pilot in 1985. Alvarez-Machain is alleged to have drugged Camarena, prolonging his life so that narcotics traffickers could torture him and obtain information about U.S. drug interdiction operations, before killing him.

**MEANS OF BRINGING ALVAREZ-MACHAIN TO
JUSTICE DISTURBING**

Once informal negotiations with Mexico failed to win custody of the Mexican doctor, the DEA resorted to improvised means. In April 1990, Alvarez-Machain was kidnapped from his office in Guadalajara by rogue members of Mexico's federal police who were paid \$20,000 each and given refuge and new identities in the U.S. He was then flown to Texas and turned over to drug enforcement officials. Previously, DEA agents had kidnapped drug suspects from Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras and Mexico over the last five years.

The controversy surrounding the Supreme Court decision stems from Washington's determination to prosecute the defendant irrespective of another country's laws or institutions. U.S. officials seized Alvarez-Machain without Mexico's approval, an action that circumvented the extradition treaty signed by the two countries in 1978. But speaking for the majority, Chief Justice William Rehnquist defended the U.S. action. He argued that "The treaty says nothing about the obligations of the United States and Mexico to refrain from forcible abductions of people from the territory of the other nation, or the consequences under the treaty if such an abduction occurs. . . ." U.S. Attorney

General William Barr went so far as to call the ruling an "historic victory." The majority cited the 1886 decision in *Ker v. Illinois* as justification for the kidnapping of Alvarez-Machain. Many hailed the action, claiming that a fair prosecution could not occur in Mexico, where drug-related law enforcement efforts are often alleged to be corrupt.

In the dissenting opinion, Associate Justice John Paul Stevens protested that "It is shocking that a party to an extradition treaty might believe that it has secretly reserved the right to make seizures of citizens in the other party's territory . . ." In contrast, some have pointed to the 1984 case of rancher John Hull currently pending in Costa Rica, in which the U.S.-born, now-Costa Rican citizen, was indicted for the attempted murder of former Contra leader Eden Pastora in the La Penca bombing, as a further example of Washington's cavalier attitude toward extradition treaties. Arrested in 1989 on drug trafficking charges, Hull escaped to the U.S., and Costa Rica's extradition request for him has since been ignored.

Critics have questioned the validity of using *Ker* as a precedent for *Alvarez-Machain*, noting significant differences between the two cases. *Ker*, a U.S. citizen, was kidnapped in Peru with Lima's approval and returned to the U.S. to face larceny charges. Alvarez-Machain, by contrast, is a Mexican citizen wanted for murder by both the U.S. and Mexico, who was brought to the U.S. without the other country's knowledge or consent.

**MEXICO DECLARES RULING "INVALID AND
UNACCEPTABLE"**

From the outset the Salinas Administration has condemned the U.S. intervention as a direct violation of the extradition treaty intended to govern the transfer of individuals from one country to another for trial. Article Nine of the treaty indicates that the case must be submitted to the courts of the country who refuses an extradition request. Mexico initially reacted with a one-day severing of joint drug interdiction activities, but then defended its decision to restore the policy of cooperation as showing Mexico's commitment to the "war on drugs." President Bush has since assured the Mexican Congress that the court decision would not foster a trend of similar kidnappings, and Secretary of State James Baker has reaffirmed U.S. respect for Mexico's sovereignty. Nevertheless, the fear is that the Supreme Court decision will set a dangerous precedent for future kidnappings. Some even note that it is possible, and would be similarly "legal" if Americans were to be kidnapped here for trial in other countries. In any event, Washington refused to consider revising its treaty with Mexico.

The presidents of six South American countries want the Organization of American States' Inter-American Judicial Committee to issue an opinion on the Supreme Court ruling. The Alvarez-Machain case was condemned at the Ibero-American Summit of inter-American leaders, and Mexico announced that it will no longer accept U.S. drug aid in what has to be an angry reaction to the court's action. The Salinas Administration will be seeking to amend the treaty at the Binational Commission meeting in October as well as taking the case before the International Court of Justice for further review.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO AWARD
"DIZZY" GILLESPIE THE CON-
GRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation, along with thirty of my esteemed colleagues, which awards jazz musician extraordinaire, John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, the Congressional Gold Medal. Mr. Gillespie has been, in effect, our primary cultural ambassador to the U.S. Department of State. This is an honor afforded to him for all of the friends that he has won to this country as a result of their love of jazz and our musician Dizzy Gillespie.

The traditional awarding of Congressional Gold Medals, which began in 1776, allows Congress to express public gratitude to individuals and groups for their distinguished contributions in the field of arts, athletics, aviation, diplomacy, exploration, politics, medicine, science, and entertainment. This award, which initially was most often bestowed upon military leaders, has been given to over 100 diverse individuals ranging from Sir Winston Churchill and Bob Hope—George Washington and Howard Hughes—Joe Louis and Lady Bird Johnson. To date, 15 Americans from the arts and the world of entertainment have received congressional gold medals. John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, as fans world-wide will agree, should be number 16.

In February of this year, many friends and fans of Mr. Gillespie were shocked to hear he was hospitalized after a performance in Oakland, CA. Though Mr. Gillespie made an amazing recovery, and will continue to share his musical genius with the world, it should not go unnoticed that he will be celebrating his 75th birthday this October 21. It is vital for the Nation to recognize Dizzy for the years of musical enjoyment he has so willfully given to not only the American people, but to the entire world.

Along with the late Charlie "Bird" Parker, Mr. Gillespie pioneered bebop, a new and fresh harmonic and rhythmic vocabulary which created a musical revolution that completely transformed jazz and dramatically impacted on 20th century musical culture. He is also universally credited as the catalyst who incorporated Afro-Cuban, Brazilian and Caribbean music and rhythms into the jazz idiom.

Mr. Gillespie's ability to capture the heart of every audience he plays before has afforded him many honors from the State Department. In 1956, he was the first jazz artist appointed by the Department of State as Cultural Ambassador to tour on behalf of the United States of America, and his resoundingly successful tours through the Near East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, were early landmarks in what has been a virtual lifetime of cultural statesmanship by the inimitable jazz master on behalf of this country.

Mr. Gillespie has also captured the hearts of journalist and writers world-wide. Steve Holtje, Chris Smith, David Grogan, Francis Davis, and Michael Bourne are just a few of the numerous journalist who have depicted Mr. Gil-

lespie's spirit and talent on paper. Their accounts follow, and speak for themselves.

I urge my fellow Members to join me in recognizing Mr. Gillespie in a truly unforgettable and deserving manner by cosponsoring legislation to award him the Congressional Gold Medal.

THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF RECORDS—DIZZY GILLESPIE

Dizzy Gillespie, the most beloved and recognizable figure in jazz today, refuses to rest on his laurels. When the man who spearheaded the Bebop movement with Charlie Parker and Thelonious Monk is accused of having a nice little resume, his response is, "Bah . . . I don't think that I have accomplished half of what I know and what I think that I should do if I weren't so lazy and weren't such a procrastinator. I'll break out of it one day, though." The most recent evidence of the 74-year-old genius's effort to mend his ways is Live at the Royal Festival Hall (Enja, dist. Mesa/Bluemoon) by Dizzy Gillespie and the United Nations Orchestra.

In a way, the idea of the United Nations Orchestra shows the effect Gillespie had on Jazz, beyond the theoretical developments of his compatriots. Gillespie's showmanship and charisma (and his unrivaled trumpet skills) helped get the brave new harmonies and rhythms of Bebop across to an audience weaned on the safer sounds of Swing and then expanded the boundaries of Bebop by incorporating Latin rhythms, leading to the new category of Afro-Cuban jazz and helping spread Jazz around the world. Dizzy's iconic popularity is such that he was given a Kennedy Center award, an honor reserved for those whose talent is so undeniable that even our Philistine government must acknowledge it.

The common conception of the frog-jowled trumpeter has him in a small group, but he has a long big band history. His first major job was as Roy Eldridge's replacement in Teddy Hill's band in 1937, a situation in which he as an unproven youngster who needed an ally. "Bill Dillard was the lead trumpet player with Teddy Hill, and he was also a singer, a ballad singer. He helped me a lot when I went in that band. There were others that were jealous of my being so young. I was only going on twenty, and they thought I was too young to be in the group. In fact, one of the guys said there should be a major league and a minor league in music. And then I spoke to the fellow who said that—I said, 'Nevertheless, what kind of job did you have before you got the job with Fletcher Henderson making \$15 a night and then Teddy Hill making \$33 a week at the Savoy Ballroom?' . . . I don't think he liked it too much." Stints in the bands of Cab Calloway, Earl Hines, and Billy Eckstine followed. After achieving enough fame, via his legendary quintet with Charlie Parker, to lead his own big band, Dizzy broke ground by hiring the fiery Cuban drummer Chano Pozo to play bongos and conga with the band. So it's appropriate that the United Nations Band covers a broad range of nationalities (as the liner notes explain, "three Cubans, three Brazilians, a Panamanian, a Puerto Rican, a Dominican, and six Americans of varying backgrounds") and generations. Besides Gillespie, the band elders include saxophonist James Moody, 66, and trombonist. Slide Hampton, 59; the newest generation is presented by pianist Danilo Perez, 25, and a congo player and percussionist Giovanni "Maneguito" Hidalgo, 28. Other notables on the album are trumpeters Claudio Roditi and Arturo Sandoval, trombonist Steve Turre,

vocalist Flora Purim, and percussionist Airtio Moreira.

Gillespie's obviously happy that it's easy to find young talent. Of the young lions, he enthuses, "Beautiful. There's so many. They're coming out of the woodshed. There's Terrance Blanchard. There's Wynton Marsalis, everybody knows about him. There's a young tenor player from Puerto Rico who went to Paris with me [David Sanchez, 22], good, very reserved mind, very old mind, knew his changes, knew where he was going, and knew where he came from." Of the younger member of the United Nations Orchestra (which he insists is "an almost big band"), he says, "They understand where I come from and where I've been, so they expect me to do some pulling them together and things like that, but they're alright, the guys are really professional." Though he claims he has nothing to teach them, both Sandoval and sometime-member Jon Faddis are his trumpet proteges.

Asked what the future holds, Gillespie replies, "I'm working on my 75th birthday; a cruise, a composition by a friend of mine from Nigeria named Kingsley Azuomba Mbadiwe. He died and I'm writing something for him. They're having a big thing at Carnegie Hall next year and I want to have that ready." Also, he continues, he "just did a recording out in San Francisco with a big band and a small band, and I made a record with Randy Weston the other day, and then I will make something with Miriam Makeba." And at this year's JVC Jazz Festival he seemed to be everywhere, saluting Doc Cheatham, Sarah Vaughan, and Dexter Gordon. Avoiding the jazz controversies and personal conflicts that seem to inspire some (his only comment being, "When I hear something not really right about one or the other, I try to ooze it over. We all speak the same language."), he makes it clear what keeps him going: "Music inspire me."

DIAMOND DIZZY

"How does this thing work?"

Dizzy Gillespie turns the instrument over, looking at it with mild curiosity. "Can I give it a try?"

He puffs out his famous cheeks and gets ready to work. But the instrument he's holding isn't his trademark trumpet with the upturned bell; it's a boxy, large-format Hasselblad camera fitted with Polaroid film—one that's just been used to photograph Gillespie, on a December afternoon at the Blue Note jazz club. Squinting into the viewfinder, he takes his time, mumbling about not knowing what he's doing, then snaps a shot of a PR man. Slowly, the image develops, and someone lets out a whistle. The shot is bracing, carefully composed, dominated by a thick diagonal shadow that cuts through the subject's face—a slashing modernist statement rather like the ones Gillespie has been making on trumpet for well over 50 years.

He smiles—a grin both wicked and childlike, with all sorts of sly wisdom lurking behind. "Not bad for a beginner," he says.

As he approaches his seventy-fifth birthday (October 21), Gillespie still retains that beginner's sense of wonder, a joy that informs his playing today just as it did when he was inventing bebop alongside Charlie Parker, or extending bop's revolutionary vocabulary to big-band jazz, or leavening the music with African-Cuban polyrhythms. His playing doesn't leap out of the gate and gallop into the upper register the way it used to; instead, it trots around the track, dodging and feinting with darkened tones, before

heading up, up, and away when it's least expected.

The music remains a marvel, but it is sometimes obscured by the clowning demeanor that has endeared Gillespie to millions, making him a familiar figure to folks who've never even heard "A Night in Tunisia." It is so easy to toast Dizzy the comedian, Dizzy the dancer, Dizzy the funny old father figure that Dizzy the unqualified musical genius tends to be overlooked. I ask him if he knew, way back when, that the public would be able to accept his showmanship more easily than his music. "No. I never knew that—I don't think that was the case," he says, growing wary. "I didn't have the people in mind—I was just always that way. I like people to like me. I'd stand on my head if necessary."

That approach sometimes put him at odds with Parker, his musical brother, an astoundingly witty player who never clowning on the bandstand. At one 1953 gig in Toronto, Gillespie's antics during "Salt Peanuts" kept the crowd laughing during Parker's solo; on the record, you can hear the anger in Bird's playing. It's a famous jazz moment, but Gillespie doesn't care to recall it. "I don't know about that," he says. "Mingus and I had an argument that night, but not Bird."

Gillespie can be forgiven for not wanting to dredge up complicated memories, and he is willing to compare his attitude toward showmanship with Parker's: "I think, in the back of his mind, he wanted to be popular, to make money. He did things to push that forward. Any artist wants to be popular, no matter how great he is."

This new year will be a celebration of Gillespie's greatness, popularity, and vigor—a globe-trotting diamond jubilee that kicks off January 7 with an unprecedented monthlong engagement at the Blue Note—"the longest time," Gillespie notes, "I've ever spent in one place."

He'll perform with a different band each week, first with an all-star bebop septet, then with his stomping, ebullient Latin-jazz big band, the United Nation Orchestra. The third week, a program called "To Bird, With Love," honors Dizzy's association with Parker by teaming Gillespie with two different saxophonists each night. The final week, "To Diz, With Love," brings in new trumpet duos each night to duel with Dizzy. Wynton Marsalis, Roy Hargrove, Terence Blanchard, Red Rodney, and ten more.

"Mmmmm-hmmm. Oh, my goodness," Gillespie says, sipping a beer, tapping on a tabletop, and checking out the lineup. "Whoooo-weeeee. I'll be tired by the end of this."

Not too tired to play in twelve cities on the following fourteen nights, then depart for the Far East, Britain, Africa, Europe, and South America—all before he returns to New York in June for a Gillespie tribute at the JVC Jazz Festival.

"It's not so bad—look," he says, pointing to two blank days on the schedule. "I've got a break right there." The so-called break gives him time to get from California to Korea. "I've never been to Seoul," Gillespie says. "The education continues."—Eric Pooley

DIZZY—FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO THE BERLIN WALL, DIZZY GILLESPIE IS MAKING HISTORY WITH A CAPITAL H.

(By David Grogan)

He looks like a visiting potentate. In just a few moments, jazz trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie will kick off his 1990 European tour at

the Tent Music Festival in Freiburg, West Germany, and in honor of the occasion he has donned one of several ceremonial robes given to him a year ago by the king of the Iperu tribe in Nigeria. Along with the official regalia, the king bestowed on Dizzy the title of Baashere of Iperu, the tribe's chief of entertainers. "The Baasheere of Ipeereu," says Dizzy, savoring the sound of the words. "Whoooo. Ain't that a bitch!"

On the festival grounds, where several tents have been arrayed carnival-style a gentle summer breeze carries the scent of fir from the surrounding Black Forest. Under the big top, however, the atmosphere is steamy. A crown of 2,000 has begun clapping and stomping its feet as the 15 members of The Dizzy Gillespie United Nation Orchestra file onto the stage and launch the infectious Latin beat of one of his signature tunes, "Manteca."

Mid-song, Dizzy emerges from the wings with the trademark bell of his trumpet pointed heavenward and his cheeks expanded like a giant blowfish. He is greeted with a roar of approval as he plays a spiraling variation on the melody and then does an elaborate dance step across the stage. After the song, Dizzy pauses to take a deep breath. "We thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for that tooo-muchous applause," he says. "It was tooo much." Then, wiggling his hips amid gales of laughter, he delivers the coup de grace. "It mooved me."

At 72, Dizzy Gillespie remains a man in perpetual motion. This December, in recognition of his historic contributions to American music as one of the founding fathers of both be-bop and Afro-Cuban jazz, he will receive the Kennedy Center Honors for lifetime achievement in the performing arts. But rather than resting on his laurels, he continues to spread a joyous spirit of bedlam to nearly every corner of the world. Dizzy's globe-girdling schedule in 1990 has included more than 300 concert performances and the release of Max + Dizzy (A&M), a live recording of a daring improvisational duet with drummer Max Roach. In the meantime, he composed the score for a major motion picture, which also marks his silver-screen acting debut. In *The Winter in Lisbon*, a thriller by Spanish director Jose Zorrilla scheduled to premiere at the San Sebastian Film Festival this month, Dizzy plays the part of a cast-away jazz musician in Europe who is unwittingly drawn into the orbit of gangsters and political terrorists.

In recent months, Dizzy has been caught up in the real-life drama of political change that has dominated world news, from South Africa to Eastern Europe. "I've been involved in history," he says. "That's right. History, with a capital H."

On March 21, Dizzy was invited to perform at a gala in Namibia marking the establishment of the former South African territory as an independent nation. The guests included Nelson Mandela and nearly all the African heads of state, as well as high-level diplomatic representatives from around the world. He appeared at the personal invitation of Namibian President Sam Nujoma, an ardent fan of his music.

Dizzy traveled to Namibia aboard Air Force II with U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III. "I was sitting in the second cabin, and all the State Department business was going on up front," he says. "But then the secretary of state came back and asked me to join them. So I took my horn and played 'When Irish Eyes Are Smiling.' He sang along with me, and pretty soon the whole plane joined in. They sang really loud, too, and with great exuberance."

Last May, in the midst of extraordinary political changes in the Soviet bloc, Dizzy made a whirlwind "One World" tour that included back-to-back one-nighters in East Berlin, Moscow and Prague. Before performing at a concert attended by 4,500 East and West Berliners, he made a personal pilgrimage to the Brandenburg Gate. "I climbed right up on top of that raggedy old Berlin Wall and threw a few rocks to the people standing down below," he says. "It was wonderful seeing everyone look so jolly." Visiting Moscow for the first time, he played for a packed concert-hall audience of 2,500 and was presented with a separate bouquet of roses after every song. "I never thought I'd see so many flowers at once in my lifetime," he says.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia's new president, Václav Havel, attended the concert Dizzy gave for 4,300. "He was waving from the audience," Dizzy recalls. "I had to get my glasses to see him." After the performance, Havel showed up at a reception in Dizzy's honor. "He's so warm and gentle, not like a head man," says Dizzy. That night Havel also proved to be tireless. "He wouldn't leave," says Dizzy, "so I couldn't leave. They brought me a chair and I sat there and greeted everyone. Finally he came over and said he had to go. I said, 'Yeah, I was thinking the same thing.'"

The One World tour was organized by the Baha'i faith, of which Dizzy is a devout member. When a jazz fan from California first gave him some literature about the Baha'i more than two decades ago, Dizzy was taken by the sect's gentle philosophy of openness. "Baha'i is the only religion which explicitly honors every other religion," Dizzy says. "We believe that Moses, Zoroaster, Buddha, Jesus and Mohammed were all bonafide messengers of God." As a symbol of his faith, Dizzy always wears a large quartz rock around his neck taken from Mt. Carmel in Haifa, Israel, where the Baha'i prophet Mirza Ali Mohammed is buried. He carries a prayer book with him during his travels and recites a ritual devotional every day.

Married 50 years last May, Dizzy gives primary credit to his wife Lorraine (a devout Catholic who cherishes her privacy) for keeping him on the straight and narrow. "Whatever happens, she is right," says Dizzy. "Don't tell your wife she's wrong. If she's wrong, she knows it. But she doesn't want to hear it." Dizzy and Lorraine have no children, but he receives an abundance of filial love from the Baha'i faithful who greet him with flowers or heartfelt messages nearly everywhere he goes. "It's nice to have a family out on the road," Dizzy says. "Often they don't speak English, but they'll seek me out anyway."

The Baha'i, who now number 4.5 million worldwide, look to a future when peace on earth will be established by a beneficent global government. "The day will come when people realize that the world is but one community and mankind its citizens," Dizzy says. "That should take care of just about everything."

A similar spirit of ecumenism prevails in Dizzy's aptly titled United Nation Orchestra. The multiracial group spans several generations and includes musicians from Cuba, Brazil, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, as well as the United States. There is an invigorating sense of cultural and creative anarchy among the band members, combined with an esprit de corps that reflects their love and respect for their friend and mentor.

In the four weeks following the Freiburg concert in late June, Dizzy and company will crisscross Europe by bus and plane, playing one-nighters in 24 cities. Today they will travel eight hours by bus to Verona, Italy. Five minutes before the scheduled departure, saxophonist James Moody, who prides himself on his punctuality, stands alone outside the hotel with his bags, welcoming the eventual parade of stragglers with his trademark greeting: "What are we waiting for?"

Moody, now 65, was just 21 when he first played with Dizzy and has remained one of his closest friends. "Every time I get on the bandstand with him is a musical lesson," Moody says. "Sometimes little bits of wisdom he imparts will come back to me years later and I'll say, 'Ah!'"

This morning Dizzy is a half-hour late and gets a kiss on both cheeks from Moody before getting on the bus. Several members of the band have already curled up in their seats and gone back to sleep. But Dizzy is bright-eyed and launches into a discussion with Cuban saxophonist Paquito D'Rivera about firecrackers. "I'm a fireworks freak," Dizzy admits. "Last time I was down in South Carolina, I bought \$200 worth of firecrackers to take with me to my home in Englewood, New Jersey, and shot them off in a neighbor's yard. With some of that stuff we could have gone to war. I don't know why, but for some reason I never got enough fireworks as a kid."

Christened John Birks Gillespie, Dizzy was always into some kind of mischief as a boy growing up in Cheraw, S.C. His father James, a brick mason, encouraged the eight other Gillespie kids to take up music, but not Dizzy, his youngest. "I was so busy being bad," Dizzy recalls. "Every Sunday after church my father would get his razor strap and whup me, even if I hadn't done anything wrong." Dizzy was just 10 when his father died from a severe asthma attack. "When I heard he was dead, the first thing I did was to take that razor strap and cut it into a thousand pieces," Dizzy says. "Nobody used that strap after that."

Dizzy started playing trombone at 14, but his arms were too short to extend the slide. Nine months later, a neighbor loaned him a trumpet, and he quickly revealed a natural facility for the instrument that earned him a scholarship to study at the Laurinburg Institute, a vocational school in North Carolina. When his mother Lottie moved to Philadelphia in 1935, Dizzy dropped out of school a few months before graduation to follow her. He soon landed a gig in a band led by Frankie Fairfax and showed up for his first few sessions carrying his trumpet in a paper bag. "Guys in the band joked about me being 'that dizzy trumpet player from down South,'" Dizzy says. "And the name stuck."

Steve Turre, a trombonist and master of the conch shells, moseys to the back of the bus to show off the six-inch blade he carries for protection as a streetwise resident of New York. Admiring the razor-sharp knife, Dizzy suddenly reaches into his pants pocket and pretends to pull out a switchblade. Though he gave up carrying a knife a few years ago because of the hassles of getting through airport security, the movement of Dizzy's hands is quick and facile. "I learned that from The Judge," he says, referring to bassist Milt Hinton, now 80, a colleague from his days with the Cab Calloway band.

Dizzy was 22 when he joined the Calloway band in 1939, performing at New York's Cotton Club for six months at a stretch and touring the rest of the year. Paid \$30 a week, Dizzy made twice the salary of most other

working musicians in New York. "My pockets had the mumps," he says. But he soon grew restless playing the same old repertoire every night. "Between shows at the Cotton Club, Milt and I used to go up on the roof and practice," Dizzy recalls. "I showed him some new chord changes, including a variation on the Irving Berlin song 'Girl of My Dreams' which was very radical at the time. In turn he taught me how to handle a switchblade. He'd say, 'You ready to take care of business?' Then we'd stand there like cowboys, pulling our knives out of our pockets."

One night in 1941, Hinton took center stage with a small ensemble called the Cab Jivers and muffed his solo on "Girl of My Dreams." From the shadows, Dizzy made a sweeping gesture of disgust with his arm just as trumpeter Jonah Jones threw a spitball that landed at Calloway's feet. Convinced that Dizzy was to blame, Calloway demanded an apology after the show. "I was adamant. I told him I didn't do it," says Dizzy. "Then he grabbed me by the collar, and I had my knife out in a second. Milt hit my hand down and prevented me from doing any real serious damage. But I nicked Cab on his butt, and next thing you know there was blood all over his white suit. He was red and white." Dizzy was promptly fired but eventually became good buddies again with Calloway, now 82. "I still call him every Christmas," says Dizzy. "It's his birthday."

Mid-afternoon, Dizzy stretches out on the back seat of the bus, humming the melody to the Charlie "Bird" Parker tune "Now's the Time." Within minutes he is snoring loudly. Meanwhile the rest of the bus comes alive with music. Up front, Slide Hampton, a master trombonist from New York, huddles over a small electronic keyboard with Danilo Perez, an up-and-coming young pianist from Panama. As the pair runs through numerous complex chord progressions, bassist John Lee, guitarist Ed Cherry and Cuban drummer Ignacio Berroa Kibitz. Toward the rear of the bus, Dominican saxophonist Mario Rivera and Brazilian singer Flora Purim listen intently as Puerto Rican conga player Giovanni Hidalgo and Brazilian percussionist Airto Moreira join in a haunting chant. While tapping out a hypnotic beat, they sing of Changó, believed by followers of the Caribbean folk religion Santería to be a spiritual medium associated with thunder and lightning.

As the bus nears Verona, trumpeter Arturo Sandoval, a protégé of Dizzy's from Cuba, plays a few bars from a classical concerto by Leopold Mozart. Then he catches a glimpse of the ancient Roman arena where the band will perform. "Hey," Sandoval shouts. "I think that place is even older than Dizzy Gillespie."

Backstage before the Verona show, Brazilian trumpeter Claudio Roditi is demonstrating to Dizzy how he can alter his intonation by changing his grip on his horn. "This guy is a real scientist when it comes to the trumpet," exclaims Dizzy, whose own trumpet technique defies scientific interpretation. He has played with his cheeks puffed out since shortly after leaving the Calloway band. "It just happened," Dizzy explains. "A doctor once told me I must have vestigial gills." A decade later, at a private party in New York, two comedians accidentally knocked over one of Dizzy's trumpets, bending the bell upwards. "I decided I liked the horn bent because I can hear a note the minute I hit it," he says. "This way I can hear my mistakes faster."

Tonight is a historic occasion, with Dizzy and the United Nations Orchestra featured

on the same bill with groups led by drummer Max Roach and trumpeter Miles Davis. All three men were once close associates of saxophonist Charlie Parker, and nearly a half-century later, they are among the few surviving titans from the be-bop era.

Dizzy takes the stage before an exuberant crowd of 17,000 assembled in the open-air amphitheater. Brass harmonies resound with the fullness and power of a squadron of Roman chariots; the crosshatched rhythms laid down by the percussion section sizzle in the night air. Two hours later, Dizzy takes his last bow and parks himself onstage to listen to his old pal Max Roach premiere several ambitious new compositions with a quintet and 12-member chorus. "That's hard work," says Dizzy, watching Roach conduct the group while simultaneously rapping out complex and muscular rhythms on the drums.

"Just seeing you sitting there on stage gave me inspiration," says Roach, hugging Dizzy after they'd finished the set. "You know I couldn't write a note until I met you."

Miles Davis is scheduled to appear around midnight and Dizzy is tempted to stay, but he opts instead to get some rest. On the way out, he casually drops by Miles' dressing room; they talk of embouchure (use of the mouth in playing the trumpet) and the difficulties trumpeters face in keeping their mouths in playing shape. Dizzy bemoans having extensive dental work done recently after cracking some teeth eating beans and rice. "Yea," Miles commiserates. "They got my teeth put together with crazy glue."

"You've got the biggest tongue in the world," Miles jokes.

"My tongue has just got a lot of desire," replies Dizzy.

The next morning, over breakfast, Max and Dizzy enjoy a few laughs talking about Miles' mystique. "Miles has got this Greta Garboish attitude," says Dizzy. "He doesn't want anybody to see him until he goes on stage. But he never acts funny around me." Max shares Dizzy's bemusement. "What Miles is aware of is the visual, how important it is to look good in this television age," he says. "When my kids see him, they don't talk about what he sounds like, just what he looks like."

En route from Verona to Lugano, Switzerland, a five-hour drive, Dizzy takes Danilo Perez aside to express his appreciation for his virtuosity at the piano the night before. "You played your ass off," Dizzy says. Beaming, Perez asks Dizzy about the chord changes to "Cherokee," a breakneck-tempo tune that Charlie Parker turned into a bebop masterpiece. "Every night with Charlie Parker was magic," Dizzy tells Perez. "But he had something else to do off the bandstand. People told me he was using dope. I couldn't verify it, though. I never saw him shoot up. I guess he sort of looked up to me morally because I didn't do the things he was accused of doing."

Dizzy first met Parker in Kansas City in 1940, while traveling with the Calloway band. "He was up in a hotel room playing 'Sweet Georgia Brown,'" says Dizzy. "I'd never heard anything before like the sound he got out of that raggedy old horn." In the years to come, Dizzy and Bird turned the jazz world on its ear, first in jam sessions at such New York nightclubs as Minton's Playhouse and later as musical co-conspirators in bands led by pianist Earl Hines and singer Billy Eckstine. In 1945, Dizzy also became a bandleader and included Parker in his front line. Their partnership culminated in a leg-

endary eight-week booking a year later at Billy Berg's in Hollywood. When Dizzy returned to New York, however, Parker lingered on the West Coast. "I gave him all his money and a ticket back, and what he did with it God knows," recalls Dizzy. "He suffered a nervous breakdown soon after that and went into Camarillo State Hospital."

In 1947, Parker surprised Dizzy when he showed up at his first major concert at Carnegie Hall. "He walked out on stage with a rose," Dizzy says. "It probably cost him his last 75 cents." And Dizzy is still haunted by the memory of his last encounter with Parker, just a week before his death in March 1955. "I ran into him at a club called the Embers, on 52nd Street in New York, and he looked so sad," says Dizzy. "He said, 'Save me.' I said, 'Man, nobody can save you. You have to save yourself.' Of course when I heard he died, it really broke me up. I thought I would never get over it."

In Lugano, a charming lakeside town in southern Switzerland, the atmosphere is electric among the crowd of 5,000 gathered in the village center for an open-air concert. Between tunes, Dizzy tosses a few bottles of mineral water to people hanging on the edge of the stage and mugs for a legion of amateur photographers. Long after Dizzy has completed his encore, screams and shouts continue to fill the square. "It's bedlam," says Dizzy.

As the bus heads out at high noon the next day, bound for Turin, Italy, a sense of anticipation fills the air. Eight hours hence, Dizzy is scheduled to perform on the same bill with master vibraphonist and timbale player Tito Puente, the Puerto Rican mambo king, who was won three Grammys. For the Latin members of the band, it will be something of a family reunion.

During the late '40s, Dizzy and the late percussionist Chano Pozo launched a musical revolution by fusing Afro-Cuban rhythms with jazz. Pozo co-wrote "Manteca" with Dizzy. "Chano used to say, 'Me no speak English. Dizzy no speak Spanish,'" Dizzy says. "And I'd say, 'Yeah, but we both speak African.'"

In those days Dizzy would raise the roof at the New York jazz clubs Birdland and the Royal Roost, then party at the Palladium, a Latin dance hall where Tito Puente ruled the bandstand. "A Cuban girl taught me all the dance steps," Dizzy says. "I entered a dance contest with her and we won."

In Turin's town square, Puente, now 67, and his Latin Jazz Ensemble quickly have the crowd of 10,000 clapping hands and bumping hips. Then, when Dizzy and his band take the stage, it's one-upmanship time. During a solo on Dizzy's composition "Tanga," Arturo Sandoval hits a high G on the trumpet, which leaves his fellow Latino musicians shaking their heads in disbelief and prompts Dizzy to raise his arms in a gesture of surrender.

There is a little extra wiggle in Dizzy's walk as he strides across the stage to greet Puente after the show. While Puente watches Dizzy put his trumpet in its case, an auto-graph hound asks the two road warriors where they are headed next. "China? The moon? I don't know," says Puente. "Just give me the longitude and the latitude," adds Dizzy. "And I'll get there."

MAN WITH A HORN—THE INDEFATIGABLE DIZZY GILLESPIE SYMBOLIZES JAZZ TO AUDIENCES AND MUSICIANS ALIKE

(By Francis Davis)

Though it's a touch grotesque, the artist Mark Diamond's hologram of Dizzy Gillespie

is lifelike enough to halt you in your tracks as you hurry past the jazz club called Fat Tuesday's, on Third Avenue between 17th and 18th, in New York. Gillespie—white-haired even to the tuft under his lip and looking close to his present age of seventy-four—smiles and lifts his trumpet to his lips (it's that oddly designed horn of his, with the bell tilted up away from the tubing and valves). Then he swells his cheeks into enormous pouches and blows, his neck expanding too, before the movements reverse and he smiles again, this time as though acknowledging applause.

Gillespie follows you into Fat Tuesday's, where there is a large poster of him to the far left of the bandstand. And on a wall opposite the bandstand at the Blue Note, a club a few blocks west and several blocks south, where I heard Gillespie perform with his quintet last year, there is a mural showing a much younger Gillespie in action with some of bebop's other progenitors, including Charlie Parker, on a similar bandstand in the 1940s.

At one point last year Gillespie seemed to be everywhere I looked. I saw him on TV with Johnny Carson, Joan Rivers, and Arsenio Hall (unlike most guests on their programs, he wasn't promoting new "product"—he was just being Dizzy Gillespie), and on the promos for "The Soul of American Music," a black music-awards show on which he appeared to be the token jazz musician. He even turned up last year in an issue of *Bon Appetit*, in which it was revealed that he once feasted on crocodile in Zaire and that the only thing he ever cooks at home is a breakfast of salmon with grits. In New York last June, I heard him at three different shows in one week, all presented as part of the JVC Jazz Festival. One of these was a tribute to Doc Cheatham, an indefatigable trumpeter twelve years Gillespie's elder. The others were memorials for Dexter Gordon and Sarah Vaughan, both of whom died in 1990, and both of whom made their first important records with Gillespie, in the 1940s.

Gillespie, exercising a monarch's no-lesse oblige, also appeared, unbilled, at "Bebop, Forty and Under," a JVC program that I missed. The reviews indicated that Gillespie, the oldest man on stage by several decades, had set the pace for the trumpeters Jon Faddis, Roy Hargrove, and Wallace Roney on three numbers that climaxed the show, one of which was his own "A Night in Tunisia" (which he first recorded with Vaughan, in 1944, under the title "Interlude").

At the three concerts I did see, Gillespie appeared to be struggling with his intonation and reluctant to test his upper register, although he compensated by delivering savorily, low-pitched blues licks behind the singers Joe Williams and Bill Eckstine at the tribute to Vaughan. Both this show and the one honoring Gordon were somber affairs, at which the mortality of the senior musicians on stage supplied an unstated theme. In contrast, the evening for Cheatham, though overlong and indifferently paced, teemed with unruly virtuosity—most of it supplied by Faddis and the trumpeters Wynton Marsalis and Ruby Braff.

Even so, whenever Gillespie moseyed onstage, he instantly became the center of attention, and the other musicians seemed to huddle around him, as if waiting for their cues. In the sense that this concert and the others during the week—including "Bebop, Forty and Under"—amounted to opportunities to take measure of the small gains won and the enormous losses suffered by jazz in

recent years, none of them would have been complete without Gillespie's participation. At this point he symbolizes jazz to those who play it and those who listen to them.

Gillespie also symbolizes jazz to those outside that circumscribed orbit. His name isn't included among the things that E.D. Hirsch, Jr., thinks "literate Americans know," but then again, neither is Marlon Brando's. Lacking a hit single such as "Mack the Knife" or "Hello, Dolly," Gillespie isn't universally recognized and cherished the way Louis Armstrong was, and the likelihood is that no jazz instrumentalist ever will be. Still, with the recent death of Miles Davis, Gillespie is probably the only living figure from jazz whose name—reminiscent of a time when musicians as well as ballplayers were called things like "Dizzy," "Duke," and "Pee Wee"—rings a bell for most people. Gillespie is suddenly famous again, just as he was in the late 1940s, when bebop's virtues were being debated in the mainstream press and (as a glance at Richard O. Boyer's delightful 1948 *New Yorker* profile of Gillespie reminds us) the style was identified in the public imagination with such stereotypes as berets, goatees, dark glasses, Meerschaum pipes, Islam, and flatted fifths—that day's equivalents of baseball caps turned backward, "fade" haircuts, sneaker, hood ornaments worn as medallions, Afrocentricism, and DJ mixes.

Bebop's image has changed over the decades, and so has Gillespie's. In his youth he was regarded first as a rebel without a cause, on account of his antics as a big-band sideman in the late thirties and early forties, and then as a rebel with one, after his musical experiments and those of Parker and a handful of others gradually coalesced into jazz's first avant-garde movement. Today bebop is accepted on faith as classic even by people unsure of whether they've ever actually heard any, and Gillespie is venerated for having been one of its chief oracles, second in importance only to Parker, who died in 1955 and is therefore a phantom to us. Although the number of people able to name even one of Gillespie's tunes might be small, millions of newspaper readers and television viewers recognize that "bent" horn and those puffed-out cheeks.

What's missing from this image of Gillespie is what's unavoidably missing from that hologram of him in the window of Fat Tuesday's—The crackle of his music. Most accounts of Gillespie's career understandably dwell on his accomplishments in the 1940s, when every note he played was accepted as history in the making. But I happen to think that he reached his zenith in the early 1960s, a period in which he wasn't so much underrated (he has never been underrated) as taken for granted amid the clamor surrounding Ornette Coleman's free jazz, Miles Davis's and John Coltrane's modes, and Horace Silver's and Art Blakey's funk. This opinion is based, of necessity, on out-of-print records, such as *Something Old, Something New*, which featured what was arguably Gillespie's finest band, with the then very young pianist Kenny Barron and the saxophonist and flutist James Moody, and *Gillespiana*, an album-length suite written by the pianist Lalo Schiffrin, Barron's predecessor in Gillespie's group. (One of several orchestral works commissioned by Gillespie around that time, in a futile attempt to beat Miles Davis and Gil Evans at their own game, *Gillespiana* has aged surprisingly well, and Gillespie still frequently plays its "Blues" section with his quintet.) Records, of course, can be misleading. But a friend of

mine, who heard Gillespie in nightclubs on numerous occasions during this period, confirms my impression that Gillespie was then topping himself nightly.

Gillespie was so much the compleat trumpeter that it was difficult to say which was more impressive—his ease in unfurling lengthy and rhythmically compounded phrases or the inflections he could squeeze out of one note. His high notes whistled, and he tossed off entire choruses above the staff. His low notes, when he held them, frequently sounded the way he does when pronouncing the name of his birthplace: "Chee-roh, South Carolina," spelled "Cheraw." (Although bebop was an urban phenomenon, it's worth considering that Gillespie and Parker, its pacesetters, grew up on or near farmland.) Filled with passing chords and other harmonic brainteasers, Gillespie's solos nonetheless had a rich sarcasm about them that immunized them against excess abstraction.

In jazz as in classical music, there are two types of virtuosity: the utilitarian and the utopian. The utilitarian—that of an Oscar Peterson or a Freddie Hubbard—leaves you feeling that you've just heard a musician unsurpassed at what he does. The utopian—that of Gillespie, Parker, Armstrong, Cecil Taylor, Sonny Rollins, and Art Tatum—momentarily persuades you that human knowledge has evolved to such an extent that nothing is impossible. There was nothing that could be done on a trumpet that Gillespie in his prime could not do, and nothing imaginable either rhythmically or harmonically that he hadn't seemingly already thought of.

Reviewers used to scold Gillespie for wasting so much of his time onstage joking around or playing Latin percussion, in an apparent effort to save his lip. But even though less effort is now expected of Gillespie (he is in his eighth decade, after all), he continues to circle the globe as though campaigning for James Brown's title "The Hardest-Working Man in Show Business." Following JVC, for example, he spent all but a few days of July playing concerts and festivals in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. He practically lived on the road the rest of the year, appearing in both Brazil and California in a single week in September, and, between engagements in Tokyo and San Juan, spending just a few days at home with his wife of fifty years, Lorraine, in New Jersey during the Christmas holidays.

Gillespie spoke with me from a Monterey, California, hotel room in October. I asked him if he could envision a day in the near future when he would begin to take life easier. "You can't take it easy on the trumpet," he replied. "You have to keep at it all the time." He told me that he thought his sound was now "brighter" and "better" than ever before, as a result of a new mouthpiece that he acquired early last year.

But the melancholy fact is that Gillespie's prowess has diminished to the point where hearing him attempt to swap high notes with his protégé, Jon Faddis, at the Doc Cheatham tribute was like seeing the picture of Dorian Gray side by side with the still-unblemished Dorian. Virtuosity is as much mechanical as intellectual, and age delights in robbing virtuosos of the edge they took for granted. Doc Cheatham remains a marvel at the age of eighty-six, but his style never depended on fireworks displays, even when he was younger. Gillespie's did, and he is no longer able to light up the skies with any regularity.

Gillespie still surrounds himself with excellent musicians, however, and he still has his moments. At the Blue Note, where his

group included Ron Holloway, an unheralded tenor saxophonist from Baltimore whose solos achieved that remarkable combination of angularity and heft which has long been associated with Sonny Rollins, I heard Gillespie play a blues full of wry shadings and comically deployed silences. It might have been lacking in the bravura that one used to expect from Gillespie, but it was a fine solo by any other conceivable measure.

Gillespie remains a prolific recording artist, and each of the three albums released by him last year has much to recommend it. On *Bebop and Beyond* Plays Dizzy Gillespie (Blue Moon R2 79170) he joins a Bay Area group led by the saxophonist and flutist Mel Martin for a batch of tunes either written by or associated with him. He even turns in an affecting vocal: Gil Fuller's beautiful "I Waited for You," a ballad that was written for and recorded by Gillespie's big band in 1946. Although the trumpet solos that catch the ear with their imagination and clean execution tend to be those of *Bebop and Beyond's* Warren Gale, Gillespie is clearly the catalyst on this generally spirited session. The two tracks he sits out are run-of-the-mill, latter-day West Coast bebop.

In 1990 Gillespie starred in and wrote the music for Jose A. Zorrilla's *The Winter in Lisbon*, a European film that only recently found an American distributor. To judge from the synopsis that Gillespie gave me during our telephone conversation, Zorrilla's movie explores the same ground that Bertrand Tavernier's *Round Midnight* did. Gillespie plays a disgruntled black expatriate who forms a bond with a young white pianist who worships him. Apparently there's also a subplot involving the pianist's girlfriend, a gangster whose mistress she used to be, and a stolen painting.

The soundtrack was finally released last summer (Milan 731.38 35600-2), and the problem with it is the problem with most soundtracks: motifs reworked ad infinitum in the interest of dramatic continuity just sound repetitive when extracted from their mise-en-scène. But what makes this soundtrack well worth hearing are the selections featuring Gillespie with the pianist Danilo Perez, the bassist George Mraz, and the drummer Grady Tate, who prod triumphant salvos from him on "San Sebastian," and elsewhere encourage from him an uncharacteristic lyricism so intimate that even the notes he flubs seem fraught with meaning.

Perez, whose spacious chordal approach recalls that of Bill Evans, although his touch is more percussive, is also the pianist on *Live at the Royal Festival Hall* (Enja R2 79658), a London concert recording demonstrating the many virtues of Gillespie's United Nation Orchestra, the fifteen-member ensemble he has led part-time since 1988. The United Nation Orchestra—so named because it includes musicians from Cuba, Brazil, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic—draws heavily on the classic tunes written (or co-written) by Gillespie which employ South American or Caribbean rhythms (his and Frank Paparelli's "A Night in Tunisia," obviously, but also such durable items as his calypso "And Then She Stopped" and his and Chano Pozo's modified rumba "Tin Tin Deo"). By so doing, this new orchestra begs comparison to the most fabled of Gillespie's big bands, the rough-and-ready one from the late 1940s which briefly included Pozo on congas and blended bebop with mambo and elements of Afro-Cuban ritualistic music. Although hardly as innovative as that band—or as talent-laden as the one Gillespie assembled for a 1956 State Department

tour and managed to keep afloat for a year or so afterward (Lee Morgan, Phil Woods, and Benny Golson all did stints in it)—this new outfit is likably volatile, thanks in large part to the trombonist Slide Hampton's gutsy arrangements.

Best of all, because the band is well stocked with such animated soloists as the trumpeters Claudio Roditi and Arturo Sandoval, the saxophonists James Moody, Mario Rivera, and Paquito D'Rivera, and the trombonist Steve Turre, who also plays conch shells. Gillespie doesn't have to be the whole show, as he sometimes does with his small band (if only to leave his audiences feeling that they've gotten their money's worth). What with showcases for Turre and D'Rivera, plus one shared by the singer Flora Purim and the percussionist Aíto Moreira, Gillespie doesn't even solo on every number. Sandoval, the band's high-note specialist, does what amounts to Gillespie's stunt work, and Moody—whose association with Gillespie dates back to the 1940s—subs for Gillespie in speeding through the celebrated break in "A Night in Tunisia." Sandoval, D'Rivera, and Moreira are one-trick ponies whose lack of subtlety works against them as leaders of their own small groups. But they sound terrific as featured attractions in Gillespie's genial musical variety show.

It's a pity that economy prevents Gillespie from touring full-time with the United Nation Orchestra. He has always displayed all the attributes associated with successful big-band leaders, including the often ignored one of showmanship. At several points in his career a big band seemed like the only format grand enough for him. It still does, if for different reasons. At this point a big band also serves the purpose of allowing him to take a well-deserved breather now and then.

DIAMOND DIZZY

(By Michael Bourne)

Editors' Note: In late February, Dizzy Gillespie suffered a severe flare-up of his diabetic condition requiring a short hospitalization in Oakland, Calif. Upon returning to his home in New Jersey, Dizzy had a medical checkup, yellow jaundice was diagnosed, and he was immediately admitted to the hospital. "Tests revealed he had an obstruction blocking his bile ducts," explained the Gillespie family physician, Dr. Arthur Grossman.

Gillespie underwent major surgery on March 12. "Since then," the doctor recounted, "Dizzy had to fight and conquer a series of setbacks, including severe anemia and a number of untoward reactions to some of his medication. This has been a very worrisome time. Now, finally, we see him approaching a full recovery. He has clearly amazed us all."

And when could John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie be playing again? "He certainly needs to build up his strength first," said Grossman. "But now, I can happily predict Dizzy will be making a lot more music later this year and for many years to come."

While we wait to hear Dizzy play again, we have his thoughts on survival, soap operas, and Latin rhythms as told to Michael Bourne.

I've enjoyed Dizzy Gillespie all around the world, from New York to Berlin, the Hague to the Caribbean. That's where Dizzy lives—on the road.

In 1972 when Dizzy was gigging in St. Louis near the ballpark, Down Beat wanted an interview. Instead of something formal, we talked over lunch. I called the piece "Fat Cats At Lunch" and still remember what we

ordered: pepperoni-stuffed calzoni for me, beef tips with noodles for Dizzy. I was curious about the bebop revolution but Dizzy insisted that bebop was an evolution and that all music is one music. Dizzy also talked about the Bahai belief in the oneness of people.

Dizzy's faith in the Bahai religion became news that year. When next we bumped into each other, the 1972 presidential election was heated. Dizzy had been a perennial jazz candidate for president, and in interviews, even with tongue-in-cheeks, Dizzy was often quite serious about the problems of American life. But now he'd become a Bahai and the faith prohibits a follower from involvement with politics. I reported Dizzy's withdrawal in DB and the story was quoted in other media as if it was George Washington's farewell.

It seemed only natural—with another election forthcoming and with Dizzy about to embark on a yearlong 75th birthday celebration around the world—that we come together again in these pages. Dizzy was playing a month with friends at the Blue Note in New York—according to Dizzy, the longest gig he's ever played in one place as a bandleader.

Dizzy was already feeling pooped, even before the exhaustive touring that was scheduled; South America, South Africa, Japan, back and forth to Europe, and around the States, with the quintet or the United Nations Orchestra, with Miriam Makeba or the MJQ, an all-star birthday cruise of the Caribbean, a climactic weekly at Lincoln Center, all the while with interludes as artist-in-residence at Queens College. If he wasn't playing, he was being interviewed or filmed or photographed or otherwise lionized. It's what happens when an artist becomes an artifact.

That very week we talked, Dizzy appeared in newspaper cartoons, a goat on CBS TV's Northern Exposure was named Dizzy, a Saturday Night Live gag showed stars alleged to have silicone implants—Cher, Dolly, and, with cheeks ballooned, Dizzy—and the Euro-thriller *Winter In Lisbon*, with Dizzy playing on expatriate jazz legend, opened in New York.

We didn't have a chance for lunch again but I expected that we'd at least enjoy cigars together. I'd often given Dizzy cigars and offered some superb Dominican handrolls.

Dizzy Gillespie: I quit smoking the day Miles died. I just decided to quit. I haven't had a smoke since then.

Michael Bourne: And you can get all those great Cuban cigars!

DG: And people give me boxes!

MB: One of the most memorable times of my life was when we smoked a reefer and watched *As the World Turns*. I'll never forget you telling me who was who and shouting at the TV when something had happened.

DG: [laughs] I just saw some of the people from *As the World Turns* the other night.

MB: Do you still watch?

DG: Not too much. I watched it for 27 years.

MB: How come you never guested on the show?

DG: It was mentioned. I don't know why it never happened. They've visited me. I was doing a show at CBS and all of them came over. I went down to the set and watched them.

MB: If you were a guest, what would we rather have happening while you're playing, sex or murder?

DG: [laughs] Murder! Or somebody taking somebody's wife!

MB: The film *Winter In Lisbon* is not the first time you've acted.

DG: I've done a lot of small parts. Do you know Faith Hubley? John Hubley? I made a short for them called *The Hole* with George Matthews. Do you remember him? He wore a derby hat and had a cigar in his mouth all the time. He was a gangster in a lot of films. *The Hole* won the Academy Award that year [1962]. It was a cartoon. We were underground. We were talking about the situation in the world, nuclear weapons and things. This ground hog bites into a cord from a nuclear station. This guy and I were talking. We didn't have a script. We talked about everything, and I was dancing!

MB: One of the most dramatic scenes—only dramatic scenes—in *Winter In Lisbon* is when your character sits at a piano and talks about why you left America, about racism and drugs, and that people don't understand the pressure that killed Charlie Parker and Billie Holiday. How much of that was scripted?

DG: None. I just started talking. . . . One of the things that wasn't too good about playing in the movie, except for playing on the soundtrack, was that I wasn't playing my horn. They wanted a straight horn.

MB: What was harder? Learning lines or playing a straight horn?

DG: Learning lines!

MB: One of the things your character says is that you have more dead friends than live friends. Many musicians left the country. Many musicians died. How have you survived against the things that have crushed others?

DG: They just weren't as strong as I was. I've seen a lot of things happen that washed musicians off the scene. It's a pity that so many musicians died.

MB: You were born the year of the first jazz record, 1917. You've lived through the whole history of recorded jazz.

DG: My first record was "King Porter Stomp" with Teddy Hill.

MB: It's very different recording nowadays. Does the new technology interest you?

DG: Not much. I don't use all these different means of recording. They've got a machine in Japan, you can record right on the job and you get a sound you never heard before. It sounds live. I like that.

MB: You've been traveling 50 years. What do you enjoy most about the road?

DG: You meet a lot of friends that you wouldn't see otherwise. I don't think I'd spend money to go to Paris or London, but when you're working you go and see your friends.

MB: When you're on the road, are you able to enjoy where you're at?

DG: There are different places. There's a beach in Minnesota that I like and used to go to. There's a lot of things you can do in Florida, a lot of things you can see in New Orleans, San Francisco. Libraries give me a great sense of knowledge. I get books. I've spent a lot of time reading.

MB: Where overseas have you enjoyed most?

DG: Beirut when it was Beirut. I've been so many places. I like Spain, Portugal, I like Japan.

MB: Where have you not played?

DG: China. I'd like to go there if they'd offer me a job.

MB: What do you like to eat the most on the road?

DG: I can't say! [laughs] I like German food, French food, Italian food. I have kippers for breakfast every day in London. The moment you know you're going somewhere you start thinking about what you're going to eat. My stomach starts sticking out!

MB: Do people around the world feel the same about jazz?

DG: Music travels. Music goes on. I don't think there's that much that's changed in the tastes of people.

MB: Is the audience overseas more enthusiastic for jazz than the audience at home?

DG: Not necessarily. People in America, they like the music. But they like rock & roll more than jazz. They put out more money for rock & roll.

MB: When you first played bebop it was very different.

DG: And there wasn't much money involved!

MB: But now your music is the mainstream.

DG: It just happened that it moved up to the front. There's more appreciation now than there was in the beginning.

MB: What are your best memories of Miles?

DG: We didn't see one another too much. He didn't call me much unless he wanted something. He didn't call to say, "Hey, what's happening?" like we used to talk in the early days. . . . Miles' music was very powerful. He cold play a note, like a C that's coming later but it's not there yet, but he'd play it and hold it and you'd feel it, and when it finally comes you [sighs]. He knew a lot of music. I knew him when he didn't know that much. He didn't know piano. He'd come to learn piano with me. He'd come to my house with a record and say, "That note! What is it?" I'd take him to the piano and play a chord and say, "Boom! There it is!" He couldn't understand where the notes came from. But he went to Juilliard and learned from a lot of people, like all of us did.

MB: When we talked 20 years ago you said the evolution of jazz was like the evolution of religion, that Moses to Jesus to Mohammed to Baha'u'llah was like Louis Armstrong to Roy Eldridge to you and Miles. Who do you feel you've passed the torch to?

DG: I don't get a chance to hear too many young trumpet players. I like Wallace Roney. He played a whole week with me in Washington. I heard a trumpet player down South. He went to that school with the marching band where they run real fast and play [Gramblin]. These guys run hard! I don't know how they do that! If I move, my mouthpiece will move. I heard him at the very famous restaurant in Harlem [Sylvia's]. He was in his 30s. He was really doing it. He learned all that stuff in the marching band. I don't remember his name. [ed: Bill Kennedy] I had a long conversation with him. 3

MB: It must be heartening that so many young musicians have come along.

DG: When you realize the music is in good hands, it's okay. "Go ahead! Y'all got it!" They've studied. It's very good for music.

MB: What words of wisdom do you have for these young musicians?

DG: There were guys like Dud Bascomb who laid a good foundation for trumpet players. Kenny Dorham. Fats Navarro. Miles. There are a lot of trumpet players who really contributed to this music. I don't think the kids have anything to worry about. Just listen to these guys and be impressed by them. . . . it's been so long since I was young enough to realize what I needed to advance myself musically. It's always difficult to know what guy should study most to be a good musician. Piano for the first thing! To learn the keyboard and to pick out your own things and resolution, going from here to here to here, that is very important. But they've got that together. These young musicians are something else.

MB: You've said that the future of the music is in the rhythms of the tropics.

DG: That's something for young musicians to learn about, the rhythms of Cuba, Brazil, the West Indies. Then they should go to the Indians, over in India, and have a whole melange of music.

MB: Jazz is usually in $\frac{3}{4}$ but Latin rhythms are not.

DG: When the Cubans came to the United States they came up here with $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. It was very difficult for us to read that music. We were always playing $\frac{3}{4}$. We didn't do much with $\frac{3}{4}$. We played waltzes in $\frac{3}{4}$. Cuban music was difficult to play because they didn't have a bass drum to keep you together. When I go to play at the Village Gate on Monday nights [for Salsa Meet Jazz]. I have to get myself together. You don't have a bass drum to go by. They don't pat their foot. You can get lost. Even when you're playing you can get lost.

MB: How do you keep from getting lost?

DG: I found out what they were doing without our bass drum and I learned to play it. I learned how to play the conga. That helped a lot. And I danced the music, too! That was important. I could do the mambo, the cha-cha-cha, all those dances. I won a prize at the Palladium!

MB: You came from a time when jazz was dance music, but bebop was art music. People couldn't dance to it.

DG: I could dance to it!

MB: Is that a fundamental of music, that you can dance to it?

DG: It helps.

MB: George Bush is up and down in the polls and no Democratic candidate seems electable. Isn't it time for your Presidential comeback?

DG: I can't. My religion won't allow me to participate in political activities.

MB: When you were a candidate you were very concerned about racism. Is life any better now?

DG: A little. You can go to a restaurant and eat now. You can go to the toilet and not be afraid. We can get rooms at the hotel. We used to have to go to the kitchen to eat. . . . People definitely get along better than they did years ago.

MB: Is jazz something that's brought white people and black people together?

DG: One of the reasons, yes. [laughs] to play the music, white guys have to get together with colored guys or else they don't play!

MB: Is there an actual medical term for what happens with your jowls when you play?

DG: Gillespie Pouches. There's a doctor at Walter Reed, the hospital where our presidents go, and he said, "Mr. Gillespie, if you'll have some photos taken of you jaws with your cheeks extended I'll name them Gillespie Pouches." I went to the hospital and they took X-rays and everything."

MB: Is it unique to you?

DG: Africans can do it. I saw a guy in Casa Blanca and his jaws were as big as mine!

MB: What are you looking forward to the most as you travel the world for your 75th birthday?

DG: Nothing too much. I'm satisfied.

MB: Being 75 is just another gig?

DG: [laughs] Yeah!

THE CANDIDATE MEETS THE PRESS—PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE JOHN BIRKS GILLESPIE VIEWS AFFAIRS OF STATE WITH JAUNDICED—AND JOLLY—EYE

Editors' Note: In honor of elections past, present, and future, we reprint the following from DB, Nov. 5, '64.

As the hustle on the hustings continues up to election day, with Democrat and Repub-

lican decrying one another's policies and impugning one another's honor and worse, John Birks (Dizzy) Gillespie plows his own political way in his race for the Presidency of the United States.

The 47-year-old trumpeter from Cheraw, N.C., is pursuing his political campaign, offering several solid planks: intelligence and humor about the whole business of running for office, sincere dedication to the principles of Negro rights and the fight to win them fully, and lots of the best jazz there is.

Q: In your campaign, do you have any specific criticisms of the platforms of the two major parties? If so, what are they?

A: First things come first. First, civil rights. I think that some of the major civil rights groups are on the wrong track. The real issue of civil rights is not the idea of discrimination in itself but the system that led to the discrimination. Such as the schools—the teaching in the schools. They don't teach the kids about the dignity of all men everywhere. They say that there should be education. Okay, I say education, yes, but the white people are the ones who should be educated into how to treat every man. And the system of discrimination started during slavery time—with the slaves—it's an economic thing. Of course, we don't have that slave system at the moment, but we do have something in its place, such as discrimination against people economically.

Economics is the key to the whole thing. For example, if all of my followers said that we weren't going to buy one single product for three days, think of what would happen to the stock on that one product on the stock market in one day. If it would drop drastically—boom! They would hurry up to protect the investors; they would hurry up to rectify a gross injustice. . . .

The other thing is about the income-tax situation. There are certain elements in our society that have better breaks on the income-tax situation than others. I say we should make "numbers" legal. A national lottery for the whole country. All that money would go to the government. Do you realize that millions and millions of dollars a day are taken in "numbers" (which is illegal). Everybody is a gambler. When you come here on earth, you gamble whether you want to live to see tomorrow. So they should channel those virtues in the right direction.

Q: We've been hearing so much for the last six months or so about the so-called white backlash. Do you have any comment on that?

A: Yes, In the first place, the people who are affected by the white backlash, we haven't had them anyway. See? If we are going to judge how to treat a human being by a bunch of hoodlums' riots in certain places, well, we don't need them anyway. I have that much confidence in the integrity of the American people that we have enough to really do something about the situation. So the ones who are affected by the backlash—shame on 'em. We never had 'em anyway.

Q: Could we have your comments on the two candidates of the major parties and their programs? First, Sen. Barry Goldwater.

A: I think his program stinks. I think the senator's program is ultraconservative; I think that Sen. Goldwater wants to take us back to the horse-and-buggy days when we are in the space age. And we are looking forward, not backward. President Johnson? He's done a magnificent job.

Q: In what area?

A: In the area of civil rights—for what he has done and with the backing he has. But

I'm sure that if I don't get to be President—which I hope I shall—then I think that President Johnson would make a much, much, much better President than Mr. Goldwater.

Q: We're in an era in which we are told only a millionaire can be President. Are you a millionaire? [laughter]

A: Not by any stretch of your imagination. I remember some years ago when I was in Paris, I saw a headline on one of the tabloids—the New York Mirror—which is presently defunct, and it said in the headline: *Bebop Millionaire In Trouble*. . . . This was preposterous because at that time I didn't know one bebop musician who had two quarters to rub up against one another.

Q: Seriously, how important do you consider a lot of money is in political campaigning?

A: I understand Gov. Rockefeller. . . . There will be a moment of silence when I mention that name. I understand that he spent in the primaries alone almost \$2,000,000 or something like that.

But I look at it this way: suppose I were a millionaire. (That's a very far-fetched idea.) And suppose there was a guy in trouble someplace, and I say, "Here's \$10,000"—with the television camera on me, and the radio—\$10,000 clear. [Then] if I were a poor man, say, making \$75 a week, and I see a guy who's ragged and doesn't have any shoes on and his clothes are in tatters, and I walk up to him and I say, "Come here." And I go to a secondhand store and buy him \$6.79 worth of clothes. My idea of that is, I've done more by giving this guy this little gift. I call it having a respect for, and having a big heart for, the little guy.

Q: If you were to pick a vice-presidential running mate, who would it be? Or have you done so already?

A: I was thinking of asking [comedienne] Phyllis Diller. She seems to have that sua-a-a-ve manner; she looks far into the future. She's looking into the future. So I'm a future man, I said to her.

Q: Have you approached her?

A: I sent one of my emissaries. I sent one of my emissaries to sound her on that. I understand that she is for it. She was going to vote for me, anyway, so she'd just as well get in there and work.

Q: What about your cabinet? Who would you select for cabinet officers?

A: In the first place, I want to eliminate secretaries. In French that would be feminine gender, and we don't want anyone effeminate in our form of government, I'm going to make them all ministers.

Minister of foreign affairs: Duke Ellington.

Minister of peace: Charlie Mingus. Anybody have any objections to that? I think it would get through the Senate. Right through.

Minister of agriculture: Louis Armstrong.

Q: Why?

A: Well, you know he's from New Orleans; he knows all about growing things.

Ministress of labor: Peggy Lee. She's very nice to her musicians, so * * * labor-management harmony. It's harmony between labor and management.

Minister of justice: Malcolm X. Who would be more adept at meting out justice to people who flouted it than Malcolm? Can you give me another name? Whenever I mention this name, people say, "Hawo-o-o-o." But I am sure that if we were to channel his genius—he's a genius—in the right direction, such as minister of justice, we would have some peaceful times here. Understand?

Ministress of finance: Jeannie Gleason. Ralph Gleason's wife. When she can put the

salary of a newspaperman—you know it's not too great, you have to pinch here and there—when she can keep that money together, she's a genius. So I'm sure that she would be able to run our fiscal policy.

My executive assistant would be Ramona Swettshurt Crowell, the one who makes my sweatshirts.

Minister of defense: Max Roach.

Head of the CIA: Miles Davis.

Q: Why?

A: O-o-oh, honey, you know his schtick. He's ready for that position. He'd know just what to do in that position.

All my ambassadors: Jazz musicians. The cream.

Gov. George C. Wallace: Chief information officer in the Congo * * * Under Tshombe.

We would resume relations with Communist Cuba.

Q: Why?

A: Well, I've been reading the newspapermen who were invited to Cuba to look at the revolution there. * * * It seems Premier Castro wants to talk about reparations. But he wants to talk about it on a diplomatic level, which means respect. I am a man to respect, to respect a country, Cuba, regardless of their political affiliations; they are there, and there's no doubt about it.

And I was reading in the articles that they'll be there a while. So I would recognize that we send an ambassador, in an exchange of ambassadors, to Cuba to see if we can work out this problem of indemnity for the factories and things that they have expropriated. I think that any government has that privilege of nationalizing their wealth. It's theirs; it's just theirs. So if they want to pay for it. * * * Of course, we built it up, we were out there; it wasn't our country in the first place. But since they built it up and Mr. Castro wants to pay you for it, I think we should accept the money with grace.

Q: What about Communist China?

A: I think we should recognize them.

Q: Why?

A: Can you imagine us thinking that 700,000,000 people are no people? How much percent is that of the world's population? I think we should recognize them. Besides, we need that business. We're about to run out of markets, you know. All of a sudden you wake up and there's 700,000,000 more people to sell something to. And jazz festivals. Can you imagine: we could go to China with a jazz festival and spend 10 years there at jazz festivals. We'd forget all about you over here. We'd send back records.

Q: We're very deeply involved in Viet Nam: what would be your policy on this situation?

A: We're not deeply involved enough in Vietnam. I think we should either recognize the fight or take a chance on World War—Is it three? There's been so many. Either do it, or get out of there. Because every day American soldiers are walking around and—boom!—out, finished, kaput. They're being killed, and they don't even know hardly that they're even at war. We haven't declared war, so I think we should really either straighten it out—and we have the means to do that—or get out of there. I think we should do it or don't do it. But if I were President, I'd get out of there. I'd say, look, y'all got it, baby. Yeah, good luck. I'd get American soldiers out of there.

Q: As one of our most prominent musicians you are aware that automation has played the devil with musicians' livelihoods. What would your policy be on automation?

A: Automation will never replace the musician himself. We would have to set up some kind of a thing to protect the musician from

that. There's a bill in Congress now—oh, it's been up for a long time; I get letters from ASCAP and my Society for the Protection of Songwriters; writing letters to senators to get them to vote for this bill—to make them give us part of that money that's going into jukeboxes. As soon as the jukebox operators find out that you have to pay some money out there, a nice little taste of money, they'll start hiring live musicians again, I think. Instead of having the jukeboxes there, they'd hire some musicians.

Q: What do you think the role of the musicians' union should be in this regard?

A: Aw, the musicians' union! Why did you bring that up? Is this for publication? It is? Ah, the rule of the musicians' union—it has been very lax in this space age. They have wallowed in the age of the horse and buggy and the cotton gin. I don't think they're doing a very good job. All they're doing is taking the money.

Q: In a recent interview, Duke Ellington said that from his personal standpoint he didn't agree with subsidies for his music. What should your attitude as President be toward federal subsidies for the arts, particularly music?

A: We need subsidiaries for the arts. I'm a firm believer in that. Since jazz is our prime art, that should be the first thing we should subsidize.

Q: How about a civil-service night club?

A: Now, that's a good idea. A civil-service night club. That'd be nice....

Musicians should be on the production end of jazz. Like [drummer] Shelly Manne is here in Hollywood. He's a musician who's on the production end of it, and I'm sure that the atmosphere in his club is different from any club in the country because he thinks like a musician. Just think of an organization of musicians who would dictate the policies of clubs where you play: "Say, look, you've got to have a piano that's in tune—that's 440—and lights and maybe little stairs going here and going there." Musicians got some ideas. I imagine if you'd turn them loose on ideas of what kind of people they should have in the clubs and how best they could present that music to people, then all of us would benefit by it because all of us would be doing it.

Q: If your opponents in the presidential race start any mudslinging...?

A: Oh, that's different. A political campaign is something altogether different. And then afterward, you kiss and make up.

Q: Goldwater, too?

A: I don't think we would be on too good terms, not on kissing terms anyway.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMERICAN HEALTH SECURITY PLAN ACT OF 1992

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that provides universal access for all Americans to basic health care services and long-term care services.

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the remarks of Hon. Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, Under Secretary General of the United Nations at the ceremony to receive the Order of Civil Merit from the Kingdom of Spain presented to Ambassador Reed by Ambassador Jaime De Ojeda Y Eiseley of Spain.

Ambassador Reed has served his country and President with distinction as United States Chief of Protocol and United States Ambassador to Morocco from 1981 to 1985. Ambassador Reed previously served as Under Secretary General for Political and General Assembly Affairs at the United Nations—then the highest ranking American in the Secretariat. Ambassador Reed's remarks regarding Spain's contribution to the development of Western civilization are truly appropriate.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

I am honored by this extraordinary gesture of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I to receive the Great Cross of the Order of Civil Merit.

It has been my privilege to know Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia for nearly three decades. Our paths have crisscrossed and I treasure their friendship. I rejoiced with His Majesty on his coronation in 1975. I have admired his leadership in bringing Spain into the forefront of the nations of Europe and, indeed, the entire world. I salute His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain.

The King, supported by the elegant Queen Sophia, has demonstrated firmness and a dynamism that are unwavering. I marvel at their stardom. Their royal mission is luminous and performed with supremely modest grace.

This dinner is a celebration of Spain and takes place on the eve of the opening of EXPO '92 in Seville which promises to be the most spectacular world exposition ever, and a brilliant showcase for the New Europe.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

This year we celebrate the 500th anniversary of the Great Admiral of the Ocean Sea's momentous discovery of what we now call America on October 12, 1492. (Christopher Columbus sailed from the port of Palos in Andalusia.) Some, claiming to speak in the name of the earlier peoples who came to our continent, have said that Columbus and his successors brought exploitation, disease and European dominance, and that there is no cause for celebration. Others have complained that the Christian religion unjustly supplanted local observances and destroyed rich local customs. On this special evening, I do not feel called upon personally to comment on these and other criticism.

Whatever: that landfall half a millennium ago signalled the end of the old world order. The achievement of this remarkable mariner was a high point in the process of exploration, adventure and cultural interchange that had been going on since man's earliest history. He, and the men and women of his time, changed history and shaped our world.

Beyond the achievement of Christopher Columbus, new and exciting developments in

navigation and cartography were already ushering in the global age. The great voyage of circumnavigation undertaken by Ferdinand Magellan, who flew the Spanish flag with his fleet of five vessels¹ in 1519, confirmed that henceforth the entire globe would be the canvas on which man would attempt to paint his masterpiece.

The planet would come to appreciate that, as a result of Spanish initiative, we have a common destiny and a common challenge. The final realization came when the Apollo astronauts sent back to us earthlings the first live television pictures showing the far-off images of our small blue orb floating in the vast and endless sea of space.

LAND OF IMPOSSIBLE DREAMS

Spain—a nation of many different facets.

Madrid—the great capital: the city the United Nations has described as the "Messenger City of Universal Peace".

Spain—a nation of contrasts: nature, arts, traditions, people; the combined hold unexpected beauty and interest.

The great poet, Federico Garcia Lorca, described and immortalized his city of *Granada* with these lines * * *

"THE CITY OF DREAMS"

The colour of silver and dark green, and the Sierra, kissed by the moon, is an intense turquoise.

The cypress trees are awake and swaying languidly, flattering the air

and the wind turns Granada into an organ, its narrow streets serve as pipes. Granada was a dream of sound and colours.

IMAGES

The Alhambra, Cervantes' immortal Don Quixote, the Costa Brava, the Prado, El Greco (Domenikos Theotokopoulos), flamenco, Seville, the Valencian "paella", Goya, gazpacho, the torero who plays out the "National Ceremony", the sherries from Jerez and the moscatel from Málaga, the Gaudí style, Velázquez, Toledo, the Costa del Sol, the universal painter of our times, Picasso from Málaga. And there is Cordoba, the Constantinople of the West, where time has stood still. All these images are a kaleidoscope of the crown jewel of the Iberian peninsula. I have stood in wonder at one of the sights of the world * * * from the Sierra Nevada across the Pillars of Hercules to the coast of Europe's sister continent, Africa. These faces of Spain mold to create the mystery and majesty of this extraordinary people, land, and civilization.

Mr. Ambassador, I thank you for offering this splendid evening of celebration and friendship on behalf of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I.

Spain and the United States are partners for progress. It has been my privilege to have worked for Spanish-American relations and their improvement during my tours at the United Nations and in Washington.

You, Sir, are a great diplomat. Since your arrival in Federal City, you have unleashed your skills and talents within the public and private sectors. You have championed the cause of Spain. The bilateral relationship between Spain and the United States has flowered due to your energy, style and indeed, distinction. I applaud you as a diplomat and appreciate you as a friend.

¹ His flagship, *Victoria*, was the first to circumnavigate the globe, returning to Spain in September 1522 with 18 of the 265 man crew.

PARENTS AS TEACHERS PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the authorization of the Parents as Teachers (PAT) program in the Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act. This program will be of enormous benefit to the thousands of families who will be enabled to participate.

I'd like to commend Representatives WHEAT and CALLAHAN for their commitment to passage of this legislation. I especially would like to recognize Mrs. Mildred Winter of St. Louis, founder of this program, who is to be commended for her tireless work and dedication to this effort.

In 1984, Missouri became the first State in the Nation to mandate parent education and family support services, beginning at the child's birth, in every school district. The origin of this mandate dates back to 1972, when the State Board of Education adopted a position paper on early childhood education.

The State Board's position was rooted in research of the 1950's and 1960's indicating the critical nature of the first 3 years of life in the development of basic abilities that enable children to learn and succeed throughout their lives. This is also the time when parents are forming their approaches to child rearing. Studies of early intervention programs initiated in the 1960's showed parent involvement in their child's learning to be key in the child's success.

In 1981, the Missouri State Department of Education convened a statewide conference to consider the importance of supportive services to children under the age of 3. From the research presented at the conference came the conceptual framework for a Parents as Teachers Program for families with children birth to age 3.

With funds from a number of public and private sources, the pilot program was launched among four Missouri school districts in 1981. Results of the evaluation confirmed the benefits of the project. At age 3, participating children were significantly more advanced in language development, ahead of their peers in problem solving and other intellectual abilities, and advanced in demonstrating coping skills and positive relationships with adults.

A follow-up study conducted in 1990 indicates that the children who took part in the original project were significantly ahead of their peers 4 years later in first grade. The study also showed that mothers and fathers who participated in the program had continued to play a more active role in their children's education than other parents. These findings confirm the long-term value of Parents as Teachers for children, parents, and schools.

The proven success of PAT is evident in the widespread interest it has received from around the world. The program has been replicated in 36 States outside Missouri as well as England, Australia, and New Zealand. Currently, Parents as Teachers has been initiated in 350 sites outside Missouri. In 1987, to keep up with the number and scope of requests, the

Missouri Department of Education established the PAT National Center in cooperation with the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

The results of Parents as Teachers speak for themselves. This cost-effective, internationally acclaimed program strengthens family bonds and prepares children for learning when they arrive on their first day of school. Enactment of today's legislation will ensure that many thousands more of our children benefit in the future. I urge that it be funded at the full authorization level.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OVERTHROW OF THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII AND TO APOLOGIZE TO THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

HON. PATSY J. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, January 17, 1993, will mark the 100th anniversary of the unlawful overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii. This tragic event, contrived by U.S. businessmen and representatives of the U.S. Government for their own gain, marks the day that the native people of Hawaii forever lost their sovereignty and were forced to live under a government that was no longer their own or of their choosing.

Today, I join my colleague from the State of Hawaii, Representative ABERCROMBIE, in introducing a resolution to recognize this historic day, the 100th anniversary of the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, and to apologize for the fundamental injustice committed to the native Hawaiian people by this unlawful act.

Mr. Speaker, many of our Nation do not know much of the history of the native Hawaiian people. They lived in their secluded island kingdom in a highly developed, self-sufficient society for many years before the arrival of foreigners. Their monarchy, a kingdom recognized as a sovereign nation by the United States and innumerable European and Asian countries at the time, was governed on the values and traditions of family, community, hard work, and reverence for the land.

The natural graciousness of these friendly people, however, was little match for the U.S. Government, which knowingly participated in the overthrow of this lawful Hawaiian Government. Against the wishes of the people of Hawaii, U.S. armed naval forces invaded the tiny island state; imprisoned the ruling monarch, Queen Liliuokalani; seized the crown lands; and brandished its might in the face of any resistance by the alarmed and indignant populace.

Today, the native Hawaiian people are among the most impoverished in our Nation. Much like the native American Indians, they suffer from neglect, alienation from their land, and the lack of self-determination in a wider society of rapidly changing social and economic circumstances. Native Hawaiians have the highest poverty, unemployment, and school drop-out rates in our State and the lowest health indices in the entire country.

Despite repeated attempts by the Congress and former administrations, the native Hawai-

ians have never been fully compensated for the injustices committed against them. In 1920, through the efforts of Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole, the Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, which reserved 200,000 acres of former crown lands for the use of native Hawaiians. But like the reservation lands demarcated for the American Indian tribes, these lands in Hawaii were amongst the least desirable, in remote areas, and usually difficult to develop into housing or farm lands.

In the last several decades the Congress passed a series of legislation to help native Hawaiians achieve economic and social self-sufficiency. These programs provide assistance in education, health, housing, and economic development.

However, these programs have been under constant attack by the Reagan and Bush administrations, which now refuse to acknowledge that the U.S. Government has a trust responsibility for the health and well-being of the native Hawaiian people.

The Bush administration shamelessly denies that Federal funds should be used for the benefit of the native Hawaiian people, despite specific language in previous legislation relating to these initiatives. Every year, the President's budget eliminates funds for native Hawaiian health care, education, housing, and other programs.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the U.S. Government to formally acknowledge its unprecedented wrongdoing 100 years ago, to apologize to the native Hawaiian people, and to reconfirm the trust relationship between the U.S. Government and the native Hawaiian people by voiding all attempts to undermine Federal assistance to native Hawaiians by the present administration.

This bill is the first step toward the recognition of the responsibility of the U.S. Government to the native Hawaiian people, whose country, properties, and dignity were taken without just compensation. And this bill is an important symbol by the Congress to atone for the consequences visited upon native Hawaiians by the unlawful and immoral overthrow of their beloved monarchy.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CATHERINE RICHTER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, my father always counseled us as children to be givers in life, not takers. "Put more into this life than you take out of it," he admonished.

I have tried. But one who absolutely succeeded was the late Mrs. Catherine "Kitty" Richter. I first met Kitty almost 30 years ago when she worked as Vice-President of Communications Research, Inc. in Greenwich, CT. She was a thorough researcher, a compassionate friend, devoted wife, deeply religious, and a staunch defender of the traditional values that made of the United States the "shining city on a hill."

All of us who were enriched by knowing Kitty lament her passage. But she pulled her

tour of duty with grace and distinction. Our hearts go out to her husband, William C. Richter, her family, and friends. We will miss her presence, but her impact on the lives she touched will endure.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO SERGEANT DONALD W. KNIGHT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, June 27, 1992 marked the retirement of one of the Los Angeles Police Department's finest officers, Sergeant Donald W. Knight. On Friday, August 28, 1992, The Department will honor Don with a service retirement dinner. It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this exceptional individual who has served our community with great distinction.

Born July 25, 1941 in San Pedro, California, Don attended local elementary and secondary schools until his family relocated to Payallup, WA. Following graduation from Payallup High School, Don attended Lutheran University and received an A.A. in Police Science. By 1963, Don had returned to San Pedro and entered the Police Academy. Don's long and illustrious career with the L.A.P.D. spans 29½ years. He has served in the Harbor Patrol Division, the Hollenbeck Patrol, the 77th Street Patrol, and in 1969 became a Detective with the Harbor Division. In 1971, Don was made Harbor Patrol supervisor and by 1976 he was promoted to assistant watch commander of the Harbor Patrol. During this time, Don was also officer in charge of the Vice Unit. In 1984, Don received the exciting and extremely challenging post of Harbor Olympic Games coordinator. His final career move was as liaison to Harbor Court in 1988.

In addition to his demanding duties as a Sergeant in the L.A.P.D., Don has always made a special effort to volunteer his time and talents to a variety of community activities. He is a member of the San Pedro Christmas parade committee, the director of the San Pedro fishermen's fiesta, and a coach of local Little League baseball teams. His hobbies include fishing, camping, and traveling. Recently, Don and his wife of 29 years, Donna, purchased a trailer and their plans are to enjoy Don's retirement by touring the country.

Mr. Speaker, on this most deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Sergeant Donald W. Knight. We wish Don, his wife, Donna, and their children, Kenneth and Kimberly, their children's respective spouses, Christine and Michael, and their grandson, Steve, all the best in the years to come.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT A. HAGLER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr.

Robert Hagler, who retired as superintendent of the Castro Valley Unified School District on July 1, 1992 after more than 40 years in education.

Mr. Hagler has been a leader in educating thousands of students in my district as well as a leader in community service. He is a member of the Castro Valley and Pleasanton Rotary Clubs and has served the Tri-Valley YMCA as president and longtime member. He is a past president of the Alameda County Industry Education Council, travel tour leader with the California Farm Bureau, former member of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, and past president of the East Bay Athletic League. Bob has not missed a Dublin-San Ramon Lions Club meeting in 8 years—I wish our committee hearings were as well attended.

In 1950, Robert Hagler began as an instructor at St. Mary's Elementary School and started a journey that has made him a part of the lives of so many young students and athletes. He has taught at St. Mary's High School in Berkeley, St. Mary's College in Moraga, and served as principal of both Amador and Dublin High Schools. Since 1984 he has been the superintendent of schools and will continue in that position until the Board of Education can find a successor—not an easy task.

As we continue to debate the fine points of education policy, Mr. Speaker, let Congress and every State legislature not lose sight of the individuals who give their lives to teaching and making our schools work. It takes dedicated educators to make the difference in our children's future. I applaud Robert Hagler's many years of service to my constituents and neighbors and wish him the best in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JACKIE JOYNER-KERSEE

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great admiration and respect for the best woman athlete in history, Jackie Joyner-Kersey. As the Olympic Gold Medal winner in the heptathlon for two straight Olympic Games, Jackie has proved her athletic ability to the world. She proudly represented our Nation, the United States, in the 1992 Olympic Games. I would like my colleagues to join me in recognizing and applauding her for her amazing talents.

The heptathlon is a seven-event test of every basic track and field skill. Jackie Joyner-Kersey met her personal goal for the heptathlon and reached a score of 7,044. Her previous best, 6,985 points, was the world record holder prior to this year's event.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey is originally from East St. Louis, IL, in my congressional district. Although she currently lives and trains in Los Angeles, she has not forgotten the city of her youth. Jackie returns to East St. Louis to see friends and relatives as often as she can.

She established the Jackie Joyner-Kersey Community Foundation in 1989 to assist the youth of inner cities. The goals of the founda-

tion are to aid urban communities in developing the minds and bodies of their youth through academics, athletics, and other recreational programs. The foundation tries to help as many needy communities as financially possible.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey is not only an exceptional athlete but also a superior citizen of our country. Her commitment to both athletics and the youth of our Nation's inner cities is highly commendable. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Jackie Joyner-Kersey for her performance in Barcelona at the XXV Olympic Games and praising her foundation activities in the United States.

WAGING THE PR WAR IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, while the guns fire and the bombs drop, another battle wages in the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a battle with words as ammunition and public opinion as the conquest. As evidenced last year with the now infamous and unsubstantiated testimony of the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to Washington who told of unspeakable atrocities being committed by Iraqi troops, public relations firms can often shape the view of the public, lawmakers, and international leaders through the gruesome stories they perpetuate or the ones they chose to conceal. The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia and Croatia is no different as is illustrated in the following article. I encourage my colleagues to read on and increase their awareness of the PR war so as to avoid becoming a casualty of it.

[From the New Statesman & Society, July 31, 1992]

SPIN DOCTORS OF WAR

(By Karl Waldron)

It would have been perhaps the worst atrocity so far in a war where horror follows on horror; Serbian irregular snipers paid the equivalent of £300 for every child-kill they achieve. The story was related by Steve Watt, a volunteer aid worker.

"They target the children," he said, "because of the money and because they are easier to kill. With their small size, the bullets make a bigger mess."

Mr. Watt's words were transmitted—along with his claimed statistic for 11,000 child injuries from gunshot wounds and some 400 child-deaths—on Sunday, the BBC's morning radio news service, The World This Weekend and, perhaps most importantly, on News Hour, the World Service flagship news programme the following day. They were thus read into the record for a potential English language audience of 300 million listeners worldwide.

And the story is almost certainly not true. No one imputes any ulterior motive in Mr. Watt's relating what he had been told by Croats and Bosnians in his brave journey in a truck convoy on the road to Sarajevo; but one does have to question the BBC's editorial judgment in the manner of its transmission.

Like many other of its genre, this story had its origins in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but owes more than a little in its passage to Croat/Bosnian, and now international, folklore to the outpourings of a PR company's fax machine in Washington DC.

While origins of atrocity stories are frequently difficult to discern in war, the history of this one, unusually, can be traced. It first gained its credence in the Croatian media and, like many others from both sides of the conflict, it has little or no first-hand substantiation.

It made an appearance in an article written by Irtse Zortic, a Bosnian Muslim journalist working for a Croatian newspaper, the contents of which were subsequently repeated in other Croatian newspapers and formed part of a news broadcast transmitted by Radio Croatia International.

The service, which peppers its broadcast with items of blatant propaganda passing as "news", is treated with disdain by the western media. But like all international broadcasts, it is monitored by the BBC at Caversham, whose operators hear its other favoured subjects—Serbian salt mines operated with Croat and Bosnian slave labour and Kurdish militia fighting, for huge sums of money, for the Serbian cause.

The Caversham monitors record important information from the airwaves in the Summary of World Broadcasts. One said recently: "Frankly, much of what we get from all sides in this conflict is unusable, useless. Unless it is a speech or something like that, it usually finds its way to the bin." Which is what happened to Zortic's story.

Zortic stands by his story, but admitted last week that he was given it by the Croatian Information Ministry, in a private interview, and that he made no further checks. "Who could I ask?" he says. "You can't expect us to ring them [the Serbs] and believe them when they say it isn't true." But the tale, which is so widely accepted as fact in Croatia as to be described as an "old chestnut" by a senior western journalist covering the Yugoslav conflict, owes much to an earlier communication from the fax machine in the offices of Ruder and Finn in Washington.

Last week, Rhoda Paget from the company admitted to assisting in disseminating the "Cash for a Corpse" story. "We were told it by a minister in the Croatian government. We merely informed them of its importance and have never checked its honesty. Neither do we have the resources to do so. Frankly, it's just not our job. It's the journalist's job to check them out . . . but it came to notice by a surprising route." Ruder and Finn's "job" is to handle the PR account for the governments of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina at a cost of US\$18,000 (£9,700) a month, while British lobbying company, Ian Greer Associates, act in a similar regard "on behalf of Serbian interests", their undisclosed fee paid by a "syndicate of Serbian businessmen".

According to John MacArthur, publisher of Harpers magazine, and author of a book, Second Front, on the subject of public relations and propaganda in the Gulf war, it is the American company that is currently doing the better. "The relative success of these companies in getting horror stories into print is critical to the setting of the international political agenda," he says. "They affect votes in both the Security Council and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by altering the mind-set of an electorate who would never dream of reading a UN resolution. They establish the condi-

tions which make it possible to be involved in a war."

MacArthur points to the success of PR company Hill and Knowlton in promoting the "Dead Kuwaiti Babies" story, in which Iraqi troops were alleged to have taken Kuwaiti babies out of their incubators and left them to die on the hospital floor. The story relied on the testimony of an eye-witness who subsequently gave televised testimony to the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. The "eye-witness" was subsequently revealed to be the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to Washington who had been "told" about the killings by witnesses who have never since been produced.

"If this had been known at the time," John Edward Potter, senior Republican on the caucus said, "she would have not been allowed to testify". But the story of the story was not published until January this year, nine months after the end of Desert Storm. "Nayirah's testimony was critical for establishing the conditions where the American public would accept the deaths—any death—of their own," says MacArthur. "It is ironic and immoral that such changes should have brought about misinformation, perhaps even a downright fake."

According to Tom O'Sullivan, a journalist at PR Week, both Steve Watt's and Nayirah's testimony provide what is called in PR-speak, "a classic third-party endorsement", although Nayirah's was not revealed as such at the time. A story is told, someone also retells it and in the retelling it often gets embroidered. Watt says he was told the child-killings story on the road to Sarajevo and has no first-hand knowledge. That means the real, true story is that someone, preferably English or an English speaker and a non-combatant, believes in its authenticity. "But the listener doesn't take it in as hearsay—instead they hear it as recorded fact," says Sullivan. "You could argue, that is what the PR industry is all about."

According to an executive at Hill and Knowlton who, although not acting for any Balkan interests, refused to be named, the fact that Croatia is not subjected to any embargo, even for weaponry, while Serbia faces sanctions, may itself be due to better PR. A recent investigation of reported atrocities showed that the number of substantiated incidents was similar four perpetrated by Serbs, two by Croats, one by Muslims, and two by Muslims and Croats together.

John Kennedy, a Conservative parliamentary candidate at the last election, now a PR consultant with Ian Greer Associates who has worked on the Serbian account, says that the Serbian government in its support for Serbian irregulars is "faced with losing battles on the second (propaganda) front precisely because they have been winning the war. The public relations defeats do not bother the fighters, of course, but they have an indirect effect on their ability to prosecute their war."

Mr. Kennedy, usually labelled by BBC radio—and without further qualification—as "an expert on Serbian affairs", feels Greer's way is more subtle than that favoured by the American companies. "We use the press," he said "but it is behind the scenes lobbying, and the use of governmental opinion to sway international governmental opinion where we are the most effective. The Serbs will now have more opportunity for pressing their cause. Milan Panic, prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia, numbers Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State among his closest friends."

BODY COUNTS

(By Kevin Weaver)

Reporting on the claims and counter-claims of the numerous atrocities in Bosnia and Serbia has become a journalistic minefield. Both sides have long since embraced propaganda, accusing the other of orgies of violence that hark back to the atrocities committed in Yugoslavia during the second world war.

I saw similarly exaggerated claims during the Romanian revolution of 1989, when disembowelled bodies of pregnant women were paraded in front of the press in Timisoara. In fact, these women had died of natural causes and had been cut open for autopsies—not butchered by Ceausescu's Securitate.

For the first time last week, one side in the Yugoslav conflict retracted an atrocity claim. A thousand Bosnian Serbs were alleged to have been massacred in Odzak in northern Bosnia, which had been captured by the Croats for three months. The Belgrade news agency, Tanjug, withdrew the claims when commanders from the Bosnian Serb army said there was no evidence of any graves. It then emerged that the reporter had picked up the claim from *Glas*, a paper published in a Serb stronghold. This rare retraction could signal a new trend, sparked off by the realization that false reports only escalate the scale of the sectarian-style atrocities on either side.

The Croats have produced a 500-page book with pictures and eye-witness statements of Serbian atrocities. I saw pictures of burnt bodies—with their hands tied and their genitals cut off and forced down their throats. When I was in Split last month, reports came through of a massacre of 15 Croatian soldiers in Western Bosnia. Their faces had been shot to pieces, they had been castrated, and two fingers from each hand had been cut off, leaving the three-fingered Serbian salute.

Serbsians tell similar stories of mass torture. The strongly partisan paper, *Politika*, has accused the Croats crack Ustashe force of "ethnic cleansing" in eastern Bosnia, and of razing Serb villages with modern German weaponry.

Speaking to some Chetniks (crack Bosnian Serb troops) in a Serb stronghold near Sarajevo, prejudice and propaganda was very apparent. The Chetniks, many of them teenagers, told me that during their ethnic cleansing operations, they had been attacked by drug-crazed Muslim Bosnians, and had rescued Serb children who had been raped by Muslims. They said that they had proof that Libyans, African and Iranian mercenaries were fighting for the Bosnians. In the same breath, they said that all Muslims were "dirty Arabs who wipe their bottoms with their hands".

The atrocities inflicted on Bosnian Muslims have been documented in a report called *Save the Humanity*, which was published last month by Bosnian peace and nongovernmental organizations based in Sarajevo. It draws on 20 statements made by eye-witnesses, who said they would be willing to stand up in an international court and repeat their statements.

These factual accounts seem credible, but some of the stories I heard in Sarajevo could easily have been exaggerations or pure myth. As the war in Bosnia continues, new atrocity stories come to light every day, increasing the stakes, and the bitterness on all sides. Such horror stories, whether true or false—and some certainly are true—will divide communities in Bosnia and the other Yugoslav republics for years to come.

REV. BEAM'S SERMON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my fellow Members and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a sermon delivered by Reverend Richard Beam, minister of the Woodlawn Christian Church in Knoxville, TN.

Reverend Beam points out some very serious concerns we face in this Nation today, and I believe that everyone would benefit by having the opportunity to read his thoughts and giving them serious consideration.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTS A NATION, BUT...

(Sermon by Rev. Richard Beam)

Prov. 13:34.—A righteous nation will prosper, a wicked nation will suffer. A righteous nation acknowledges God and behaves rightly in his sight. A wicked nation turns its back on God and behaves sinfully. The Old Testament is filled with examples of this. When the children of Israel crossed into the promised land, Joshua led them against Jericho in an unusual battle plan. They were to march around the fortified city for six days and on the seventh they were to blow their trumpets and shout. Their army was large enough to surround the city so when the walls came tumbling down they simply walked in and destroyed their enemies.

But do you know the rest of the story? The defeated city was dedicated to God, so they were to take no booty from it. A man named Achan knowingly stole some gold and silver and a garment, so when Israel sent a small band of soldiers against a tiny army at Ai they were routed. The cause of their defeat was the sin of one man. There is a pattern here. Righteousness leads to prosperity; unrighteousness to defeat, and it does not only apply to Israel but to every nation. The Canaanites were driven from the promised land because of their unrighteousness. Sodom was destroyed from heaven because there were not ten straight people in the city of homosexuals. These are examples of a principle that still is in force today. Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to a people. This is simply the teaching of Jesus that "Whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." It is that principle on a national scale.

You can see the principle in modern times. I think in the last 70 years of the history of the USSR, a nation that tried Godlessness as official government policy only to see its own walls come tumbling down in Berlin in a sort of modern miracle. This nation dressed in grey and black with sad wrinkled faces waited in lines for food for 70 years, drowning their sadness in vodka. There were, of course, well-fed, well-housed exceptions.

Contrast that with the history of the United States of America which has not been perfect by any means, but which has acknowledged that the rights of its citizens came from God, not the state, and which has scriptures carved on most of its public buildings, which requires that the words, "In God we trust" be engraved on its coins, which pledges allegiance to its flag as "one nation under God," whose presidents are sworn into office with one hand on the Bible and commonly end the oath of office with the word "so help me God." On a typical Sunday 53 million people are in church in America, and

the number is growing annually. This is a nation that for these 200 plus years has known relative prosperity. There have been and still are the hungry and homeless, exceptions.

But one nation fell, I think because of official Godlessness, and the other is slipping because of a spreading Godlessness. The United States is moving toward becoming a secular state. Dan Quayle raised the question of family values in a recent speech that brought ridicule from the media, but when the laughter died down, the nation realized that he had raised a serious issue. There is another serious issue that would be even more difficult for a politician to raise. It is this. As a nation, we no longer value God like we once did.

Let me give you two examples. For as long as we have had public education in America, 100 years round numbers, graduation ceremonies have been opened by invocations and closed by benedictions. But in June of 1989 in Providence, Rhode Island, 14 year old Debbie Weisman was attending her middle school graduation when following the pledge to the flag, Rabbi Leslie Gutterman was introduced for the prayer. He addressed God as "God of the Free, Hope of the Brave," and delivered a 42 second prayer thanking God for the constitution, the political process, the court system and the destiny of the nation. At the end of the service he pronounced at 27 second benediction in which he alluded to only one scripture in Micah 6:8 asking the graduates to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly." James Kilpatrick cites these details in a recent syndicated column.

Debbie Weisman's father sued for this first amendment violation and won in the Supreme Court. There are to be no prayers in public graduation ceremonies in American public schools ever again. I don't see how you can call that anything but a major shift in the way we value God in America. I know no one who wants prayers to be mandated in public schools, but to outlaw prayers says something about a nation that I don't want said about my country.

An editorial I read in a Columbus, Ohio newspaper lauded the decision as a good one, allowing that the business of schools is reading, writing, and arithmetic. I don't know if that was propaganda or if the editor is that far out of touch with reality. People who make that kind of statement don't want to take sports out of schools, or technical education, or guidance counselors, or especially sex education and free condom distribution. They only use that line to get out of schools what they don't want in schools. In this case God.

Schools teach reading writing and arithmetic, though poorly, if national testing means anything, but they also teach values. Some of them they teach directly like the family and citizenship values those who are my age and older learned in schools. Sometimes they teach them in values clarification classes which mostly teach that there are no values except the ones you create for yourself. Sometimes schools teach values in sex education classes where safe sex is valued above all else. But they teach them in other less direct ways. They teach them when they say the pledge to the flag, and when they expect hard work, and when they punish behavior, when they enforce dress codes, and rules about smoking and carrying weapons, and they teach them with their attitude toward cheating. They also teach them with their attitude toward God.

I know that kids can pray silently if they want to, anytime, any place, but I am talk-

ing about the public responsibility to acknowledge the existence of God in the schools. I know that only a tiny fraction of the students may listen to the prayer at graduation and fewer yet may pray with the prayer, but to have a prayer says something about how you value God in the society. I know that the wording of a non-sectarian prayer would likely be watered down and not please everyone and possibly not anyone, but to have a prayer says something about how we value God. I know that a priest of some kind or a rabbi or a preacher from some church other than mine would probably deliver the prayer. But the prayer recognizes the existence of God.

Righteousness means doing what is right in the sight of God. Yet we are undergoing a period in our history when we after nearly 200 years have finally understood that the founding fathers did not want us to mention God in public life. And that is absolute foolishness. How did all of the references to God get there and how is it that our history is so full of them? The forefathers wanted church to be separated from state, but they did not want God removed from public life. The least government ought to say is that God is. That is not a sectarian statement. It may be offensive to a very few but not to say that is to say that God does not exist or that God does not matter.

Here is example two. When I was a Boy Scout, as I was for many years, earning the rank of Star and the position of junior assistant scout matter, I took the scout oath to do my duty to God and country and to be morally straight and clean. You had to believe in God, live morally, and be a good citizen to be a boy scout. Most troops met in church buildings and were welcomed there. In our troop we prayed at meal time and when a camping trip took us away for the weekend, we had church services.

In today's secular climate the Boy Scouts have been maligned on two fronts. First they have been sued because they do not accept atheists and secondly because they do not accept homosexuals. The Boy Scouts have reaffirmed their positions and are determined not to back down. As a result they have lost financial support from some local United Way organizations and from some companies who have written into their policies that they do not support organizations that discriminate by religion, or sexual preference. Levi-Strauss, the makers of Levis, is one of them, according to a recent News Sentinel article. Now these companies and United Ways can do what they want, but I will not buy from Levi-Strauss and urge you to do the same, and I would never support the United Way's many local organizations of which also support Planned Parenthood, the largest supplier of abortions in America.

But who would have thought this. The Boy Scouts are also under fire from mainline denominations. The Presbyterian Church USA voted on a measure that would have forced them out of hundreds of their church buildings. The measure failed, but the fact that it was raised is a disgrace. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in America has criticized the Boy Scouts and may vote on a similar issue. The Boy Scouts are bracing for flack from other mainline churches too. (This according to a report in the National and International Religion Report.)

I am not surprised that a few people have the kinds of attitudes expressed in these two illustrations—graduation prayers, and the boy scout oath—but I am surprised that these views are so broadly accepted. They represent a national trend toward seculariza-

tion. I am also surprised that few Christian people speak out against them.

I am not talking about times changing here, about people dressing differently and wearing their hair differently or about difficult problems brought on by technology. We are talking about issues fundamental to the survival of our society.

It used to be that the government was sympathetic to religion because it knew that religion was good for the society. Genuinely religious people do not steal and lie and cheat. They do not murder or riot. They work hard and support themselves and support their families and take care of their own poor and needy. If the benevolent work of religious groups stopped, there would be no way that government could replace it. It would go undone. And there would be more sadness, loneliness, and misery than this country could bear. So government used to be sympathetic toward religion. This is becoming less and less true. Government is increasingly hostile toward religion. And in this country, more than in Israel of old, more than in the Soviet Union, we are the government, so we share responsibility for the increasing Godlessness.

And remember this. If the curse of God comes on a nation, it comes on the entire nation. If this nation has prospered in part because of our general acknowledgement of God, we have all prospered. Like several boats the righteous and the wicked have risen with the tide. And if because we have denied God we suffer as a nation, we shall all suffer. Our children and our children's children will suffer.

Christians used to be able to pray without hesitation for government and preach without reservation about America. This is increasingly difficult. We will of course continue to pray and increase our prayers for our leaders. We will, of course, on occasions like this preach about our nation, but the sermons become less and less positive. And it is not because Bible believing Christians don't agree with a few policies or decisions, but because we increasingly do not believe in where America is going.

We believe that righteousness exalts a nation and sin is a reproach to a people. We believe that neither individuals nor nations can define sin and righteousness for themselves, but that these are defined and revealed by God. And our hearts are broken when we see our nation on the road to self-destruction.

I do not believe that America is or ever was or ever should be a theocracy. But she has and should again acknowledge the existence and power of God. However we deal with multiculturalism, it must not be by turning our back on God. There is no way that the increasing secularization of America can be defined as anything but evil and a reproach to her people. There are those who think this is a small matter. Even in the church there are those who think this is a small matter, or even agree with the Supreme Court decision, and of course there are larger issues, but the real question is this: In the eyes of God is this a matter of indifference or unimportance. And this: Is it likely to do more good to remind students even in the broadest and most general terms of the existence of God or is it more likely to harm them?

So pray for America. For the sake of your children and grandchildren. And work to make America a better place, a more Godly place. Speak up for God whenever you get a chance. And vote for people who believe in God enough not to want him banished from

public life, and who believe in him enough to speak for him without shame. And don't support in any way the forces that are advancing the causes of Godlessness. And renew your own commitment to God and to Godly living for what is true of a nation is true of an individual.

JULY 5TH, 1982 PRAYER

Lord in these days when Americans celebrate the birth of this great nation we celebrate with them, though we are only strangers passing through to a better land.

We celebrate because in your providence there has been established a place on the earth where the faith in Jesus could prosper and spread across the globe.

We celebrate because in your providence there has been established a place where individual freedom has flourished like never before, especially where we are free to worship you as we understand you.

But we celebrate with some sadness, because we fear that this nation shall never again be what she once was. We sense the gradual erosion of freedom and the growing distaste for righteousness.

We see a world in which every person does what is right in his or her own sight. We see too much of Sodom and too much of Babylon in America.

We are afraid for our children and we are ashamed that we have nearly lost what was once ours. Forgive us our sins first, and forgive the sins of our leaders and of our nation.

Make strong the voices and the wills of those who speak for righteousness. Diminish the forces of evil. And may your name be welcome across this land. In our schools and courthouses, in our congress and in our senate, in our art and our media, may your name be welcomed.

Make this church and the churches salt and light. Restore our land. Make us as a people all that it is possible for us to be. Give jobs to the jobless, homes to the homeless, help to the helpless. Remove graft, greed, and selfishness from our public offices.

May it become true of us that "in God we trust." May we be more than ever before, "A nation under God." And start here in this place by cleansing our own hearts as we renew our own commitment to you in Jesus name. AMEN

FARM PAYMENT FAIRNESS RESTORATION ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, for several years, the farmers of my congressional district have expressed to me their frustration with the current payment yield system used by the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service [ASCS] to determine farm program payments.

In 1990 the Congress approved two bills which have had a substantial impact on the payments received by our farmers: The Food and Agriculture Act—1990 farm bill—and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1990.

The current farm bill freezes payment yields at the level paid for the 1990 crop year, a continuation of the policy first implemented under the 1985 farm bill which was initiated to help

stop plummeting farm prices caused by record levels of commodity stocks.

In preparation for the 1990 farm bill, the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] conducted a study that showed how much several varying options for changing payment yields would cost the Federal Government. Four choices were developed for congressional consideration:

First, adjust payment yields to reflect actual yields for all farmers, yielding up and yielding down inaccurate yields where necessary to balance the program—projected additional cost of \$0.5 billion.

Second, change the calculation for actual yields by creating a 5-year average that discards the highest and lowest years—projected additional cost of \$0.54 billion.

Third, allow producers to choose between county established yields and proven yields—projected annual cost of \$1.2 billion.

Fourth, retain county established yields.

Section 505 of the 1990 farm bill directs the Secretary to either retain county established yields as first determined in 1985, or at the Secretary's discretion, establish a farm program payment yield for any farm on the basis of actual yields—the average of the yield per harvested acre for the crop for the farm for each of the 5 crop years immediately preceding the crop year, excluding the crop year with the highest yield and the year with the lowest yield.

The farmers in Monroe County, Michigan, like many other farmers who informed me that they did not keep up their yield records, are being paid a amount vastly beneath the average amount of crop grown for each planted acre. The consensus in Monroe County is that true change must be market based, but if a farmer is going to participate in the farm program, he or she wants to play on a level field.

I believe that the farmers of my district have a legitimate concern—that it is time to pay farmers based on what they actually grow, instead of on outdated bureaucratic computations.

I am, therefore, introducing the Farm Payment Fairness Restoration Act. This bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to use the statutory authority granted him under the 1990 farm bill to compute farm payments on the basis of actual yields, those yields that farmers can prove through their own production records. To pay for the anticipated increased costs to USDA farm programs, this legislation would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to use \$1 billion in funds which were triggered on June 30, 1992 for increasing USDA export program funding in the absence of a GATT agreement.

Unfortunately, the \$1 billion provided by the GATT trigger would not be enough to fund the use of actual yields in the long run. The continuation of an actual yields policy would have to be debated during consideration of the next farm bill. This legislation would, however, help to make sense out of the Farm Payment Program by using additional trade program dollars to help the small- and medium-sized farmer get paid fairly for the amount of crops they grow, rather than increase funding for an export program whose funding, mainly to major corporations, has raised eyebrows among our colleagues.

It is my hope that this legislation might begin to address the inequity that many American farmers, including those in Monroe County, face when they participate in the farm program, so that these growers can better market their products for sale both at home and overseas.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE TAX ROLLBACK LEGISLATION

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman MOAKLEY and I are introducing legislation that will roll back the harbor maintenance tax in order to save jobs and keep our ports competitive.

The harbor maintenance tax [HMT] was established in 1986—Public Law 99-662—to offset the Corps of Engineers' costs for developing, operating, and maintaining America's harbors and ports. Previously, these activities were paid from general tax revenue, but under the 1986 statute the corps was authorized to recover up to 40 percent of its operation and maintenance costs from HMT revenues.

The 1986 law authorized the Customs Service to begin collecting a 0.04 percent HMT on the value of waterborne cargo and passenger fares moved through U.S. ports. In the case of cargo entering the United States, the tax is paid by the importer, in the case of cargo leaving the United States by the exporter, and in all other instances by the shipper. Since 1986, Customs has collected approximately \$160 million annually in harbor maintenance taxes.

Unexpectedly, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 increased the fee from 0.04 percent to 0.125 percent ad valorem. The primary justification for the change was to raise revenues and make it possible for the corps to recover 100 percent of its authorized operation and maintenance costs. In New England, and in Massachusetts particularly, the tripling of the tax has had a profound negative impact on our economy, increasing the cost of shipping out of New England ports and causing cargo to be diverted to cheaper Canadian ports. For example, since the increase, the Port of Boston has lost 10,000 to 15,000 containers to alternative Canadian ports because the higher HMT has added \$200 to \$400 per container to shipping costs. This added cost puts U.S. products at a competitive disadvantage with goods produced overseas.

There is also precious little evidence that the current level of the HMT is warranted by the amount of port dredging expenses. The American Association of Port Authorities estimates that in 1990 the funding needed for port maintenance was \$270 million; current annual collections are anticipated to exceed \$600 million.

In addition to rolling back the HMT, the bill we are introducing today provides that the tax should not be imposed more than once in the movement of a cargo under the same bill of lading, regardless of how many times that cargo is loaded or unloaded. Current law

specifies that the HMT will be imposed for exports "at the time of loading," and in all other cases "at the time of unloading." However, due to intermodal shipping and the use of feeder vessels, cargo may be loaded or unloaded—onto or off more than one vessel—more than once during a voyage. For example, where a cargo is carried from one port to another, and then transferred to a feeder vessel to be carried to its ultimate destination, the tax would be assessed on that cargo twice. It is inherently unfair that the tax should be levied on the same cargo any number of times due to the vagaries of certain transportation arrangements.

Finally, the bill contains a provision to enhance enforcement, and thus replace revenues lost by restoring the tax to its pre-1991 level. Specifically, the bill authorizes the Department of the Treasury to receive up to 10 percent of the harbor taxes collected for enforcement activities. Experts in the shipping and trading community believe that there is currently widespread evasion of the HMT, in part because enforcement is lax. Shippers believe that the increased enforcement made possible by this bill will lead to greater tax receipts, which would help compensate for revenues that would be lost in rolling back the tax.

Mr. Speaker, we recognize that it is unlikely that this legislation will move forward this Congress; however, we believe that the issues addressed by the bill are very serious and deserve immediate consideration. In the coming months we intend to press the case of a rollback of these taxes and work with the maritime community in identifying revenues that could be used to offset the rollback. For the future of our ports and the thousands of jobs dependent on them, we urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important bill.

WSSC'S HELM ON PRIVATIZATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, our environment and health are two most important areas which we always must protect. That is why we have enacted into law the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Their requirements are vital to our welfare. However, the Clean Water Council recently reported that required capital expenditures under the SDWA will total \$49 billion during the next 7 years. More money will be required to carry out CWA mandates.

About 85 per cent of the water systems in the United States presently are owned by local and State governments. These governments may not have funds to meet those staggering requirements. The EPA's grants to public utilities also are rapidly dropping because of budget constraints. If the requirements are to be met, user charges may jump in many communities.

A constituent of mine, Lewis M. Helm, is vice chair of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the Nation's seventh largest water and waste water utility serving 1.5 million suburban Marylanders. On July 29 he ad-

ressed a public hearing conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement an Executive order to facilitate privatization of waste water treatment facilities.

Commissioner Helm's thoughtful comments should stimulate discussion, and I want to share them with my colleagues:

"It is a privilege to participate today in the process that could lead to the privatization of water and waste water treatment facilities. I applaud President Bush for issuing Executive Order 12803 and the Environmental Protection Agency for moving quickly to provide implementing guidelines.

"Four months ago I wrote short "op-ed" pieces for the Washington Post and the Montgomery County Gazette newspapers. These called for privatization of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. This was a worthy objective, I felt, which could solve the economic inefficiencies impeding cost-effective service to 1.5 million residents of Montgomery and Prince George's County.

"The articles pointed out that 53 per cent of WSSC's operating budget was debt service, even worse than the Federal government's percentage. No appraisal had been made of our assets. A safe guess puts the value at about \$7 billion. A stock sale could provide funds to pay off our \$1.5 billion debt, provide some equity to rate payers, give the two county governments a share of the proceeds and assure operating and capital funds for some time.

"The opinions expressed were solely mine as Vice Chair of the seventh largest water and waste water treatment utility in the United States. They are *not* necessarily the opinions of the Governor and state legislature which control WSSC legislation, *not* necessarily the opinions of the two County Executives who appoint and give policy guidance to three WSSC Commissioners from each count, *not* necessarily the opinions of the two county councils who approve our operating and capital improvements budgets, *not* necessarily the opinion of the bi-county Park and Planning Commission which makes the development plans we implement, *not* necessarily the opinion of the Maryland Public Service Commission and *not* even the opinion of my five fellow Commissioners. And then there's the poor guy in charge of running WSSC, our General Manager, Dick Hovevar. What does he think?

"Those are the political entities with enforceable opinions about WSSC. Generally speaking they give constructive opinions about rates and priorities, what to build and not build, where to do it and all other management areas. It generally is sound and well-motivated guidance. However, political entities often have different perspectives and objectives internally and externally. Not only does Maryland provide strong leadership but we also work with the District of Columbia and Fairfax County, Virginia, through various agreements. That provides a degree of excitement occasionally too.

"Do you see our problem? Who decides for our customers what they should have, where it should be, whether long-time residents underwrite costs of new construction, whether maintenance should be emphasized, how far ahead of the need curve should expansion be kept, and so forth? Our customers cannot do it themselves.

"We have many layers of political involvement. Does it result in finer products and services at the lowest possible price? Of course not! It provides decent quality through a heavily-encumbered, non-economic system.

"Others have gone before us along the path to privatization.

"The former Financial Secretary to the Treasury of Great Britain, John Moore, was a strong force behind privatizing the systems there into privately owned systems.

"Privatization increases productivity efficiency . . ." he said. "Private sector companies able to draw on capital markets to finance efficiency or expansion face circumstances different from those faced by industries in the public sector."

"Steven H. Hanke, writing about "The Economics of Canadian Municipal Water Supply", called that country's public systems "bureaucratic socialism . . . insulated from the forces of market processes such as consumer demands and economic costs." He gave these as hypotheses which apply here also:

Private rate schedules more closely reflect cost and demand conditions than do public schedules;

Private capacity costs are 10% to 50% lower than comparable public costs;

Private firms adopt cost-reducing technology more rapidly than public firms;

Public enterprises are expected to be more highly capitalized than private ones . . . and the ratio of peak demand to total capacity typically is lower for public than private firms.

"So why are so few water and wastewater utilities in private ownership?

"It's historical, first and foremost. John Stuart Mill argued more than 100 years ago that under "natural monopoly conditions private water companies would engage in wasteful competition".

"This belief is still alive and well in our tax and environmental laws. If my opinion prevailed throughout every political entity controlling WSSC, privatization still would not happen. Some federal regulations, some provisions of the Clean Water Act and 1986 Tax Reform Act, are anathemas to privatization. But these inhibitors can be modified.

"The Clean Water Act provides grants to capitalize state loan funds that are used for "construction of treatment works which are publicly owned". This effectively precludes funds for privatized entities.

"OMB Circular A102, Attachment N, prevents the sale of facilities financed with federal funds and curtails upgrading with private funds.

"EPA's regulation as now written to grant-funded real property says "Except as otherwise provided by Federal statutes, real property will be used for the originally authorized purposes as long as needed for that purpose and the grantee or subgrantee shall not dispose of or encumber its title or other interests."

"The following are presented for your consideration:

"The tax law should be modified to include an Accelerated Cost Recovery System establishing a shorter depreciation period. The five to eight year period for depreciation existing before the 1986 Tax Reform Act would be ideal. This would permit a more reasonable timeframe for capital recovery;

"Second, tax exempt financing should be permitted for all water and wastewater facilities, not just public facilities. This would allow low interest bonds for private sector development just as in the public sector;

"Third, reintroduce an investment tax credit;

"Fourth, the OMB Circular and EPA regulations need change so that facilities which previously were federally funded can be sold to private entities or improved with private

funds. It is self-defeating to limit federal assistance only to public wastewater facilities. The purpose of the facility and not the ownership of the facility should be the criterion for funding;

"Fifth, EPA's rule-making should include water as well as wastewater facilities. The two systems are closely linked and should operate as one;

"Last, I request that you address the economies of scale that could be provided by regional, rather than local, operations. Incentives for regionalization could bring less expensive operations with fewer obstacles.

"We want to participate in what EPA offers during the months ahead. You have a chance to bring reason to this vital area. You can help to make water and wastewater utilities productive, economic, taxpaying entities. You can free public capital for other uses. You can bring America's greatest strength, our enterprise system, into play. You can give us the same opportunity for privatization that the former Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe now enjoy."

A TRIBUTE TO EUGENE V. ENDRES, THE "ROSE MAN" OF OHIO

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, a special individual will be honored on Friday, August 14, as the Ohio Agricultural Council pays a special tribute to the late Eugene V. Endres of Tuscarawas County, OH.

Gene Endres, known as the "rose man" of Ohio, will be inducted into the Agricultural Hall of Fame along with three other great individuals who will be recognized for their "outstanding work, sacrifice and dedication to Ohio's No. 1 industry: agriculture."

Gene Endres would make frequent trips to Washington and would visit his many friends on Capitol Hill. But, rather than handing out the typical business card to those he would meet, Gene's calling card was a small rosebud—frequently of a color seldom seen in a rose—and most everyone would get "pinned" on their lapels, a sure sign that the rose man had been to town and left his mark. It was often easy to figure out where Gene had visited by walking the halls of Congress and viewing colorful rose buds adorning those who had the pleasure of encountering him.

Gene's induction into the Agricultural Hall of Fame is very fitting and a special distinction, and I only wish that my good friend could be there to hear the flowering of praise that he so well deserved as the rose man of Ohio. Gene probably wouldn't want all of the recognition that will be heaped upon him, but we all know that he truly deserves it.

Gene Endres made Tuscarawas County a household name when it came to the floral industry of America, and I can tell my colleagues in Congress that such a distinction is, indeed, a very tall order. Mr. Speaker, Eugene V. Endres was a special person and a special friend to many people, and recognition by the Ohio Agricultural Council is a further tribute to a man who helped to bring color into our world and a sweet fragrance to the air.

**RURAL SMALL BUSINESS
FEDERAL CONTRACTING ACT**

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help create new jobs in rural America. This bill would give rural America a real chance to compete for federal contracts.

Although there is not rioting and looting and no one is burning down businesses in rural America the economic distress is no less acute than in some urban areas. Consider the following facts:

The income gap between rural and urban areas widened in every year of the 1980's, reversing the trend that had persisted for the previous several decades.

There is an overall 10 percent wage penalty for living in a rural area, but in 1989, the differential between rural and urban areas was 35 percent for those with a college education. Last year, 1240 rural counties (over half) had out-migration population losses.

Employment growth during the 1980's in rural areas was only 60 percent of that in urban areas.

Unemployment rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas every year during the 1980's.

The poverty rate in rural areas has been basically unchanged for the past 20 years.

More than 80 rural counties have higher child poverty rates than Detroit, the American city with the highest rate of child poverty.

The result has been that rural America is exporting it's premier resource—educated, hard-working young people. This phenomenon masks the problem behind unemployment rates which often seem relatively low compared to some parts of the country, but in fact is covered up by out-migration.

In the meantime, the Federal Government is now paying premium prices for labor in many high-cost areas. In today's world, where much work gets done in front of a computer terminal, the location of that terminal is becoming less important. Given a fair chance, rural America has the skills, the work ethic and the motivation to make a contribution. Given a chance, I believe that more contracts in rural areas will also save the taxpayer money.

The bill would allocate a share of Federal contracts to business concerns located in rural areas. The share of Federal contracts to be directed to rural businesses is 20 percent of the value of prime contract awards for each fiscal year.

A study by the Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service published in 1989 concerning the geographic distribution of Federal funds contained the following findings:

Metro counties received 92 percent of all procurement contracts, 94 percent of all defense contracts, and 87 percent of all non-defense contracts.

Metro counties received nearly four times as much in procurement contracts as non-metro counties.

What is needed is the opportunity to compete—not handouts or subsidies—real oppor-

tunity to develop real businesses in rural areas. Let me be clear. We ought to tackle economic distress wherever it occurs—urban or rural, coastal, or heartland. But it is evident that rural America is in need of help, as much as or more than many urban areas.

In the future, access to information is the critical factor that will determine winners and losers in an information-based economy. Access to information requires a basic infrastructure and the skills to use information and technology wisely and productively. Strategies and policies that contribute to long-term investments in people and access to information in all areas of the country will help assure that rural America won't be passed by again. This bill would help rural America position itself for the economic changes ahead.

SALUTE TO JAMES B. SAMPSON

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to salute Mr. James B. Sampson, director of the Mitchel Senior and Community Centers in the south Bronx. Throughout the past 26 years, Mr. Sampson has dedicated himself to serving the needs of the south Bronx community and his exceptional commitment will be celebrated next August 22 at a gala to be held in his honor.

A native New Yorker, Mr. Sampson grew up an outstanding athlete. As a result, he graduated from Seward Park High School with a scholarship to Benedict College in Columbia, SC. At this institution, Mr. Sampson's exceptional athletic abilities led him to establish a number of records for which just 2 years ago he was inducted into the Benedict College Hall of Fame. Having received his B.S. degree from Benedict College, Mr. Sampson went on to attend South Carolina State University and then Columbia University in New York.

Following the completion of his studies, Mr. Sampson taught and coached at Fairfield High School in South Carolina for 9 years. As a result of his guidance, the school produced winning teams in track, baseball, and basketball—the latter of which won seven State championships and numerous conference titles. For his invaluable contributions as teacher and coach, Mr. Sampson was honored by the entire Fairfield High School community.

In 1966, Mr. Sampson joined the Mitchel Center community as evening director and 8 years later became the director of the Mitchel Senior and Community Centers, a position he still holds today. Throughout his tenure at the Mitchel Center, Mr. Sampson's commitment to the community has earned him the respect and admiration of the neighbors of the south Bronx. He has played a valuable role in encouraging our high school students to successfully complete their academic careers and go on to college, frequently with the assistance of athletic scholarships. Two outstanding examples of Mr. Sampson's successful relationship with young athletes are Mr. Rod Strickland, NBA star, and Mr. Hugh Evans, the first black referee in the NBA.

In the past, Mr. Sampson has also worked with Har-You-Act, Harlem Hospital, and the Urban League. He belongs to the board of directors of the Urban League as well as that of the Schoenberg Library and he is a member of Kappa fraternity. Throughout his life, Mr. Sampson's endeavors have always reflected his genuine concern for his fellow people as well as his desire to encourage the achievement of excellence. Today, on behalf of the people of the south Bronx, I would like to express to Mr. Sampson my deep appreciation for his commitment and dedication to our community.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO PROVIDE FOR TRANSFER OF RIGHTS OF WAY IN SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

HON. GEORGE ALLEN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would permit the Commonwealth of Virginia to resume possession of the rights of way for segments of certain secondary roads running through the Shenandoah National Park, exempted from the equal value exchange of land required under Federal law.

The Department of the Interior solicitors recently concluded the special use permits Virginia has used in the past are no longer permissible under current Federal law. Therefore, if the Commonwealth of Virginia wants to continue maintaining the roads running through the Park, it would have to resume possession of the rights of way. Under current law, the transfer of these rights of way back to the Commonwealth would require an equal value exchange of land.

When Virginia originally donated the land to the National Park Service, the Commonwealth should have reserved title to the rights of way for those few segments of road which happen to cross over into the Park in certain places, sometimes in segments of only 40 or 50 feet. Regardless of this oversight, which occurred decades ago, it is unreasonable now to require Virginia to give up additional land simply to continue maintaining these roads, which are needed for use by school buses and local residents.

The Superintendent of the Shenandoah National Park, Bill Wade, has publicly stated his support for such an exemption. In addition, the Virginia General Assembly has overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling for the resolution of this particular equal value situation.

Expedient enactment of this legislation is necessary to enable the Virginia Department of Transportation to continue maintaining the roads as it has in the past. The bill would provide the transfer of the rights of way to the Commonwealth of Virginia as they exist upon enactment of the legislation. It would not permit the loss of additional park land, which would remain subject to the equal value exchange requirement.

OLYMPIC-SIZE MARKETING
MISTAKE

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, from the opening ceremonies on July 25 to the grand finale on August 9, the world watched as its greatest athletes competed in the 1992 Summer Olympic games.

One name which has become synonymous with the Olympics games and winning is Jackie Joyner-Kersey. This year, Joyner-Kersey captured an Olympic gold medal in the heptathlon and a bronze medal in the long jump. Since the 1984 Olympics, this extraordinary American athlete has captured the gold and set world records. She has also captured the hearts of Americans as an outstanding individual and positive role model.

Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that this individual, easily considered the world's greatest track and field athlete, does not enjoy the financial awards that accompany such a distinguished feat. I want to share with my colleagues a recent article which originally appeared in the Chicago Tribune and was reprinted in the Plain Dealer newspaper. The article explores the marketing, or lack thereof, of Jackie Joyner-Kersey, an Olympic hero. The article speaks for itself and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

OLYMPIC-SIZE MARKETING MISTAKE

(By Beth Austin)

Who is the World's Greatest Athlete? Reebok poured \$25 million into an ad campaign posing that question, pitting decathletes Dan Whozits against Dave Whatsisname. That morsel of marketing genius backfired when Dan O'Brien failed to qualify for a trip to Barcelona.

In reality, even a titanic Olympic battle between the two would only have decided who was the World's Greatest Male Athlete this year. Because as track fans have known for years—and as many major marketers apparently fail to understand—the World's Greatest Athlete, at least in track and field, is unquestionably Jackie Joyner-Kersey.

Her name is a familiar. She's won back-to-back Olympic gold medals in the heptathlon in 1988 and 1992. But most probably don't realize how phenomenal the 30-year-old athlete's career has been. She won a silver medal in the 1984 Olympics, after pulling a hamstring during the competition; she hasn't lost a heptathlon since. Her 1988 world record of 7,291 points, set in Seoul, still stands. In addition to holding the world's record in the long jump, she is nationally ranked in the 200 meters and the 100-meter high hurdles.

So why isn't she all over the airwaves this summer, as marketers pounce on the Olympics? Why isn't she beaming down from billboards onto the hordes of teen-age girls who adore her? Why, in heaven's name, isn't Jackie Joyner-Kersey's face on the Wheaties box?

It's not because she's turning offers down, according to her reps. Joyner-Kersey has said she is mystified and a little hurt by the relative lack of interest: "I feel that I have the right personality and the right image. I guess I'll just have to continue to try to break records."

But part of the problem is that she's just too talented. Sports fans like to enjoy a little uncertainty about the outcome of an event. But watching Joyner-Kersey in the heptathlon is like waiting for the microwave to ding; unless something breaks, the result is fairly predictable.

She's equally bad copy off the field. She has been married to her coach, Bob Kersey, since 1986, so she's not likely to show up on Oscar night as Spike Lee's escort.

Unlike many athletes, whose personal problems make them good copy, Joyner-Kersey has enjoyed a reputation for fundamental integrity since she started setting track records in high school.

But there are more basic reasons for Joyner-Kersey's absence from the ranks of top sports celebrities; she doesn't fit the narrow niche that advertising reserves for women athletes. Advertisers seem to favor cute, sexy, wholesome little girls who just happen to be world-class athletes. Joyner-Kersey's attention is focused on her performance, not her appearance.

Advertisers don't mind when their male celebrity endorsers emerge victorious but soaked with sweat or sodden with Gatorade. Women are held to a different standard; if they don't look adorably feminine during competition, it's news.

One sports columnist—a fan no less—felt compelled to write that Joyner-Kersey "has hair like a hedge and always seems to have just come in from a hard day of steer wrestling." Just for the record, Joyner-Kersey is a stunning woman. But on the field, where it counts, she looks like what she is—an extraordinary athlete hard at work. The vision of a tall, muscular woman hoisting a javelin doesn't allow many men the luxury of feeling a little superior and sexy toward her.

Finally, it may be that advertisers just don't feel comfortable with a woman whose face and body proudly reflect her African heritage. That's usually phrased more delicately, by people who call her "unphotogenic"—although her recent appearance in Vogue magazine, and her portrait in a fashion ad for the Gap, prove that she photographs beautifully.

But ad people seem to prefer black woman who look like darker-skinned contenders for the Swedish Bikini Team.

So what will happen after Joyner-Kersey wins a few more gold medals? She'll probably appear in a few commercials, then return to her low-profile routine until the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. But she deserves the kind of rewards, financial and emotional, reserved for the finest American athletes.

We deserve more, too. For every little boy that Gatorade urges to "Be Like Mike," there should be a little girl trying to be like Jackie. Her strength, courage and integrity make her the kind of role model that everyone needs. And if advertisers can't understand that, maybe they need to start eating a lot more Wheaties.

TRIBUTE TO MARIA LARIA, TALENTED
TELEVISION JOURNALIST
AND HOSTESS OF CARA Á CARA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House and of the public the achievements of Ms. Maria Laria,

the expressive and gracious hostess of the popular Hispanic television talk show, Cara á Cara.

With Ms. Laria as hostess, Cara á Cara has received five Emmy nominations, among these, "Best Show" and "Best Hostess." Ms. Laria also received numerous other awards for her presentation of Cara á Cara. For example, she has been named "Best Television Journalist" by Replica; "Best Television Hostess in Hispanic Television" by "Palmas de Oro," the Mexican media awards, and "Most Popular Television Hostess" by the Caesar Award.

Among Ms. Laria's journalistic achievements are an exclusive interview with Pope John Paul II; induction into the Hispanic Hall of Fame, and a "Cara á Cara Y Maria Laria" day, which was proclaimed by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley.

Ms. Laria was born in Havana, Cuba, where she lived until she was 5 years old. She has lived in Miami, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Boston and currently resides in Los Angeles, CA. In 1973, Ms. Laria received a bachelor of music and a masters of music, both with honors from the distinguished New England Conservatory of Music. She later studied mathematics for one year at Harvard University.

Ms. Laria's career encompasses a myriad of trajectories. She gained acclaim as a pianist in Boston, where she performed in many concerts and recitals, as well as making many television appearances. She continued her studies with journalism and acting, and performed in numerous theatrical plays. Among these plays were "Romeo and Juliet," "The Adventures of Dick Tracy," "amor sin Pasaporte," and "Ninette Y el Hombre de Murcia."

Ms. Laria hosted "El Mundo del Expectáculo," a program transmitted by the cable television station Galavision. She worked there for 5 years, and it was there that she was first recognized as a magnetic and objective interviewer. In 1987, she went on to be a news commentator for KVEA, channel 52, of Cadena Telemundo. Only 1 year after working for channel 52, Ms. Laria earned the distinction of being hostess of the first live, national Spanish language television talk show, Cara á Cara.

Ms. Laria's devotion and commitment do not end in the field of journalism. She devotes much personal time and talent to further worthwhile causes such as S.A.N.E., which strives to help our youth to say no to drugs and gangs. She is also an advocate for the Easter Seals Foundation.

Ms. Laria's latest recognition is receiving the keys to two cities in the 18th Congressional District, Hialeah and Miami. This recognition will be awarded in a press conference with Ms. Laria, in her new television set at Telemundo.

It is a privilege for our community to have a talented and gifted journalist such as Ms. Maria Laria. She is a motivated and caring individual who is an inspiration to the Hispanic and journalistic community. It is an honor to make the House and the public aware of this great journalist.

JOSEPH THURMAN "CRASH"
MOORE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a dear friend, Mr. Joseph Thurman "Crash" Moore.

Crash was born as Joseph Thurman Moore in Abingdon, VA, in 1918. He earned the nickname that would serve him a lifetime during the 1930's when he played center on the football team in Virginia's public schools. Crash served his country as a member of the Armed Forces during World War II and he served this body as an employee of the Doorkeeper's Office in the House of Representatives in the 1940's.

I was well acquainted with Crash and worked closely with him when I served as mayor of Alexandria and on the Alexandria City Council. Crash was a community activist who was always there to help a friend or neighbor in need. He was a community leader who was always there to serve his city on the numerous city boards on which he served. Most importantly, Crash was always a friend who was there with me during the good times and the hard times.

Yesterday, we buried Crash at the Pleasant Valley Memorial Park in Annandale, VA, but we can never bury the spirit and the legacy of this great man.

A TRIBUTE TO ALFONSO "AL"
BOFFO OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OH

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding citizen of New Philadelphia, OH, recently passed into history, and with his passing Alfonso "Al" Boffo will be remembered and recognized for all that he did for his community, for his friends, and for his family.

New Philadelphia and Tuscarawas County have long been proud of the outstanding citizen that Al Boffo was, and it was just this past January that the Tuscarawas County Chamber of Commerce honored Al by entering him into their Hall of Fame. Al Boffo was a good friend and a true and outstanding citizen, but he was also a dedicated husband and father, a brother, grandfather, and a great-grandfather.

Al Boffo did so much for his fellow citizens, and especially so much for the older persons of his community. I always enjoyed meeting with him when he would travel to Washington each year along with his many friends and business colleagues with the Tuscarawas County Chamber of Commerce. His active involvement in so many different interests and activities certainly made a tremendous difference for so many of his fellow citizens who depend on the charity and the giving of those very few special individuals who really attempt to make a difference in this world.

Besides his involvement in the chamber of commerce, Al was also an active member of

the American Association of Retired Persons and was named just last January as one of the organization's top 52 volunteers in the country. In 1988, Al was among 10 Ohioans selected for induction into the Ohio Senior Citizens Hall of Fame, and he was the founder of a Service Corps of Retired Executives counseling center. In 1981, Al served as a senior citizen intern in the Washington office of Senator JOHN GLENN, one of 270 senior citizens selected nationwide. Al Boffo brought so much to those around him, and all of us will long remember what he did for his community and, most of all, what he did for his family and for his many good friends.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud and pleased to share with my colleagues in Congress the outstanding life of a very special American.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 4961

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our House colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 4961, a bill which I introduced to end the current restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope [ANS] oil. These restrictions, while well intended, were not very well thought out. Initially, their proponents believed that by withholding this oil from export, the United States could remove itself from dependence upon foreign oil. Unfortunately, this has not occurred, and instead, these restrictions have increased our dependence upon foreign oil.

Alaskan oil is very expensive to move through the Panama Canal. As a result, about 75 percent of this oil will end up in California. Once in California, however, ANS crude competes with oil produced locally, and with California producing over 1.2 million barrels a day, there is often a considerable glut on the market. Gluts force prices to be artificially low, and therefore make California oil producers subject to extreme market pressures. A Government policy, not the market, has caused producers to cap wells—thereby ruining them for future use.

There is an alternative. Alaskan crude could be sold at world market prices to Pacific rim countries, such as Japan. This policy would help to reduce our trade deficit with these nations, while at the same time stimulating our own economy at home, with increased profits and jobs. The increased oil production in California could create employment for producers throughout the State, and at the same time provide relief to California's sagging economy.

The simple fact is that the legalization of ANS exports makes sense. That is why the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission has chosen to support exporting this crude. They realize it will create jobs, it will stimulate the economy, it will reduce our trade deficit, and most importantly, it will reduce our dependence upon foreign oil. Experience has shown that today's export restrictions have not increased our energy security. It is time to install an intelligent oil production policy by passing H.R. 4961.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING EXPORT OF CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM

Whereas, the U.S. Congress, as a condition of its approval for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) in 1973, severely restricted the export of crude oil transported through TAPS and totally prohibited such export in the Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979; and

Whereas, every day over 1.7 million barrels of TAPS crude oil and natural gas liquids are transported to domestic markets in the lower 48, with almost 85 percent landed on the U.S. West Coast and about 15 percent on the U.S. Gulf Coast; and

Whereas, excessive TAPS crude supplies on the West Coast have caused a persistent artificial West coast crude surplus, together with forced, high transportation costs, has significantly depreciated the reserve of oil in Alaska and California, making it less attractive to explore for and develop new sources of oil or to invest in expensive enhanced recovery processes to improve recovery from existing fields; and

Whereas, the nation's domestic oil and gas industry is struggling to survive as shown by the lowest rig counts in decades, the dramatic overseas flight of capital by major producers, and the continuing decline in production by independent producers; and

Whereas, export of appropriate portions of TAPS crude would boost production and encourage additional exploration in both Alaska and California, which taken together currently account for nearly 40 percent of the U.S. total output; and

Whereas, additional exploration and development in California and Alaska will contribute significantly to the nation's economy by adding thousands of petroleum related jobs throughout the country, improving capital investment in the domestic industry and increasing national energy production; and

Whereas, simple distillation of TAPS crude yields only eight percent gasoline, California refineries must employ elaborate, high cost processing systems to upgrade TAPS crude using fluid catalytic crackers, hydrocrackers and cokers to meet California market requirements of Pacific Rim refineries; and

Whereas, export of TAPS crude to Pacific Rim markets would reduce the nation's trade deficit; and

Whereas, the U.S. has strongly urged an open trading system between nations in which market forces determine the movement of goods internationally, as witnessed by pursuit of the Free Trade Agreements with Canada and Mexico, and the gradual elimination of restrictions on the export of refined domestic crude oil products; and

Whereas, the export of TAPS crude would remove U.S. Government caused economic distortions and inefficiencies in the world's energy market and result in general U.S. public gains, especially with regard to reducing the nation's balance of trade deficit with Pacific Rim countries: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission strongly urges both the Congress of the United States and the President to lift the ban on the export of crude oil transported through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and revise the Export Administration Act to provide free market opportunities for domestically produced crude oil, subject only to restrictions during a national security event.

INTRODUCTION OF THE 1992 RTC
REVITALIZATION ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the 1992 RTC Revitalization Act. The bill changes the expenditure deadline from April 1, 1992 to April 1, 1993 so that the Resolution Trust Corporation may continue to use funds previously authorized by the RTC Funding and Cost Reduction Act of 1992. Institutions must be closed and liquidated. Depositors must be protected. The continued operation of these institutions multiplies and compounds the losses.

Earlier this year I voted to provide funds for the RTC which according to administration estimates, would have carried the RTC through 1993. This legislation was defeated overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives.

Although I continue to support additional funding, I have come to the conclusion that we should not at this date simply permit the RTC to use the balance of moneys previously authorized. I have concluded that we must at the same time provide, in legislation, a corrected policy path that will lead to the solution of problems that RTC has failed, or been unwilling, to address.

One of the most conspicuous regulatory shortfalls has been OTS' refusal to place institutions in conservatorship in a timely manner. Instead, Director Ryan has continued a regulatory pattern of the 1980's of forbearance that compounds rather than alleviates thrift institution problem. The RTC cannot resolve S&L institutions and pay off depositors unless the OTS has the fortitude to close these failing savings and loans. Timely closure is necessary so that RTC can more effectively dispose of assets and thereby reduce the amount that will ultimately have to be borne by the American taxpayer. While the OTS preference for denial and regulatory forbearance has been more evident this past year, frankly, situations such as Home Federal of California have been permitted to slowly bleed for years—until today this institution and others like it are brain dead.

During the 12-month period ending April 1, 1992 there was clearly a slowdown in placing thrifts in conservatorship. Why the Bush administration engaged in this slowdown has not been adequately explained. It was not funding because the RTC turned back many billions in authorizations on April 1, 1992.

The Administration has allowed the Director of OTS to aggressively seek permission from the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board to keep thrifts open by promoting mergers between healthy thrifts and failed thrifts. However, in order to accomplish this they propose to use taxpayer funds authorized to protect depositors for capital in these mergers. In reality, they want to protect stockholders who should be at risk in the marketplace, not leaning on the Federal taxpayers.

While this unusual plan has been proffered throughout 1992, the administration has not given any indication of whether it will go ahead. No doubt once funding is in place we

will learn the answer and I fear that it will be a ringing endorsement of a Government subsidy by these pseudo-free-enterprise advocates. I strongly believe such policy would violate the intent of Congress and the letter of the 1989 FIRREA law. Therefore, my legislation would make it illegal to use taxpayer dollars for this purpose.

A corollary principle is that when an institution's capital falls below the 2 percent minimum tripwire, such financial institution ought not be retained by the Office of Thrift Supervision, but should be more promptly transferred to the RTC. My bill will mandate this action so that having authorized RTC to move forward, Members can be confident that institutions being held open by OTS because of their inhibition, for whatever reason, to place it in conservatorship will be transferred to RTC.

In the intensity of this political year, many have not noticed the heated argument going on between the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Congress about the number of savings and loan institutions that will require Government attention. Director Ryan claims that there are at most 70 institutions that are likely to fail, and most of those can be resolved short of a straight deposit payout. On the other hand, the Congressional Budget Office has maintained that there may be as many as 700 institutions in trouble within the next 5 years and the most economical solution in the long run is to liquidate them. We also have the testimony of two experts on financial institutions that there are over 800 savings and loans whose capital position indicates that they probably cannot be saved.

Who is right? To a certain extent it does not matter if there are only 75 or 100 institutions as predicted by Mr. Ryan, because those institutions will cost the American taxpayer billions of dollars all in themselves. Yet how good has the Reagan or Bush administration been with its predictions? Not very good. The last time a Presidential election was looming, we heard that the entire problems could be solved with \$15 billion. After the election, the number became \$110 billion. And within a year was \$220 billion.

We ought not regard the savings and loan bailout as if we were going to experience the most favorable outcome. Congress and the people we represent would be best served with reality rather than unbridled election year optimism. Congress should be ready and prepared to deal with the problems as they are, not as some wish them to be. The legislation I am introducing today will assure that we do not put our heads in the sand, that we do not just whistle past the graveyard.

There are some activities that the Resolution Trust Corporation has done in its 3 year history that it has done satisfactorily, given the size and complexity of its task. But there are many actions in these past three years that seriously concern me.

Originally, the RTC was declared to be a mixed ownership Government corporation. Consequently, it could pick and chose amongst the statutes it would abide by in conducting its activities. Thus we reaped the worst of both the private sector world and the Government world. It is time to end this waste of effort and make the RTC into a wholly owned Government corporation. This will ef-

fectively make it a Government agency albeit a temporary one. The RTC has also had unusual difficulty solving other managerial and organizational matters—it failed to obtain a management information system that would provide basic data on the institutions and assets it was charged with resolving and selling and now proposes to do without any comprehensive system at all. As a result, among other things: First, it was unable to reconcile its books with those of institutions; second, it was unable to specify properties that were suitable for inclusion in asset sale pools; and third, it was unable to assure that services were received for payments made. These shortcomings will also be corrected.

The real task of the RTC, it is now realized, is the disposition of assets of failed institutions. Unfortunately, too often the RTC has exercised poor judgment in selling assets—offering prices and terms of financing that are overly generous; placing properties that have pending offers at higher prices into bulk pools at lower prices; providing guaranteed returns to such purchasers; securitizing loans that are so varied that there is no viable secondary market. These shortcomings are addressed and corrected by my proposed legislation.

The RTC was to utilize the private sector in its activities. They have done so and the bill so far is \$8 billion for services rendered. It is time to find out whether this huge cost indicates that the private sector has been used too often and too much.

In all of its activities, the RTC calls upon individuals and organizations to collect payments, review records, manage properties, appraise property, securitize loans, sell junk bonds, produce accounting statements, sell real estate, prosecute lawsuits, supply insurance, clear real estate titles, conduct settlements, and even monitor each other. Quite a number of these individuals and organizations had previously worked with and for, or borrowed from the very savings and loans that have become a Government responsibility. Yet almost invariably, and certainly routinely, the conflicts of interest that these individuals and organizations have, are excused. This must halt and my bill brings these practices to a stop.

Akin to the conflict of interest problems of the RTC and its private contractors, is the revolving door the S&L executive and regulatory culture between high level RTC staff and those firms that do business with the RTC or with savings and loan associations. The RTC was not meant to last forever, and it does require highly skilled, capable personnel. Yet the public deserves to know that there are at least basic protections against transfers of confidential information and against self-dealing in the process of recruiting and replacing staff.

We have come to learn that the savings and loans institutions that failed, did not fail for purely economic reasons, but because in many instances there was fraud, self-dealing, negligence and inattention from officers, employees, and professionals involved in these institutions. Given the public investment in insuring such shortfalls, it is inappropriate that those who were in charge of such S&L's should now profit from the bailout—this legislation stops such policies.

In the resolution of these institutions, the RTC has a fiduciary obligation to pursue civil

and criminal claims against those who caused the losses and failures. The RTC must do better in collecting fines and penalties. The RTC must do better in pursuing wrongdoers. My bill will accomplish this.

The RTC can and must be improved. The legislation I am introducing today will promote that improvement. I ask that the text of the bill be reproduced in the RECORD.

H.R. 5905

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Resolution Trust Corporation Revitalization Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress hereby finds the following:

(1) The resolution of failed and failing savings associations continues to consume enormous amounts of taxpayer dollars and requires extraordinary effort and resources.

(2) The prompt seizure and closure of failed institutions reduces the losses incurred by the taxpayers and the economy.

(3) The methods for resolving savings associations by the Resolution Trust Corporation have a significant impact on the long-term overall costs of the effort.

(4) The methods chosen by the Resolution Trust Corporation for the sale of assets has a significant impact on the amount of the proceeds realized on the sale and the amount of risk continued to be held by the Federal Government with respect to such assets after the sale.

(5) The diligence and efficiency of the Resolution Trust Corporation can and should be improved through—

(A) the application of practices required of all Federal agencies;

(B) the creation and operation of a comprehensive, automated management information, tracking, and analysis system;

(C) the uniform application of strict conflict of interest and post-employment restrictions that allow waivers only in exceptional circumstances; and

(D) the disclosure of information about the condition of savings associations and any regulatory action with respect to such associations.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To provide for the continued prosecution of civil and criminal actions against the persons responsible for the failure of savings associations without delay or abatement.

(2) To require that the operations of the Resolution Trust Corporation and the Office of Thrift Supervision be closely coordinated, funded, and monitored to assure that the least costly method of resolving savings associations and disposing of assets is realized in each case.

(3) To require the Resolution Trust Corporation to implement a process under which the Corporation shall obtain, process, and analyze information about the institutions and assets under the jurisdiction and control of the Corporation in order to monitor the implementation of policies and procedures and to assess the consequences of the Corporation's actions.

(4) To provide for the completion of the resolution process without using taxpayers funds to recapitalize or make investments in private savings associations.

TITLE I—FUNDING

SEC. 101. EXPENDITURE DEADLINE.

Section 21A(b)(13)(A) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(13)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) FUNDS FROM TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the Corporation with the sum of \$18,700,000,000 for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Resolution Trust Corporation Amendments of 1992 and ending on March 31, 1993."

SEC. 102. BORROWING ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.

Section 21A(b)(9)(M) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(9)(M)) is amended to read as follows:

"(M) To exercise any other power established under this section and such incidental powers as are necessary to carry out its duties and functions under this section, except that, in calculating the limitation on borrowing contained in section 21A(j)(1)(B)(ii), the Corporation shall not count as borrowed funds those monies received from contributions or from payments by the Treasury."

SEC. 103. MAXIMUM OBLIGATION LIMITATION OF RTC.

Section 21A(j)(1) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(j)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "\$50,000,000,000" and inserting "\$30,000,000,000".

SEC. 104. RTC BORROWING LIMITED TO FEDERAL FINANCING BANK.

Section 21A(i)(1) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(i)(1)) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(C) ADDITIONAL BORROWING.—The Corporation is authorized to borrow only from the Treasury or from the Federal Financing Bank."

TITLE II—INSTITUTIONAL RESOLUTION

SEC. 201. EVALUATION OF ASSETS AND SALES OF MORTGAGORS.

Section 21A(b)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) REQUIRED PRACTICES.—The Corporation shall—

"(i) immediately upon the appointment of the Corporation as a conservator or receiver of an insured depository institution, undertake to prepare a detailed description and valuation of each asset of the institution; and

"(ii) to the maximum extent practicable, arrange for the sale of performing mortgages which are held by any insured depository institution during the period in which the Corporation is the conservator for such institution."

SEC. 202. RESTRICTION ON USE OF RTC FUNDS.

(a) REPEAL OF DISCRETIONARY PAYMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 11(a)(6) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(a)(6)) is amended by striking subparagraph (H) and by redesignating subparagraphs (I) and (J) as subparagraphs (H) and (I), respectively.

(b) LIMITATION ON RTC CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—Section 21A(b)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(4)) is amended by adding after subparagraph (C) (as added by section 201 of this Act) the following new subparagraph:

"(D) LIMITATION ON CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Corporation may not make any payment in the form of a capital contribution to a depository institution which, at the time of the payment, is an institution for which the Corporation or any other person is acting as conservator.

"(ii) LENDING AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.—Clause (i) shall not be construed as prohibiting the Corporation from making loans or advances to any such institution."

TITLE III—ASSET SALES

SEC. 301. CASH-FLOW MORTGAGES PROHIBITED.

Section 21A(b)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(4)) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (D) (as added by section 202 of this Act) the following new subparagraph:

"(E) PROHIBITED PRACTICES.—The Corporation may not use any authority under this subsection to engage in any of the following activities:

"(i) To sell assets of an uninsured depository institution by providing a loan for any portion of the purchase price which—

"(I) defers or delays the payment of interest; or

"(II) obligates the purchaser to pay interest only out of the net income realized by the purchaser from the assets."

SEC. 302. SECURITIZATION LIMITED.

Section 21A(b)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(4)) is amended by inserting after clause (i) of subparagraph (E) (as added by section 301 of this title) the following new clause:

"(ii) To arrange for the securitization of the loan assets of an insured depository institution unless the assets—

"(I) have been evaluated using similar underwriting standards and criteria;

"(II) have long average maturities;

"(III) do not require balloon payments of principal; and

"(IV) provide for the payment of interest at rates that are based upon the same indexes,

and unless any representation or warranty offered with the security does not guarantee to the purchaser of the securities, directly or indirectly, an investment return."

SEC. 303. BULK SALES OF ASSETS PROHIBITED.

Section 21A(b)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(4)) is amended by inserting after clause (ii) of subparagraph (E) (as added by section 302 of this title) the following new clause:

"(iii) require the inclusion of an asset of an insured depository institution in a bulk sale of assets if the Corporation has received a good faith offer to purchase the asset for a price and on terms that would result in proceeds to the Corporation in excess of those that would be realized for that asset in the bulk sale."

TITLE IV—REGULATORY MEASURES

SEC. 401. 2 PERCENT CAPITAL CUT-OFF.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 38(h)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831o(h)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) CONSERVATORSHIP OR RECEIVERSHIP REQUIRED.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date any insured depository institution becomes critically undercapitalized and notwithstanding any provision of State law, the appropriate Federal banking agency shall appoint a receiver or, with the approval of the Corporation, a conservator for such institution.

"(B) APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER REQUIRED IF OTHER ACTION FAILS TO RESTORE CAPITAL.—In the case of any institution described in subparagraph (A) for which a receiver was not appointed before the end of the 180-day period referred to in such subparagraph, the appropriate Federal banking agency shall, notwithstanding any provision of State law, appoint a receiver for such institution as follows:

"(i) If the capital of such institution does not exceed the critical capital level at the end of the 9-month period beginning on the date action is first taken by the agency under subparagraph (A) with respect to such institution, a receiver shall be appointed by the end of such period.

"(ii) If the capital of such institution exceeds the critical capital level at the end of such 9-month period but fails to exceed such level at the end of any of the first 3 months following such period, a receiver shall be appointed as of the end of such month.

"(C) ACQUISITION BY ANOTHER INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subparagraph (A) to appoint a conservator or receiver for an insured depository institution and subject to section 13, the appropriate Federal banking agency may require the insured depository institution to be acquired (as defined in section 13(f)(8)(B)) by another insured depository institution which offers to acquire such institution if the agency determines, with the concurrence of the Corporation, that such acquisition would resolve the capital problems of the institution in a manner that is least costly to the affected deposit insurance fund."

SEC. 402. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF EXAMINATION INFORMATION.

(a) AVAILABILITY REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each appropriate banking agency shall make available to the public copies of reports of all examinations of each failed depository institution that received funds, as defined in section 406, or of a holding company of such institution, that was performed by that banking agency or its predecessor, during the 5-year period preceding the transfer, failure, or receipt of funds.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Each appropriate banking agency other than the National Credit Union Administration Board shall consult with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Resolution Trust Corporation prior to making such reports available to the public.

(b) DELAY OF PUBLICATION.—

(1) THREATS TO SAFETY OR SOUNDNESS OF INSTITUTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the appropriate banking agency makes a determination in writing that release of an examination report would seriously threaten the safety or soundness of an insured depository institution, such agency may initially delay release of the examination report for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months from the date of the transfer, failure, or receipt of funds described in section 406.

(B) EXTENSION OF DELAY.—Any determination under subparagraph (A) may be renewed on an annual basis.

(2) ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS.—If the appropriate banking agency or the Resolution Trust Corporation determines in writing that release of a portion of an examination report would hinder an ongoing investigation of alleged negligence, or of other activity that would give rise to either administrative or civil proceedings, the portion of the examination report directly pertaining to the alleged negligence or other activity, may be withheld from release during the investigation, until the earliest of—

(A) the date a notice of charges is issued;

(B) the date a complaint is filed; or

(C) the end of a period not to exceed 24 months from the date of the transfer, failure, or receipt of funds described in section 406.

(3) DELAY PENDING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the appropriate banking agency and the Attorney General of the United States or, in the case of a State-chartered depository institution, the attorney general of a State, jointly determine that release of a portion of an examination report would hinder an ongoing investigation of alleged criminal activity, the portion of the examination report directly pertaining to the alleged crime may be withheld from release until the earliest of—

(i) the termination of such investigation;

(ii) the issuance of an indictment; or

(iii) the end of a period not to exceed 5 years from the date of the transfer, failure or receipt of funds described in section 406, whichever is earlier.

(B) GAO ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The Attorney General of the United States or the attorney general of a State shall provide the Comptroller General of the United States with access to information regarding any such criminal investigation, and shall identify any law enforcement agencies or resources assigned to the investigation.

(c) EXCLUSION OF OPEN INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) OPEN INSTITUTIONS.—This section shall not apply to any open insured depository institution and shall not be construed to require disclosure to the public of any report of examination of any open insured depository institution.

(2) AFFILIATED SOLVENT INSTITUTIONS.—In connection with the release of an examination report of a holding company of a failed institution, nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the release of any examination report information regarding any solvent depository institution that is also a subsidiary of such holding company.

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION OF CONFIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any regulation or order, any agreement or settlement of claims between the Resolution Trust Corporation or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and any other party which relates to an institution described in section 406 shall be made available to the public.

SEC. 404. APPLICABILITY.

The requirements of section 402 shall apply—

(1) to any insured depository institution that has had its assets or liabilities, or any part thereof, transferred to the FSLIC Resolution Fund or the Resolution Trust Corporation;

(2) to any Bank Insurance Fund member that has failed and received funds, if during either the fiscal year in which the institution failed or the fiscal year in which the institution received funds, as defined in section 406, the Bank Insurance Fund—

(A) had outstanding loans, or had otherwise received funds, from the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank, or any Federal Reserve bank; or

(B) had a negative fund balance;

(3) to any Savings Association Insurance Fund member that has failed and received funds, if during either the fiscal year in which the institution failed or the fiscal year in which the institution received funds, as defined in section 406, the Savings Association Insurance Fund—

(A) had outstanding loans, or had otherwise received funds, from the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank, or any Federal Reserve bank; or

(B) had a negative fund balance; and

(4) to any insured credit union that has failed and received funds, if during either the fiscal year in which the credit union failed or

the fiscal year in which the credit union received funds, as defined in section 406, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund—

(A) had outstanding loans, or had otherwise received funds, from the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Financing Bank, or any Federal Reserve Bank; or

(B) had a negative fund balance.

SEC. 405. REMOVAL OF CUSTOMER INFORMATION FROM EXAMINATION REPORTS.

In making available reports of examinations under section 402, each appropriate Federal banking agency shall excise the following information:

(1) NONINSTITUTION-AFFILIATED PARTIES.—The name of any person who is not an institution-affiliated party with respect to an insured depository institution and any other identifying information with respect to any such person.

(2) INSTITUTION-AFFILIATED PARTIES.—The name of any institution-affiliated party and any information relating to an institution-affiliated party that is not relevant to the relationship between the insured depository institution and the party.

(3) OPEN INSTITUTIONS.—The name of any open insured depository institution and any other identifying information with respect to any such institution.

(4) EXAMINERS.—Any reference to any examiner or other banking agency employee involved in the examination of the insured depository institution.

(5) WHISTLEBLOWERS.—Any reference to any person who has provided information in confidence to a banking agency which may be utilized to pursue a civil or criminal action.

SEC. 406. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this section—

(1) an insured depository institution has "failed" if the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Trust Corporation, or National Credit Union Administration Board—

(A) has been appointed as receiver or liquidating agent for such institution; or

(B) has exercised the power to provide assistance under section 13(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or the analogous powers under section 21A of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act;

(2) an insured depository institution has "received funds" if the institution, any company that controls such institution, or any acquiring institution receives cash or other valuable consideration from the National Credit Union Administration Board, the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or any Federal Reserve bank that lends for more than 30 days while the insured depository institution is critically undercapitalized within the 1-year period before the failure of the insured depository institution whether in the form of a loan, a payment to depositors or other creditors, the assumption of liabilities, or otherwise;

(3) the term "insured depository institution" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, except that such term includes an insured credit union, as defined in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act; and

(4) the term "appropriate banking agency" means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or the National Credit Union Administration Board, and, in the case of a State-chartered depository institution, the appropriate State depository institution regulatory agency.

SEC. 407. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES BY FDIC, NCUA, AND RTC.

(a) **BORROWERS.**—Not later than 6 months after being appointed receiver or liquidating agent for any failed institution that received funds, as defined in section 406, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, or the Resolution Trust Corporation, as appropriate, shall make available to the public the name and loan balance of any borrower who—

(1) was an executive officer, director, or principal shareholder of the institution, or a related interest of any such person, as such terms are defined in section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act; and

(2) at the time that the receiver was appointed, was more than 90 days delinquent on a loan.

(b) **TRANSACTIONS.**—Not later than 12 months after being appointed receiver or liquidating agent for any failed institution that received funds, as defined in section 406, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration Board, or the Resolution Trust Corporation shall make available, and update periodically thereafter, a list of pending and settled lawsuits brought by such agency involving transactions (other than loans described in subsection (a)) that caused a material loss to such institution or to the deposit insurance fund.

SEC. 408. GAO AUDITS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall selectively audit examination reports made available to the public by the appropriate Federal banking agencies under section 402, and disclosures made by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, and Resolution Trust Corporation under section 407, to assess compliance with the requirements of those sections.

(b) **NATURE, SCOPE, TERMS, AND CONDITIONS.**—The Comptroller General shall determine the nature, scope, terms, and conditions of audits conducted under this section.

TITLE V—MANAGEMENT OF RTC**SEC. 501. LIMITATION ON CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.**

(a) **PROHIBITION ON WAIVERS.**—Section 21A(n)(6)(B) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(n)(6)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) **PROHIBITION FROM SERVICE ON BEHALF OF CORPORATION.**—The Corporation shall prohibit any person, or any principal of a corporation, partnership, organization or association, or other entity, who does not meet the minimum standards of competence, experience, integrity, and fitness from—

“(i) entering into any contract with the Corporation; or

“(ii) being employed by the Corporation or any person, corporation, partnership, other organization or association, or other entity performing any service for or on behalf of the Corporation.

This prohibition may not be waived by the Corporation unless the person or principal disaffiliates from the corporation, partnership, organization or association, or other entity. It shall be insufficient disaffiliation to merely cease involvement with matters covered by any contract or agreement with the Corporation or with any insured depository institution.”

(b) **DEFINITION.**—Section 21A(n)(9) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(n)(9)) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

“(D) **PRINCIPAL.**—The term ‘principal’ means—

“(i) any officer, director, owner, partner, key employee, or other person with primary management or supervisory responsibilities; and

“(ii) any person who has a critical influence on or substantial control over another person (as defined in section 1 of title 1, United States Code), whether or not employed by such other person.”

(c) **SALES OF ASSETS TO CERTAIN PERSONS PROHIBITED.**—Section 21A(f) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) **LIMITATION ON CERTAIN CORPORATION ACTIVITIES.**—

“(1) **CERTAIN SALES PROHIBITED.**—The Corporation shall prohibit the sale of assets of any failed depository institution by the Corporation to any person—

“(A) who—

“(i) has defaulted, or was a member of a partnership or an officer or director of a corporation which defaulted on one or more obligations the aggregate amount of which exceeds \$1,000,000 to any failed depository institution;

“(ii) has been found to have engaged in fraudulent activity in connection with any obligation referred to in clause (i); and

“(iii) proposes to purchase any asset in whole or in part through the use of the proceeds of a loan or advance of credit from the Corporation or from any insured depository institution;

“(B) who participated as an officer or director of such failed depository institution or of any affiliate of such institution, in a material way in transactions that resulted in a substantial loss to such failed depository institution;

“(C) who has been removed from, or prohibited from participating in the affairs of any failed depository institution pursuant to any final enforcement action by an appropriate Federal banking agency; or

“(D) who has demonstrated a pattern or practice of defalcation regarding obligations to any failed depository institution.

“(2) **SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS; DEFINITIONS.**—

“(A) **SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Corporation from selling or otherwise transferring any asset to any person if the sale or transfer of the asset resolves or settles, or is part of the resolution or settlement of, an obligation owed by the person to any failed depository institution or to the Corporation.

“(B) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

“(i) **DEFAULT.**—The term ‘default’ means a failure to comply with the terms of a loan or other obligation to such an extent that the property securing the obligation is foreclosed.

“(ii) **AFFILIATE.**—The term ‘affiliate’ has the meaning given to such term in section 2(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.”

(d) **PROHIBITION ON REVOLVING DOOR.**—Section 21A(n)(4) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(n)(4)) is amended by striking “The chief executive officer of the Corporation” and inserting “Any officer or employee of the Corporation whose annual rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than the minimum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule”.

SEC. 502. DESIGNATION OF RTC AS WHOLLY-OWNED GOVERNMENT CORPORATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 21A(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is hereby established a wholly-owned Corporation to be known as the Resolution Trust Corporation which shall be an instrumentality of the United States.”

(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) Section 21A(b) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(2) Section 9101(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (L).

(3) Section 9101(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(N) the Resolution Trust Corporation.”

SEC. 503. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

(a) **EXTENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN CREDIT UNIONS.**—Section 11(d)(14)(A)(ii)(I) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(d)(14)(A)(ii)(I)) is amended by striking “3-year period” and inserting “6-year period”.

(2) **CREDIT UNIONS.**—Section 207(b)(14)(A)(ii)(I) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1787i(b)(14)(A)(ii)(I)) is amended by striking “3-year period” and inserting “6-year period”.

(b) **PRESERVATION OF CLAIMS.**—Notwithstanding any provision of Federal or State law that would set an earlier deadline for filing suit, for purposes of this section, an action may be brought by a Federal conservator or receiver on any claim if the institution, or such institution's predecessors, could have brought an action on the claim at any time within the 6-year period prior to the appointment of the Federal conservator or receiver, even if the action could not have been brought by the institution or its predecessors immediately prior to the time of the appointment of the Federal conservator or receiver. This section shall apply to all such actions despite the fact that the Federal conservator or receiver may have been appointed prior to the date of enactment of this provision.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATES.**—

(1) **DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN CREDIT UNIONS.**—The amendment made by section 2(a) shall take effect as if such amendment had been included in the amendment made by section 212(a) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 as of the effective date of such section.

(2) **CREDIT UNIONS.**—The amendment made by section 2(b) shall take effect as if such amendment had been included in the amendment made by section 1217(a)(4) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 as of the effective date of such section.

SEC. 504. IMPROVEMENTS IN COLLECTION OF COURT-ORDERED RESTITUTION IN CASES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FRAUD.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(w) **SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO BANKING LAW VIOLATIONS.**

“(1) **PREJUDGMENT ATTACHMENT OF PROCEEDS OF BANKING LAW VIOLATION.**—In the case of any property obtained by any person as a result of any act which the Attorney General has probable cause to believe is a banking law violation or any property traceable to any such act, such property may be

treated as property obtained from a banking law violation, or as property traceable to such violation, for purposes of section 1345(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

"(2) **RESTITUTION DUE UPON ISSUANCE OF ORDER.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of section 3663(f), in the case of an order of restitution issued in connection with a conviction for a banking law violation, restitution shall be due in full as of the date of the order.

"(3) **RESTITUTION ORDER ENFORCEABLE UNTIL PAID.**—Notwithstanding any provision of section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, any restitution order issued under such section in connection with a conviction for a banking law violation shall remain enforceable under such title until the total amount of restitution has been paid.

"(4) **ENFORCEMENT OF RESTITUTION ORDER AS A LIEN.**—In addition to the enforcement authority under subsection (h) of section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, a restitution order issued under such section in connection with a banking law violation—

"(A) shall constitute a lien against all of the defendant's property; and

"(B) may be recorded as a lien in any appropriate Federal or State office for the recording of liens against real or personal property.

"(5) **APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY RECEIVER.**—In the case of any action to enforce a restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation, the court—

"(A) on the motion of—

"(i) a recipient of restitution under the order; or

"(ii) any person authorized to act on behalf of any such recipient; or

"(B) on the court's own motion,

may appoint a temporary receiver to administer the defendant's assets to ensure payment of restitution pursuant to the order to the maximum possible extent.

"(6) **DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION IN PRESENTENCE REPORT TO RECIPIENTS OF RESTITUTION.**—In any case in which a restitution order has been issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation, any financial information relating to the defendant which is contained in the report on the presentence investigation conducted pursuant to Rule 32(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure with respect to such violation shall be made available by the court after the sentencing of the defendant to any recipient of restitution under the order and any person authorized to act on behalf of any such recipient, including any person who files an action on behalf of the Corporation under subsection (x).

"(7) **PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION DIRECTLY TO AGENCY.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any provision of section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, or the terms of any restitution order issued under such section in connection with a banking law violation before the date of the enactment of the Financial Institution Restitution Collection Improvement Act of 1992, that portion of the amount of restitution under any order under such section which accrues to the benefit of the Corporation in accordance with such order, including any amount accruing to the Corporation in the Corporation's capacity as conservator or receiver for an insured depository institution, shall be paid directly to the Corporation by the defendant subject to the restitution order.

"(B) **NOTICE BY CORPORATION.**—If the Corporation succeeds to the interest of any person receiving restitution under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation, the Corporation shall promptly notify the defendant who is subject to the restitution order of the amount which shall be paid directly to the Corporation and the procedure for making such payment.

"(C) **PROCEDURES.**—The Corporation, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall establish procedures for providing notice to any appropriate officer or employee of the United States, any appropriate court of the United States, or any other interested party to any restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation that the Corporation has succeeded to the interest of any person receiving restitution under such order.

"(D) **APPLICABILITY TO RTC AND NCUA.**—If any portion of the amount of any restitution ordered under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, accrues to the benefit of the Resolution Trust Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall be applied by substituting 'Resolution Trust Corporation' or 'National Credit Union Administration', as the case may be, for 'Corporation' each place such term appears.

"(E) **SCOPE OF APPLICATION.**—This paragraph shall apply with respect to restitution payable under any restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, without regard to the date of issue of the order.

"(8) **CONSIDERATION OF DEFENDANT'S ABILITY TO PAY PROHIBITED.**—In determining the amount of any restitution ordered under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation or making any determination under section 3663(g) of such title with respect to any defendant who is subject to such order, the court shall not take into account the ability of the defendant to pay.

"(9) **NOTICE TO RECIPIENT OF RESTITUTION.**—If the full amount of restitution required to be paid by a defendant pursuant to a restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation has not been paid before the end of any period of supervised release of such defendant pursuant to the sentence of the court, the United States Parole Commission or the probation officer of a district court of the United States, as the case may be, shall provide notice of the end of such period to each recipient of restitution under such order who has not been fully repaid.

"(10) **BANKING LAW VIOLATION DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection and subsection (x), the term 'banking law violation' has the meaning given to such term in section 3322(d) of title 18, United States Code."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to any banking law violation or restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with any such violation without regard to the date on which the violation was committed or the date of issue of the order.

SEC. 505. PRIVATE ACTIONS TO COLLECT RESTITUTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818) is

amended by inserting after subsection (w) (as added by section 504 of this title) the following new subsection:

"(x) **PRIVATE ACTIONS TO COLLECT RESTITUTION ORDERED IN CONNECTION WITH BANKING LAW VIOLATIONS.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If any portion of the amount of restitution ordered under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, for which the Corporation is the recipient, including any amount accruing to the Corporation in the Corporation's capacity as conservator or receiver for any insured depository institution which is a recipient under the order, remains outstanding at the end of the 6-month period beginning on the later of—

"(A) the date the restitution order is issued; or

"(B) in the case of any such depository institution, the date of the appointment of the Corporation as conservator or receiver for the depository institution, any person may file an action in a Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction to recover, on behalf of the Corporation, any asset of, or traceable to, any person liable for such portion of the restitution in satisfaction of the order.

"(2) **SHARE OF ASSETS.**—Subject to paragraph (9), if any asset is recovered on behalf of the Corporation in an action under paragraph (1), the person who brought the action shall be entitled to receive from the Corporation an amount equal to the sum of—

"(A) 30 percent of that portion of the recovery value of all the assets recovered pursuant to such action which does not exceed \$1,000,000;

"(B) 20 percent of that portion of the recovery value of all the assets recovered pursuant to such action which exceeds \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$5,000,000;

"(C) 10 percent of that portion of the recovery value of all the assets recovered pursuant to such action which exceeds \$5,000,000 and does not exceed \$10,000,000; and

"(D) 5 percent of that portion of the recovery value of all the assets recovered pursuant to such action which exceeds \$10,000,000.

"(3) **DOUBLE AWARDS PROHIBITED.**—No person who receives, pursuant to paragraph (2), any share of an asset recovered in an action under paragraph (1) shall be entitled to receive or retain any reward under section 34 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or section 3059A of title 18, United States Code, for providing any information relating to such asset.

"(4) **PROTECTION OF MOVING PARTY.**—The provisions of section 3059A(e) of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to any person who brings an action under paragraph (1) in the same manner as such provisions apply to any person described in such section.

"(5) **NOTICE TO CORPORATION.**—Any person who brings an action under this subsection shall promptly notify the Corporation of—

"(A) the filing of any action under this section;

"(B) any final judgment or order with regard to such action; and

"(C) any settlement discussions among the parties to such action.

"(6) **SETTLEMENT WITHOUT FDIC CONSENT PROHIBITED.**—No settlement agreement with regard to any action under paragraph (1) may be entered into or agreed to by any person who brought the action on behalf of the Corporation without the prior written consent of the Corporation.

"(7) **COUNTERCLAIMS.**—If a counterclaim is filed in any action under paragraph (1), no action may be taken in connection with such

action until the counterclaim has been served on any appropriate party, including the Attorney General or the Corporation.

"(8) AWARD OF COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES TO PREVAILING PLAINTIFF.—In addition to any amount received under paragraph (2) by any person who brings an action on behalf of the Corporation under paragraph (1) and prevails, the court, in the court's discretion, may allow the person reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs of such person in connection with such action.

"(9) INELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR SHARE OF ASSETS.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply with respect to the following persons in the case of any action brought by any such person under paragraph (1) in connection with a restitution order referred to in such paragraph:

"(A) Any current or former officer or employee of the United States or any State who directly or indirectly obtained, in whole or in part, any information with respect to any asset which is the subject of the action while acting within the course of such officer's or employee's government employment.

"(B) Any person who participated in any banking law violation which resulted in the issuance of the restitution order.

"(C) Any institution-affiliated party who withheld any information which such person had a fiduciary duty to disclose relating to any banking law violation that resulted in the issuance of the restitution order.

"(D) Any member of the immediate family of a defendant who is subject to the restitution order.

"(10) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ASSETS.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to any asset referred to in paragraph (1) in which the Corporation has—

"(A) perfected a security interest before the date an action is filed under paragraph (1); or

"(B) otherwise asserted a legal interest as a matter of public record before such date.

"(11) AVOIDABLE TRANSFERS.—Any person who brings an action under paragraph (1) with respect to any asset may exercise any authority of the Corporation under section 11(d)(17) to avoid a transfer and recover the value of the asset, subject to the provisions of such section.

"(12) APPLICABILITY TO RTC AND NCUA.—If any portion of the amount of any restitution ordered under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, accrues to the benefit of the Resolution Trust Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration, this subsection shall be applied by substituting 'Resolution Trust Corporation' or 'National Credit Union Administration', as the case may be, for 'Corporation' each place such term appears, except that section 207(b)(16) of the Federal Credit Union Act shall apply with respect to the authority of any person under paragraph (11) to avoid a transfer of an asset and recover the value of the asset on behalf of the National Credit Union Administration."

(b) SCOPE OF APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to any restitution order issued under section 3663 of title 18, United States Code, in connection with a banking law violation which is in effect, or becomes effective, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VI—REPORTS

SEC. 601. STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS.

Section 21A(p) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(p)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS.—The Corporation shall conduct a detailed review of contractor performance of its major activities, such as asset valuation, cost test calculation, property management, etc., for the purpose of preparing a report to the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee and the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee on the benefits and burdens of contracting out tasks to private sector firms as compared to the benefits and burdens of performing the work with its employees."

SEC. 602. ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

Section 21A(k)(7) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1441a(k)(7)) is amended to read as follows:

"(7) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—

"(A) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than May 31, August 31, November 30, and the last day of February of each year, the Corporation shall submit reports to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

"(B) ASSETS ON HAND.—Each report under this paragraph shall include a report on the assets on hand at the beginning and end of the reporting quarter in receiverships or conservatorships or in institutions under supervisory control of the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision. For each asset the following information shall be reported: (i) category of asset; (ii) location; (iii) book value; (iv) fair market value as identified either for purposes of borrowing from the Federal Financing Bank or for purposes of calculating the least-cost resolution method; (v) whether data is estimated or confirmed from books and records or other reliable sources; and (vi) ancillary matters that affect or may affect the sale of the asset, such as hazardous waste, environmental or historic significance, incomplete records, title problems, tax or materialmen's liens, or adverse economic conditions existing in the local area.

"(C) ASSET SALES.—Each report under this paragraph shall include a report on asset sales during the reporting quarter, including the information enumerated in subparagraph (A) and the following additional information: (i) sales price; (ii) terms of financing; (iii) any sale terms which obligate the Corporation or the Director to future liability with regard to the asset (including such matters as 'puts', seller financing, guaranteed yields, etc.); (iv) period of time that the asset was held under the control of the Corporation or the Director; (v) expenditures made in connection with (i) the preservation of the asset or (ii) sale of the asset (including fees paid to interim servicers, SAMDA contractors, real estate brokers, securities brokers or underwriters, auctioneers, and insurance and professional fees); (vi) calculation of net proceeds to the Corporation, the Director, or the institution, and the net proceeds as adjusted for contingencies and allowances; (vii) calculation of the net loss (or gain) on each asset, using the value of the asset on the books of a financial institution as of the date of the declaration of conservatorship, receivership, or imposition of regulatory supervision as the basis; and (viii) whether the sale was made in an auction, in a bulk sale, under the affordable housing program, or through a securitization process.

"(D) FORMATS FOR SUBPARAGRAPHS (B) AND (C).—The information specified in subparagraphs (B) and (C) shall be reported in the following formats (and any other that the Corporation, in the Corporation's discretion,

deems useful): (i) by categories of asset and location; (ii) by categories of asset, location, type of sale, and continuing or contingent liabilities of the Corporation or the Director; (iii) by categories of asset, location, and type of financing; (iv) by categories of asset, holding period, and location; and (v) by categories of asset, location, and value of other assets of a similar type in the local market still held or under the control of the Corporation or the Director. The reports shall contain summary tables, subtotals, and such descriptive information as may be needed to assure the presentation of complete and accurate data.

"(E) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this clause—

"(i) CATEGORY OF ASSETS.—The term 'category of assets' means (I) cash, (II) securities, (III) loans, (IV) real estate, and (V) other.

"(ii) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision.

"(iii) LOAN.—The term 'loan' means (I) residential mortgages secured by 1- to 4-family dwellings, (II) construction loans, (III) land loans, (IV) land development loans, (V) other mortgage loans, (VI) consumer loans, and (VII) commercial loans.

"(iv) REAL ESTATE.—The term 'real estate' means (I) commercial, (II) residential, (III) residential single family, (IV) residential multifamily, and (V) undeveloped or raw land.

"(v) COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE.—The term 'commercial real estate' means (I) office buildings, subdivided into categories by net rentable/saleable square feet; (II) shopping centers, subdivided by size; (III) golf courses, race tracks, sports complexes and stadiums, and other types of recreational facilities; and (IV) hotels and motels subdivided by size.

"(vi) LOCATION.—The term 'location' means (I) street address, lot and block, or other designation sufficient to precisely locate the asset; (II) city and State; (III) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or if the asset is not located within such an area, then the county; and (IV) jurisdiction of the regional, consolidated, and field office of the Corporation.

"(vii) TYPE OF SALE.—The term 'type of sale' means (I) bulk sales; (II) securitization; (III) auction sales; (IV) affordable housing sales; and (V) seller financing sales.

"(F) DATA ON PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRACTORS.—For each contract outstanding at the end of the reporting quarter, the RTC shall report the type of contract; the name and principal address of the contractor; the total dollar value of the contract; the amount of fees or consideration paid to the contractor during the quarter and since the inception of the contract; whether a waiver of the conflict of interest rules were granted in connection with the award of the contract and the names and addresses of persons granted any waivers; a brief description of any ongoing problems with the contract or with the assets or services that are the subject of the contract; and total value of assets delivered to the contractor, sold by the contractor pursuant to the contract, the total receipts received from the contractor, total fees and charges paid to the contractor, the terms of any asset sales, and the value and location of any assets returned to the Corporation pursuant to an asset sale, if applicable. The same information shall be reported for each subcontractor of a contractor who performs a substantial part of the value of the contractor's agreement with the Corporation. For purposes of this subparagraph, the type

of contract shall include: (i) SAMDA contracts; (ii) interim servicing agreements; (iii) collection agreements; (iv) brokerage or underwriting contracts; (v) property management contracts; (vi) professional services contracts; and (vii) financial services contracts.

"(G) STATUS OF CLAIMS AND SUITS.—For each claim pending at the end of the quarter against any failed depository institution, the Corporation, a managing agent of the Corporation, any entity which has contracted to provide services to the Corporation or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on account of a failed depository institution, or on behalf of the insured depository institution, the Corporation shall provide the following information, together with any additional information which may be necessary in the discretion of the Corporation to provide a true and accurate evaluation of the claim: the name of the claimant; the amount of any monetary claim and a description of other relief requested; the court or tribunal in which the claim is pending, if any; the law firm retained by the Corporation, the firm's assessment of the validity of the claim, the number of other claims or suits being handled by the firm on behalf of the Corporation or any failed depository institution, whether a waiver of the conflict of interest rules has been made in connection with the provision of services by the firm; the aggregate of fees paid to the firm or firms during the quarter on account of the claim; the expected date of resolution of the claim; the condition of any collateral implicated by the claim; the nature of any counterclaims or defenses; and the attorney or supervisor responsible for monitoring the claims process on behalf of the Corporation.

"(H) CURRENCY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION.—The Corporation shall, within 6 months of the date of the enactment of the Resolution Trust Corporation Revitalization Act of 1992, provide the information required in reports under this paragraph, on a real time basis with the capability of sorting, comparing, and summarizing across categories, locations, relationships and association, and status, so that the progress of the resolution effort can be meaningfully judged. The President of the Corporation shall certify each printed report as being true and accurate to the best ability of the Corporation, and all estimates or questionable data shall be prominently marked.

"(I) FEDERAL FINANCING BANK LOAN STATUS.—The report shall contain the following information with respect to loans from the Federal Financing Bank to the Corporation:

"(i) The total amount of loans outstanding at the beginning of the quarter.

"(ii) The total amount of loans originated during the quarter.

"(iii) The total amount of loans repaid during the quarter.

"(iv) The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the quarter.

"(J) SELLER FINANCING.—The report shall contain information regarding the Corporation's use of seller financing to encourage the sales of assets during the quarter, including the following:

"(i) A total of the amount of funds used for seller financing purposes during the quarter.

"(ii) The number of applications received by the Corporation which requested seller financing.

"(iii) A breakdown of the type of assets sold, according to the categories listed in subclauses (I) through (VIII) of subparagraph (B)(vii).

"(iv) Projections of the total amount of seller financing which will be needed during the succeeding 2 quarters."

SEC. 603. STUDY OF STANDARDIZED RECORDS.

On or before June 1, 1993, the Office of Thrift Supervision shall report to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, on the feasibility of requiring a nationwide uniform automated recordkeeping system for insured depository institutions that would assure the creation, maintenance and accuracy of the books and records of savings and loan institutions in a manner sufficient to assure that if regulatory action must be initiated against such an insured depository institution, the conservator or receiver shall receive complete and substantially accurate information about the assets and liabilities of the institution.

PREVENTIVE CARE INITIATIVE AT THE MEDICAL CENTER OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JOSEPH D. EARLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most prominent issues on the minds of the American public during this election year is reform of our Nation's health care system.

However, during this debate, I think we have lost sight of a fundamental component of our health care system: preventive care. While the United States is an economic and military superpower, we are not even in the top 20 among industrialized nations in terms of infant mortality. Almost 20 percent of the Nation's children do not receive adequate preventive health care.

In my district, the city of Worcester faces growing at-risk populations which typically do not receive sufficient prenatal care and where the teen birth rate is 40 percent higher than the national average. Moreover, 10 percent of the area's births are to women with a chemical addiction.

Today, I would like to commend the Medical Center of Central Massachusetts for its innovative and timely efforts to combat these problems. The hospital operates the only level 3 neonatal intensive care unit in central Massachusetts and is the regional perinatal center. The Med Center seeks to build upon this expertise with the establishment of the community health care center as a regional model to focus upon delivering preventive health care to the citizens of central Massachusetts. This center will also institute a comprehensive outreach program aimed at providing preventive health care to women, children, and families. The center's programs will serve to decrease long-term health care costs through expanding education and patient care.

I hope the Med Center's example will encourage other health care providers nationwide to develop preventive medicine programs that decrease the incidence of serious illnesses while also containing medical costs.

RURAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. LARRY A. LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LaROCCO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Rural Health Care Access Improvement Act of 1992. It is the product of many concerns expressed by the people in Idaho's First Congressional District at hearings, town meetings, and exchanges during the last year and a half. It is intended as a starting point, a place from which we can continue building, so that the concerns of rural areas are not ignored in the broader quest for health care reform in America.

Idaho is the most under-doctored State in the Nation. This fact alone would be cause for concern, but the provider shortage in Idaho includes all health care professions. Idaho hospitals have struggled with reclassification and payment issues, only to have their progress wiped out by a wave of changing regulations from the Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA]. And for many of Idaho's rural communities, public health clinics are the only viable option to serve the need for access to health care.

This legislation is designed to improve access to health care services for rural areas. To that end, it provides a combination of incentives and program modifications.

Doctors will be encouraged to consider practicing in rural communities through a combination of financial incentives and administrative simplifications.

Hospital facilities will be protected from further reductions in Medicare payments for capital related expenditures, and antitrust statutes will be relaxed to encourage cooperative sharing arrangements and to maximize the use of medical facilities.

To promote information sharing and efficiency, the bill includes a rural telecommunications demonstration program to link medical facilities in rural areas.

Grants are provided to establish primary care clinics in medically underserved areas. In addition, the bill reformulates the system for determining placement priorities within the National Health Service Corps, so that rural States with severe provider shortages will receive a larger share of professionals available for placement assignments.

And finally, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to identify federally imposed paperwork burdens associated with the delivery of health services, and develop a reduction plan to reduce this burden by 5-percent-per-year for each of the next 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, this bill raises areas of discussion within the ongoing health care reform debate. But it is by no means a final product, and I welcome continued input from all Idahoans in further shaping this legislation, and making it the focal point of efforts to deliver rural care reform.

THE DOWNEY-MILLER-WILLIAMS
EMERGENCY JOBLESS BENEFITS
AND EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION
ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, together with Congressmen TOM DOWNEY and PAT WILLIAMS, I am today introducing the Emergency Jobless Benefits and Employment Transition Act of 1992. This important legislation that not only extends emergency unemployment compensation benefits for an additional 13 weeks for individuals who received emergency unemployment benefits before July 5, 1992, but also creates a transitional employment program for unemployed individuals to repair and renovate the deteriorating and dangerous conditions in our Nation's public elementary and secondary schools.

Every day, hundreds of thousands of children attend schools that are structurally unsafe and pose serious health and safety hazards to them.

Teachers cannot teach and children cannot learn in buildings that are falling down around them. Too many of our schools lack sufficient space, suitability, safety and maintenance for the students and teachers in them.

In 1991, the American Association of School Administrators conducted the first nationwide survey of school facilities in 30 years. The survey concluded that 74 percent of our public school buildings need to be replaced. Almost one-third of these buildings were built prior to World War II.

In its 1989 report, "Wolves At The School-House Door," the Education Writers Association concluded that one of every four school buildings is in inadequate condition. Of those schools, 61 percent need maintenance or major repairs, 43 percent are obsolete, 42 percent have environmental hazards, 25 percent are overcrowded, and 13 percent are structurally unsound. Many schools have multiple problems.

This legislation establishes part-time and full-time transitional employment opportunities for claimants and exhaustees of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program. Eligible workers could work full time for up to 6 months, or, if they so chose, work part time and receive emergency unemployment benefits if they participate in a job search assistance program provided by the Employment Service or Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA]. Native Americans are also eligible to participate in this program.

The need for this legislation is clear. The economic recovery promised by this administration has not occurred. Instead, our food stamp rolls are swelling daily, and too many Americans are either losing their jobs or cannot find work. Extending emergency unemployment compensation benefits, as this bill does, is the act of a compassionate and humane government. At the same time, society will receive real benefits from the school rehabilitation portions of this bill.

Our State and local governments are all in states of fiscal crises. Education budgets

throughout the country are taking enormous cuts. There is simply no money at the State and local levels sufficient to repair and rebuild public schools.

It is time that the Congress showed leadership and addressed this serious problem. This legislation is needed not only to repair our crumbling infrastructure, but also to help jump start our sagging economy. By creating these jobs, we will not only be providing people with the economic means to support themselves and their families. We also will be providing our Nation with the greatly needed economic resources to protect the health and safety of our school children.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WORKERS'
HEALTH INSURANCE ACT OF 1992

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide continuing health insurance for Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons plant workers losing their jobs as a result of the downsizing of the nuclear weapons complex. The Defense Nuclear Workers' Health Insurance Act of 1992 will meet the unique and compelling health insurance needs of defense nuclear workers.

This legislation is virtually identical to a major element of H.R. 3908, the Defense Nuclear Workers' Bill of Rights Act, which I introduced this past November. I am pleased that other portions of that bill were adopted by the House as part of the fiscal year 1993 Defense authorization bill. However, the House-passed provisions don't address one of the fundamental concerns of the defense nuclear worker—the need for adequate health insurance coverage when he or she leaves the nuclear weapons complex.

For more than 40 years, workers at the Nation's nuclear weapons plants have been among America's frontline soldiers in the cold war. In carrying out their national security mission, many have worked with uranium, plutonium and other radioactive materials under conditions we would consider appalling by today's standards. With the coming consolidation and likely downsizing of the weapons complex, some of these workers face serious health, insurance, and future employment difficulties that are unique to their industry.

These workers have dedicated their careers to this difficult and sometimes dangerous national defense mission. We should treat them now with a decent sense of national responsibility. They did their part; we should keep faith with them. Congress has already recognized America's special obligations to veterans, of course, and to those who were innocently exposed to dangerous levels of radiation during the cold war—uranium miners, people living downwind of nuclear tests, and the atomic veterans. I strongly believe that nuclear weapons workers deserve similar consideration.

Please let me take a minute to describe more fully what the bill does.

With the cold war over, several nuclear weapons plants have reduced or suspended

operations, and further contraction and consolidation of the nuclear weapons complex will occur over the next decade. Some workers at these facilities have already been laid off, and more will be. Unfortunately, when they seek new jobs, they may face resistance because employers fear that the workers' prior exposure to radiation could increase company health care or health insurance costs.

My bill would establish a DOE-funded health insurance program for former weapons plant workers who were exposed to levels of radiation that carry substantial health risks. Because DOE's worker-exposure records are often inaccurate or non-existent, the program would also cover those who worked for 5 or more years in "hot" facilities, a period of time in which unhealthy levels of radiation exposure might reasonably be presumed.

This provision would eliminate a significant reemployment hurdle, and make it easier for these former defense nuclear workers to obtain new civilian jobs. It would provide former defense nuclear workers with Federal health insurance for any costs exceeding \$25,000 for illness or injury caused by on-the-job exposure to ionizing radiation. The initial expenditure of \$25,000 would be the responsibility of the worker or his or her insurer. By covering the most expensive cases, this Federal insurance will remove the fear of potential new employers that their insurance costs will increase if they hire former weapons plant workers. It shows that the Nation isn't going to abandon people who have devoted their working lives to protecting their country.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and so to treat these defense workers in a fair and responsible manner.

NATIONAL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN
SPORTS DAY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be introducing, along with a number of my distinguished colleagues, legislation to designate February 4, 1993, and February 3, 1994, the "National Women and Girls in Sports Day."

Ours is a culture rich in sports tradition and heritage. And this year, as female athletes soar to new heights, it is easy to forget the time when women did not participate in the Olympics—or even high school athletics. For years, the lessons learned and experiences gained from participating in sports were denied to half of our citizens. Not until 1972, with the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments Act, were women assured equal opportunities to participate in high school and college athletics. Title IX forever changed the course of women's participation in athletics. It is important to recognize how far women have come in their athletic achievements, while not forgetting that inequities still exist.

With the passing of the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, we quickly recall Heptathlete Jackie Joyner-Kersey, Janet Evans, the United States Women's Basketball Team, and Gail

Devers remarkable comeback from Graves' disease to win the women's 100-meters. We watched as newcomers Summer Sanders and Shannon Miller become prominent figures in international competition with their splendid achievements. They and many others in Barcelona are a source of inspiration and pride to Americans.

That is why for the past 6 years Congress has designated a "National Women and Girls in Sports Day," to encourage women and girls to participate in sports, to continue to work for equal opportunities, and to celebrate the great progress made by women in sports.

Again this year a woman athlete will be presented with the Flo Hyman Memorial Award, in honor of the Olympic volleyball star who died suddenly in 1986. It is my hope that this annual celebration will inspire future generations of women athletes to strive for the excellence exemplified by Flo Hyman and other female athletes.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues will lend their support for this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO LEE/ROWAN ON
LABOR DAY 1992

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Federal holiday we soon will be celebrating; Labor Day 1992 will be recognized on September 7th. On that day, we pause to remember all the accomplishments American workers have contributed to this great Nation and thank them for their steadfast toils in the past and into the future. There is no question that the working people of the United States help to make this country the global leader that it is today.

I'd like to take this time to share a manufacturing success story with my colleagues in Congress. It is a success story that takes place in my home State of Missouri, and one that I am very proud of. Back in 1939, Edgar D. Lee and John V. Rowan founded Lee/Rowan, which at that time only produced metal trouser creasers. They sold these creasers to Sears Roebuck & Co. and JCPenney, who over the last 50 years have continued to be major Lee/Rowan customers.

The firm based in St. Louis steadily grew by adding manufacturing space, employees, and new product lines. Today, odds are that if you look in your bedroom or bathroom closet, there is probably at least one piece—if not a majority—of Lee/Rowan's wares inside. The company's retail products now include wood, metal, and plastic hangers; door/wall shoe racks and accessories; bath furniture and organizers; bulk shelving; and a number of storage systems, including a complete line of ventilated wire storage systems and shelving introduced in 1985. Basically, if you have something to hang or to store, the hard-working folks at Lee/Rowan have probably had some hand in putting together the product you use.

I am especially proud of the Lee/Rowan success story because a major part of it has been played out in Jackson, Missouri, which is

in my Congressional District in the southern part of the State. What started out as an original facility with 49,000 square feet and 25 workers in 1964 has witnessed 9 plant expansions and now has ballooned to a production center of 556,934 square feet and more than 700 employees. The folks at the Jackson plant, combined with the 400 people in their St. Louis facility, have helped to make Lee/Rowan a heralded leader in the storage and organization products industry. In fact, E. Desmond Lee, Lee/Rowan chairman, was inducted into the Entrepreneurial Hall of Fame in December 1991, and the Lee/Rowan firm was recognized as Vendor of the Year by Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., for its performance as a supplier. The latter citation is reserved for firms that provide consumers with products and packaging that are safe for the environment and help create American jobs through a Buy American program.

A scholar once wrote, "By the work, one knows the workman." In Lee/Rowan's case, we know that these folks are fine, dedicated, hard-working people concerned about their communities and intent on producing the finest wares possible. It shows in the quality craftsmanship of their products; and moreover, the success they have brought to their company over the years. In honor of Labor Day 1992, I'd like to say congratulations to everyone who's played a part in Lee/Rowan's successful past and those who will contribute to Lee/Rowan's optimistic future.

THE CONSUMER HOSPITAL PRICE
AWARENESS ACT

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Consumer Hospital Price Awareness Act, a bill that expands upon legislation I introduced last month, H.R. 5707, the Hospital Cost Disclosure Act of 1992. H.R. 5707 would require hospitals to provide patients with an itemized bill listing hospital charges to the patient per service versus the actual cost to the hospital of providing the service. This public disclosure has the ability—as we saw with the Humana chain in Kentucky—of making hospitals lower their prices.

The bill I am introducing today would also require hospitals to give prospective patients a list of prices along with the costs to the hospital of providing those services. This will enable consumers to compare the prices and profit margins of hospitals in their area before choosing a hospital.

Evidence seems to indicate that there is neither rhyme nor reason to the profit margins of hospitals. The charges for similar items in different hospitals vary dramatically. It's a profit issue through and through.

Here are a few examples of markups that I have seen reported: a charge of \$76.44 for two tubes of Neosporin ointment that cost \$5 each at a drugstore; \$15 for one ounce of petroleum jelly, \$6.71 for a thiamine pill that costs \$0.04, a bag of ice that costs \$0.99 at 7-11 costs the sick \$32 at one particular hos-

pital. These are only a small sampling of the examples that exist.

My new bill, the Consumer Hospital Price Awareness Act, would expose these hospital markups to American consumer and thereby allow consumer to decide for themselves whether they are willing to pay such outrageous prices. If not, they can compare the prices of various hospitals and choose the one whose prices, and profits are the most reasonable. Such exposure and comparisons may encourage hospitals to lower their sometimes outrageous—and often unjustifiable—markups in this currently hidden profit-making scheme.

SENATE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 132

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on August 10, the House passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 132, the same language as House Concurrent Resolution 352, of which I am an original cosponsor. I am pleased to support this legislation as it is the culmination of many months of attempts by the House Select Committee on Hunger, on which I am privileged to serve, and by other committees of Congress to aid humanitarian efforts in the war-torn country of Somalia.

I would like to briefly recount the history of this situation. In 1988 a bloody civil war began, resulting in the ouster of President Mohammed Siad Barre in January 1991. No functioning government, nor legitimate claim to power, has been made since that time. The United Nations [U.N.] removed all personnel at that time as well.

I went to Somalia last summer on a trip to the Horn of Africa with the chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, TONY HALL, and Hunger Committee colleague, ALAN WHEAT. While we never entered the capital city of Mogadishu, the level of starvation in the north was devastating.

The situation has only become more severe since that trip. In November 1991, intense fighting again broke out in the capital city causing complete destruction of the infrastructure, any semblance of agricultural practices, and creating severe barriers to the distribution of food and medicine. Without legitimate rule, there have been flagrant human rights abuses and these violations continue unchecked.

In December 1991, I joined other members of the Select Committee on Hunger in writing to Secretary Baker asking the United States to again push for negotiations among warring parties and the establishment of a cease-fire agreement. Then, in January, U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali supported a U.N. resolution that called for a cease-fire, an increase in humanitarian aid, an international arms embargo, and the deployment of a coordinator for U.N. humanitarian assistance.

Also in January, the Select Committee on Hunger held a hearing receiving testimony of several private, voluntary organizations involved in the distribution of food and medicine. Because some humanitarian workers had

been killed and ships waiting to deliver food aid were repeatedly fired upon, the humanitarian movements were frustrated and seeking political support. There was no United Nations presence at the time, although special envoy, Under Secretary General James Jonah, had recently visited Somalia in an attempt to establish preliminary negotiations for a cease-fire.

The Select Committee on Hunger responded with letters to leaders of the warring factions directly asking for cooperation and a cease-fire. While leaders of all factions were not known, an appeal was made to the two major leaders responsible for fighting in Mogadishu, General Aideed and Mr. Ali Mahdi.

Finally, a tentative cease-fire was reached in March. This cease-fire has been repeatedly violated and has included the shelling of ships seeking to unload food aid. Later in March, the United Nations issued another resolution. This resolution expressed regret that the cease-fire had not been kept, called on all factions to abide by the cease-fire, ordered the dispatch of a technical team to work with the coordinator of humanitarian assistance, and calling for the establishment of a mechanism for safely distributing humanitarian assistance.

In April, yet another U.N. resolution was issued in the wake of the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council. This resolution notes a plan for food distribution had been proposed for Mogadishu, Hargeisa, and Kismayo, calls for a U.N. operation of 50 observers to monitor the cease-fire, agrees in principle to establish a U.N. security force to assist in securing safe distribution for humanitarian aid after consultation with warring factions, approves appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of U.N. activities, and asks for a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, the organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

At this time, members of the Select Committee on Hunger and members of the Foreign Affairs committee worked together to draft a resolution to be introduced to Congress.

As the Hunger Committee prepared to hear testimony July 22 from Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM, who had recently returned from a trip to Somalia, 4 of the 50 U.N. observers were preparing to enter the country. This past weekend, the additional 46 observers called for by the U.N. resolution entered Somalia as well.

Yet another U.N. resolution further set the stage for the passage of our resolution in Congress. This resolution, on July 27, 1992, called for airlift operations and sanctioned the deployment of U.N. security forces. The resolution discussed on August 10 in Congress heartily supports this call for action.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], the overall malnutrition rate in Somalia is 95 percent. This becomes 99 percent in some areas of the country experiencing the most severe conflict. One and a half million people, or nearly a third of the Somali population, is considered to be at severe risk of starvation. At least 30,000 have perished thus far.

While the tragedy of war and drought has plagued many African countries in the past,

and indeed Somalia has been in crisis for nearly 2 years since the ouster of President Siad Barre, this tragedy is far more severe and can not be ignored. Actions can be taken now to aid 1.5 million people in immediate danger of death.

Corridors of tranquility, which are areas where the safety of humanitarian workers and those seeking aid is ensured, can and must be established. Humanitarian aid must be allowed to safely and efficiently pass to those suffering. A cease-fire must be observed long enough to aid millions of starving people. However, even if a cease-fire can not be unequivocally maintained, efforts must continue to aid the Somalians.

I commend U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali for his statements calling attention to the relative lack of attention given to Somalia compared with the former nation of Yugoslavia. I look forward to the action by the 50 U.N. observers who recently arrived in Somalia and the work of the United Nations special representative for Somalia, Mohamed Sahnoun.

With the vast number of lives at stake, we can not ignore the Somali crisis. Therefore, I fully support the call to action Senate Concurrent Resolution 132 outlines.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS FOUNDATION

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to establish a National Environmental Business Foundation. The purpose of the bill is twofold: jobs at home and a cleaner, healthier environment abroad.

Mr. Speaker, the environmental technology area is one of enormous opportunity for American business and American know-how. The enviro-tech industry in the United States grew in response to the environmental laws and regulations that we passed in this body. According to EPA Administrator William Reilly, the domestic environmental business sector generates sales of more than \$100 billion annually. The international market for environmental goods and services is enormous, already more than \$200 billion per year, and it is expected to grow rapidly through the end of the century.

Here at home we've got national programs to protect our own environment that are second to none worldwide, George Bush and Dan Quayle notwithstanding. We've got 20 years of experience in solving the environmental problems that Eastern Europe, Asia and Central and South America are now wrestling with. We've got a university system for education and training, and a fully developed research and development sector that keeps us at the cutting edge of quickly evolving technologies.

My own State of Massachusetts is a perfect example. We have world class academic and research institutions like Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—to name a few. We have literally hundreds of firms producing re-

markable technologies that are as we speak being marketed globally. We've got the work force, the capabilities and the willingness to compete that is unequalled.

In fact, Massachusetts has already taken the first steps in realizing these opportunities by forming the Environmental Business Council, an organization of businesses and universities in New England and beyond that is successfully negotiating trade and training agreements with Mexican businesses and the governments of Eastern Europe.

While groups like the Environmental Business Council are out of the blocks and running, the Bush administration remains tone deaf to the issue. The public fiasco of the President in Rio earlier this spring masked an equally important behind-the-scenes story of missed opportunities for American enviro-tech. While the Germans and the Japanese mounted major promotion campaigns, the Americans dawdled. It's just not good enough.

The legislation that I am introducing today will establish a national foundation to aggressively promote enviro-tech business and training opportunities. Established by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and guided by a Board of Governors, it will identify the regional centers of excellence in the enviro-tech field around the United States and marry those capabilities with market opportunities abroad. Working with the Commerce Department, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Trade Representative, it will also identify existing impediments to accessing those markets and ways to eliminate those impediments.

Mr. Speaker, this is a complicated subject and an enormous challenge that we face in the coming months and years. I firmly believe that we must transform government into a positive agent for change in this field so that, spearheaded with the work of the Foundation, we make the most of opportunities that now exist. Both the world and our economy will be better and healthier for it.

INTRODUCTION OF ANTI-STALKING LEGISLATION

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address the tragic problem of stalking. Victims of stalking are harassed and often killed by their perpetrators and there are few legal steps they can take to protect themselves. My bill, which is a companion to S. 2922, introduced by Senator COHEN, would direct the National Institutes of Justice (NIJ) to create a constitutional and enforceable model antistalking law for adoption by States. It would also require the Attorney General to report to Congress on the need for further action within 1 year.

There are currently twenty-one States which have adopted antistalking laws. However, many of these laws have been found to be too broad and deemed unconstitutional or too narrow and are found to be ineffective. If these laws are challenged, previously convicted

stalkers may be allowed back on the street. Statutes that are too broad may preclude legal activities, such as a reporter investigating a public official for a story.

A recent case in Brookline, Massachusetts, highlights the problem of stalking and the inadequate legal protection for victims. Kristin Lardner, a 21-year-old art student, was stalked by an ex-boyfriend who after a few weeks shot her to death. Kristin had gone to the police and was granted a 1-year judicial restraining order against him but it was not enough to protect her. Many victims seek legal protection but are frequently told that nothing can be done until they are physically harmed. Other victims who are harassed by a former intimate often have their cases dismissed as a domestic dispute.

I invite you to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation to help provide adequate legal protection for the people who are terrorized by stalking.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMERGENCY JOBLESS BENEFITS AND EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION ACT OF 1992

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMER- GENCY JOBLESS BENEFITS AND EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION ACT OF 1992

THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with my colleagues GEORGE MILLER and PAT WILLIAMS, that will address the most pressing need facing our Nation today. Despite the wishful thinking of the Bush administration, the economy remains stagnant and the recession continues. The human cost of the longest recession since the Great Depression has been too high and tragic. Jobless Americans have paid a heavy price as they coped with the emotional and financial strain of unemployment.

I believe that this Congress should be proud of the fact that we led the fight to extend emergency unemployment benefits against Presidential threats and vetoes. And in the end, we prevailed and offer the unemployed a temporary lifeline in the hope that the economy would improve.

But we cannot turn our back on jobless Americans now. Although we extended the Emergency Benefits Program through the end of March, we did not provide additional weeks of benefits for those who have exhausted basic and extended benefits. Why? Because the President's advisers and other economists assured us that the economy was improving. But it is not improving, and I now believe we need to provide additional weeks of emergency benefits until the jobless situation improves.

Most important, we need to provide jobless Americans with the one thing that want more than anything else—a job. This legislation will provide transitional opportunities for those who

exhaust all their unemployment insurance benefits, it will expand the JOBS Program, it will provide incentives for the creation of reemployment assistance programs and it will provide protection to American workers who have lost their jobs because of the relocation of their company to a foreign country.

Mr. Speaker, we need to get America working again and we need to help jobless Americans stay afloat during these difficult times. I believe that this legislation will help us accomplish both of these goals. With your permission, I would like to include the text of the legislation in my remarks.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ED ROYBAL

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for us to salute a dear friend and valued colleague—Congressman ED ROYBAL. ED is being honored for his lifetime achievements on behalf of Chicanos for Creative Medicine of East Los Angeles College during his 30 years of distinguished service in Congress.

Over the 25 years that we have known ED, he has worked tirelessly on behalf of the poor, elderly, and the Latino community. There was nothing fashionable or politically expedient about ED's commitment to these disparate groups. Indeed, he took a risk. When ED came to Congress in January 1963, there was no congressional Hispanic caucus, no Chicano movement. ED was one of the few people in Washington during that early period who paid much attention to the needs of Latinos. Along with Cesar Chavez, he provided leadership to a community that was just beginning to assert itself.

In the 1990's it is clear what ED meant to the advancement of Latino political power in southern California. An entire slate of Latino elected officials has followed in his path. By his courage and determination to open the doors to minorities, Latinos have become much more active in politics.

If ED had only opened the door for other Latinos to become involved in politics, it would have been enough. But during his distinguished career, he also became a leading advocate of affordable health care for the poor and senior citizens of America. Thanks to his sensitivity, foresight, and legislative activism, ED gave senior citizens the hope that Government would not ignore their long-term health care needs. He was there when others in Washington turned their backs on seniors, the disadvantaged, and the poor.

As chairman of both the Select Committee on Aging and the Subcommittee on Health and Long Term Care, ED assumed a major role in securing Federal funding for community health programs. He also worked on behalf of the elderly in other areas, including housing, human services, and Social Security.

ED's support and assistance for Chicanos for Creative Medicine of East Los Angeles

College is typical of his humanitarianism. Founded in 1969, CCM has addressed the continuing shortage of health care professionals serving the Latino community, including establishing a scholarship fund to assist students pursuing medical degrees.

We have learned so much from ED during the time all of us spent together in Congress. ED showed us that politics, informed by a keen sense of justice and compassion, is the best politics. We are honored and privileged to salute Congressman ED ROYBAL for the leadership he has shown in the House of Representatives, his devotion to important causes, and above all, his friendship.

TIME FOR TOUGH TALK

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, our Nation faces a critical juncture in its history. We must find a way to deal with a series of challenges—how to maintain our technological preeminence, how to provide our children with a world-class education, how to eliminate the growing divide between rich and poor in our society, and how to reduce our massive budget deficits which are sapping our ability to deal with these challenges.

Michael Crichton, one of our most thoughtful writers, dealt with many of these themes in his best selling novel, "Rising Sun."

Unfortunately, the press largely ignored this aspect of Mr. Crichton's book. Instead, reviews focused on issues of Japan bashing, racism, and trade protectionism, and ignored the real issues which Mr. Crichton raised so thoughtfully in his book.

Such an approach reflects an easy way to deal with a difficult subject. In doing so, Mr. Crichton's book was sensationalized and trivialized, the press was spared the chore of analyzing complex and difficult issues, and an important opportunity to stimulate a public debate on these issues was lost.

Earlier this week Mr. Crichton wrote an article for the New York Times in which he addressed this subject and the media's failure to come to grips with the real substance of his book. I commend it to my colleagues and ask that it be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I hope that as the campaign season progresses candidates for President, the House, and the Senate will be pressed to explain how they will deal with these important issues. It would be a tragedy if the campaign season were to focus on less important, more mundane subjects of much less significance to the future of our country.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 10, 1992]

TIME FOR TOUGH TALK

(By Michael Crichton)

SANTA MONICA, CA. Now that "Rising Sun" is off the best-seller list and the hysteria surrounding the novel has faded, it's worth noting that the issue at the center of it—America's longterm economic decline—continues to be ignored. The only candidates to address our long-term economic troubles,

Ross Perot and Paul Tsongas, are gone. Neither George Bush nor Bill Clinton seems willing to talk about anything except near-term palliative steps. Meanwhile, Americas strategic long-term problems are growing rapidly worse.

A decade ago, this country was the world leader in every major technological area and had the world's highest gross national product per capita. Today, we have lost the lead in most technologies and are falling behind in the rest. In no area have we gained ground. We now rank fifth in G.N.P. per capita. Real wages have slipped in 1990's levels. And our national debt has tripled, creating a burden that threatens our economic recovery.

It's against this background of precipitate decline that the reviews of "Rising Sun" derive their significance. The thrust of the reviews has been to deflect attention from the underlying issues. I don't know why we can't talk about our decline, but we can't. We're in severe denial.

Instead of discussing that decline, reviewers talked about racism or anti-Semitism or evoked conspiratorial imagery about our economic competitors. In tone, this misdirection smacks of political correctness, and it profoundly trivializes the problems we face. Espousing the right views at a cocktail party or in a newspaper column is no substitute for capital investment. Nor will opinion change the harsh reality of declining real wages, stagnant productivity, shrinking capital investment and mounting public and private debt.

Yet these economic realities determines the quality of life for the people of this or any other country. For example, there has been much concern expressed about the widening gap between rich and poor in America, as if this were a moral issue. But there is plenty of evidence that this gap is simply a function of disinvestment. Historically, nations with a healthy, growing economy have a small gap between rich and poor, as America did in the 50's. In stagnant economies, the gap widens, as it has lately in America. Should we bemoan our state—or take the steps necessary to get our economy growing again?

Certainly, attacking the bearer of bad news does not impugn the economic message. Calling me a racist does not address the economic issues I raised. Before I began "Rising Sun," I worked on a book about Benjamin Franklin, a man of infinite good sense. After a vicious, humiliating public attack on him in 1774, he said: "Grievances cannot be redressed unless they are known; and they cannot be known but through complaints *** If these are deemed affronts, and the messengers punished as offenders, who will henceforth send petitions? *** Where complaining is a crime, hope becomes despair."

Finally without a full discussion of the roots of America's economic decline and its profound impact on American society we are doomed to more of the same. Because the global economy requires that we now reinvent ourselves economically—just as the Germans reinvented themselves in the 19th century, to meet England's challenge; just as the Japanese have twice reinvented themselves, since the arrival of Admiral Perry's ships in 1853. Now America must reinvent itself to survive.

Are we, as a nation, to be rich or poor? Are we going to increase our productivity or sink further into decline? If we are to reverse the trends of three decades, what steps must we take?

These complex questions affect the lives of every American, rich or poor. They will re-

quire planning and sacrifice. They will involve a change in the way power is administered in this country, and by whom. Such change can occur only after passionate and heated debate. We need to begin that debate now.

Our relations with Japan are now just one aspect of our economic future. That relationship is useful as a yardstick of our decline—as a way to assess what we are doing wrong. But here, too, we must have freedom to debate.

In the decade since Chalmers Johnson first proposed the "revisionist" view of Japan, even more thinkers have come to agree, in some form, with his perception that differences between the economic systems of Japan and America must be addressed. The discussion has widened from academic to journalistic circles, and now to popular culture. Whatever the merits of the revisionist position, it will only be resolved by a free expression of opinion on all sides.

We have had a long time when it was deemed impolite to discuss Japanese-American conflicts in any detail. As a result, our ears are unaccustomed to the sound of sharp voices on this subject. But the problem is not that voices are now too strident. The problem is that there has been silence for far too long.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most fundamental rights guaranteed to those living in a democracy is freedom of speech. A free and independent media is essential for ensuring freedom of speech and expression as well as for holding a government accountable for its actions. A free press is the guarantor of the people's right to know and to act upon their rights in a democracy.

Throughout our rapidly changing world, wherever former dictatorships or military regimes are transforming themselves into nascent democracies, the role of the press is being questioned. Long-established practices of government control and censorship are being abandoned. The press is no longer the mouthpiece of the state but, in many cases, it is not yet the watchdog of a free people. In the newly emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, for instance, the challenge of ensuring a media independent of government influence has not yet been met.

This challenge, and ways to address it, are the subject of an excellent piece that appeared in the International Herald Tribune last month. Entitled "Boosting Press Freedom in the East," the article is by Leonard Marks, a former director of the U.S. Information Service, a leading spokesman for the World Press Freedom Committee, and an old friend of mine. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert this article in the RECORD and draw the attention of our colleagues to it.

[From the International Herald Tribune,
July 31, 1992]

BOOSTING PRESS FREEDOM IN THE EAST
(By Leonard H. Marks)

Washington—Boris Yeltsin's ongoing battle with his parliament to prevent Izvestia

from becoming a house organ is yet another illustration of the struggle the media face to be free of government control in the ex-Soviet Union and the former Warsaw Pact countries.

The Communist Party has been dissolved; the Soviet Union is a relic of history, and new leaders proclaim their dedication to democracy and free-market principles. But glasnost remains a distant goal.

There is an unparalleled opportunity now to help the new democracies move toward freedom and set out proper signposts for the news media. National news agencies are still government-controlled; newsprint is rationed; government officials determine which papers or magazines shall be published at state printing houses and the post office decides what to distribute.

In each country, parliamentary commissions are wrestling with new media laws, but there is deep division as to whether, and to what extent, the press shall be licensed and controlled. With few exceptions, radio and television remain under state control. Just as the Russian parliament seeks to make Izvestia its mouthpiece, governments regard national television as an official institution to carry out their dictates and support their policies.

In Hungary, the prime minister has campaigned to discharge executives of state-owned radio. In Poland, a political ally of the prime minister has called for the government "to interfere energetically in the media and introduce some order." Press groups have vigorously resisted these moves.

During the revolts against communism, more than 1,000 underground papers sprang up in Polish factories, villages and neighborhoods. Much the same happened in neighboring countries. Journalists who dedicated themselves at great personal risk to the principles of free expression and free enterprise are clinging to those ideas. But they need support from the West.

Of course, the transition to a market economy takes time, and these countries have not yet reached the stage where advertising revenues and venture capital are sufficient to support the press. But it is clear that democracy will not flourish until the news media achieve independence.

At the recent meeting in Helsinki of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a Charter for a Free Press received strong support. Its principles were painstakingly worked out five years ago in London by journalists from 34 countries meeting under the aegis of the World Press Freedom Committee.

The charter rejects censorship, official licensing of journalists and other restrictions. It supports free access to information by journalists and freedom to operate across borders. It stresses that states must not restrict access to newsprint, printing facilities and distribution systems and must make broadcast facilities available to independent groups. It concludes: "Journalists, like all citizens, must be secure in their persons and be given full protection of law. Journalists working in war zones are recognized as civilians enjoying all rights and immunities accorded to other civilians."

The director-general of Unesco, Federico Mayor Zaragoza endorsed the charter. He proposed a campaign among CSCE countries to make the role of the free press better known. And at a meeting next year of member-nations, press freedom will be discussed by private groups. This session should be an opportunity for the media to demonstrate that they are not lapdogs of government, but watchdogs sniffing for the truth.

RESOLUTION ACKNOWLEDGING
THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE OVERTHROW OF THE
KINGDOM OF HAWAII

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced, with my colleague from Hawaii Representative MINK as an original co-sponsor, a joint resolution acknowledging the 100th anniversary of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii. As we approach this anniversary, the Native Hawaiians are still suffering the aftershocks of that event. Native Hawaiians are overrepresented in nearly every index of social distress—lower life expectancy, illness, homelessness, unemployment. It is important to note that Native Hawaiians are becoming strangers in their own land. Just as the introduction of alien species to the Hawaiian Islands has reduced the populations of native flora and fauna, so have the effects of Western settlement abetted the destruction of the Native Hawaiian social fabric. This joint resolution offers an apology to Native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiians are the heirs of an internationally recognized independent government that was extinguished with the active participation of U.S. military forces in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893. Although the Bush administration has repeatedly denied any Federal Trust responsibility over Native Hawaiians, it gives me great hope to know that included in the 1992 Democratic Platform is a provision stating "the U.S. Government respects its trustee obligations to the inhabitants of Hawai'i generally and to Native Hawaiians in particular." With the anniversary of the overthrow nearly upon us, there could be no more fitting occasion to renew and reaffirm the commitment made by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921. The Federal Trust obligation began with the enactment of that act. It was acknowledged by successive administrations throughout Hawaii's territorial period and long after Hawaii became a State. This act recognized the Federal obligation to alleviate the hardships imposed on Native Hawaiians as a consequence of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The Hawaii Congressional Delegation offers this apology resolution as an indication of its commitment to pursue further recognition of Federal responsibility to Native Hawaiians in hopes of achieving something that is long overdue—a small measure of justice for the Hawaiian people.

Mr. Speaker, aloha and mahalo.

TRIBUTE TO EVELIO TAILLACQ,
GIFTED ARTIST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House and of

the public the achievements of one of my constituents, Mr. Evelio Taillacq, author, producer, and actor.

Mr. Taillacq is one of Florida's most talented actors. He has received numerous awards for acting, directing, and producing both radio and television performances. Among these honors, he has won the award for best show, best acting, and best director from the art critics and commentators association, "Premio de la Asociación de Críticos y Comentaristas de Arte" (ACCA) of Miami. He also won the award for artistic excellence of the North American critics' association, "Premio a la Excelencia Artística de la Asociación de Críticos de Norteamérica."

Mr. Taillacq's devotion and commitment to the artistic field has been recognized by the media. He has won national and international acclaim by being revered by a myriad of newspapers: *Diario Las Americas* of Miami; *Diario 16* of Madrid, Spain; *Cartel* of Miami; *El Nuevo San Juan* of Puerto Rico; *Diario Las Americas*, United States; *Que Pasa* New Orleans, United States; and *Diario de Yucatan* of Merida, Mexico.

Mr. Taillacq's latest work is "Yo Quiero Ser," presented by El Centro Dramático de Miami, the Dramatic Center of Miami. Mr. Taillacq is playwright, producer, star, and is also in charge of music. It is being directed by Maria Julia Casanova. The technical staff includes Jimmy Torres for wardrobe; Asela Torres for photography; Richard Gonzalez, assistant producer; Ruben Romeu, assistant for lighting; Miami Stage Craft for lights; and Noila Martinez for public relations.

Mr. Taillacq began his illustrious artistic career in Cuba where he was considered one of the country's premier actors. He earned a degree in art history from the University of Havana, Universidad de La Habana; and graduated from the School of Dramatic Arts from the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, Escuela de Artes Escénicas del Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisión. In Cuba, he starred in numerous works in both radio and television. He has interpreted many classical characters including Hamlet, Romeo, and Lucien de Rubempre, to name a few.

In the United States, Mr. Taillacq has acted in dozens of pieces, included in these are *Damas Retiradas*, "La Rosa Tatuada," and "Corona de Amor." He has produced over a dozen works and produces and directs "El Primer Festival de teatro de la Crueldad de Miami." He founded and directs "El Centro Dramático Antonin Artaud." Mr. Taillacq's love of his art may be seen by his past career as teacher of voice, diction, and phonics at Florida International University. He is currently president of "El Centro Dramático de Miami."

Mr. Taillacq's devotion to his career and to widening the artistic horizons of the people of South Florida continues. His future plans include future performances of "Maloja 257," "Calígula, Final de un Sueño," "Viaje de un Largo Día hacia la Noche," "El Precio," and "El Cuento del Zoológico."

It is a privilege for our community to have a talented and gifted person such as Mr. Evelio Taillacq. He is a motivated and caring individual who has worked hard for the artistic community. It is an honor to make the House and the public aware of this great talent.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to commemorate America's observance of Captive Nations Week.

During the past few years, the world has seen unprecedented ideological and political changes across the European and Asian landscapes. Totalitarian governments and empires have collapsed, igniting the sparks of democracy and freedom. However, despite these immense strides of political and ideological progress, the world has not yet been completely purged of the evils of totalitarian dictatorship. As stated in the proclamation below, the people of 14 nations of the world still remain under the manipulative bureaucracies of Communist dictatorships.

As Americans, who ardently espouse and cherish those exact freedoms being withheld from these nation's citizens, it is imperative that we, as a Nation, continue to strive for their realization of democracy.

It is in this spirit of patriotism, democracy, and responsibility that States and cities across America declare the week of July 19–25, 1992, to be Captive Nations Week and issue the following Captive Nations Proclamation.

Whereas, the dramatic changes in Central Europe, within the former Soviet Union, Central Asia, Africa and Central America have fully vindicated the conceptual framework of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, which the United States Congress passed in 1959 and President Eisenhower signed into law as Public Law 86-90; and

Whereas, the resolution of 1959 demonstrated the foresight of the U.S. Congress and has consistently been, through official and private media, a basic source of inspiration, hope and confidence to all the captive nations; and

Whereas, the recent liberation of many captive nations is great cause for jubilation, it is vitally important to bear in mind that numerous other captive nations are under communist dictatorship and the residual structure of Soviet Russian imperialism still exist among others, Cuba, Mainland China, North Korea, Tibet, North Caucasus, Cossacks, Idel-Ural (Tartarstan) and the Far Eastern Republic (Siberyaks); and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the remaining captive nations (over 1 billion) look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence from communist dictatorship and imperial rule; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90, establishing the third week in July each year as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such a week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their great sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of the still remaining captive peoples.

Now, therefore the cities and states listed below, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 19, 1992 be observed as "Captive Nations Week" and call upon their citizens to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating

their efforts for the peaceful liberation of the remaining captive nations.

In addition to the proclamations which I entered into the RECORD on July 22, 1992, I have since that time received proclamations from the States of Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia.

Proclamations have also been issued by the cities of Allentown, PA; Austin, TX; Chula Vista, CA; Cincinnati, OH; Columbus, OH; Corinth, NY; Escondido, CA; Fort Wayne, IN; Garden Grove, CA; Hialeah, FL; Irvine, CA; Mechanicville, NY; Omaha, NE; Ontario, CA; Pinellas County, FL, and Portland, OR.

EAGLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RECEIVES PIONEERING PARTNERS AWARD

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Eagle Elementary School from Medford, NY, for being selected as a 1992 Council of Great Lakes Governors Pioneering Partners award winner.

Pioneering Partners, as conceived by the Great Lakes Governors in the fall of 1991, seeks to accelerate the use of technology based instruction in elementary and secondary schools. The sponsor of the program, GTE, provides computers and training assistance to teachers in order to promote technology based instruction in the classroom. The Pioneering Partner's strength is that the program enhances traditional classroom instruction by providing students with new interactive learning experiences while teaching them valuable computer information skills.

Eagle Elementary School was one of only three pioneering teams in New York State, out of 25 participants in the program, to receive an award of excellence. I am pleased to note that more Eagle Elementary School participants received top scores in total reading, language, and spelling skills tests than any other participating team.

The Patchogue-Medford School District did an exemplary job of distributing computers throughout the school district to benefit not only the students, but faculty and administrators as well. Workshops were held to reinforce computer based instruction and to help teachers further explore technology. In an effort to encourage communication between teachers, parents, and administrators, parents also took part in workshops and software evaluation. These open lines of communication contributed greatly to the success of Eagle Elementary's pilot project.

I would like to congratulate Eagle Elementary School's team members, Dr. Dorothy Klein, Elizabeth Combs, Ann Fichtner, Pamela Wright, and especially the participating students. Through hard work, creative thinking, and the adept use of innovative technology, these students were able to effectively utilize the tools available to them to create a renewed excitement for learning.

Mr. Speaker, once again, it is with great pride that I recognize the Eagle Elementary

School from the First Congressional District of Long Island, NY, for their outstanding performance. Congratulations to them for all their hard work and effort.

LOURDES ACADEMY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION: 1892-1992

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the outstanding support and loyalty shown by the alumnae of Lourdes Academy of Cleveland, OH, as they celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding. I also wish to commend the Sisters of the Humility of Mary for their dedication, hard work, and commitment to providing educational excellence to those young ladies who were enrolled in Lourdes Academy under their supervision. In addition, the lay faculty has always been extremely supportive.

On February 10, 1892, permission was granted to the Sisters of the Humility of Mary by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. F.M. Boff, administrator of the Cleveland Diocese, to begin a school for students living west of the Cuyahoga River and interested in obtaining a quality Catholic education. The following day, on February 11, 1892, the Sisters purchased a brick residence and a large lot at 505 Lorain Avenue for \$9,000. It was also on this day that the Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes was celebrated around the world for the first time. This coincidence led the Sisters to name the school Lourdes Academy. The school opened as an academy for young women that fall.

By 1897, the increasing enrollment prompted the Sisters to purchase a residence on Franklin Avenue, and this location became the new home of Lourdes Academy. Through the years, Lourdes Academy continued to grow in both size and popularity. Soon, despite the construction of an additional building, the facilities on Franklin were no longer adequate for the school. With World War II raging across the globe, building permits were difficult to obtain. In 1944, the school was moved from its Franklin Avenue location to the building which was once West Commerce High School at 4105 Bridge Avenue. Little did they know that this temporary location would last for over 25 years.

The existence of Lourdes Academy began to be threatened in the mid-1960's due to a delay in urban renewal plans. The former public school building that housed the over 600 young girls had been condemned three times previously, and the West Side renewal plan was not scheduled to begin for several years. As such, the school would be forced to move, rebuild, or close its doors forever. These threats, however, did not dampen the spirits of the young ladies at Lourdes. They continued to devote themselves to service and ministry to the community surrounding the school which had become the hallmark of Lourdes students. Outreach activities included a reading program for children at Riverview Community House, tutoring services at the West Side Community House, and visiting the County

Home for the Aged. Other activities included clothing drives, Big Sister programs, and political awareness projects.

In 1967, Lourdes Academy celebrated its 75th anniversary. The Cleveland City Council extended its congratulations to the academy and expressed the sincere wish that the school would continue to prosper and grow in the community. A congressional resolution extolled the virtues of the school and extended congratulations to Sister Ellen Francis, then principal of Lourdes Academy.

Lourdes has a tradition of rendering quality education to many generations of Clevelanders. Science, language, and speech competition in Ohio, as well as the nation, has been enlightened by the excellence of Lourdes Academy students. *** As Lourdes begins a new quarter century, I am convinced that Lourdes will always be a source of new and vital leadership.

Sadly, the praise and good wishes received in honor of the diamond jubilee were not enough. Final graduation ceremonies were held for the class of 1971, and remaining classes were split between Magnificat High School and Erieview Catholic High School.

The story of Lourdes Academy does not end there—neither does its spirit. Each year, an annual all-class reunion is held on February 11, the feast of Our Lady of Lourdes. I am proud to note, Mr. Speaker, that 1992 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of Lourdes Academy. In honor of this occasion, a centennial celebration is being held on September 13, 1992, at the Cleveland Marriott Society Center. Close to 1,000 women are planning to participate in a special Mass celebrated by Bishop Quinn. The time for sharing will be well spent with guests who are traveling from all over the country and beyond to renew old friendships and bring back fond memories of days gone by.

An integral part of the centennial celebration, has been to financially assist with the development of a physical therapy program at the Villa Maria Community Center, the motherhouse for the Sisters of the Humility of Mary, located in Villa Maria, PA. With the overwhelming support of the alumnae, the goal has been exceeded.

Although Lourdes Academy no longer stands at 4105 Bridge Avenue, it is vividly remembered in the hearts and minds of the thousands of women who were educated there. Their individual development, social commitment, and leadership capabilities are directly credited to the time and energy spent by the Sisters of the Humility of Mary as they prepared these women for the challenges they would face.

The education of young women at Lourdes to develop women to their fullest capacity—spiritually, intellectually, physically, and emotionally was second to none. The confidence this type of education gave to its graduates was superior. On a personal note, I was fortunate to attend Lourdes and graduate from this magnificent institution. In addition, I was a lay teacher at Lourdes from 1962 to 1971. It was one of the finest experiences of my life. I join the thousands of graduates in quoting from our school song. "Lourdes we love you, you're our wonderful beloved Alma Mater. * * *

Mr. Speaker, we remember Lourdes Academy, we commend the Sisters of the Humility

of Mary staff, and we congratulate the alumnae during this centennial celebration, September 13, 1992.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge the President to carry out the intent of Public Law 102-16, regarding the Advisory Committee on Veterans Employment and Training.

These veterans that are leaving the military today to seek employment are the same ones upon whom he so lavishly heaped praise during his State of the Union Address last January. The President, in that speech, praised our service men and women for their service to this country and pledged his commitment to serving their needs.

Mr. Speaker, as so often is the case with this administration, the President's words do not correspond with his actions. I urge the President to live up to his words—direct Secretary Martin to appoint the members to the Advisory Committee on Veterans Employment and Training so that we can more effectively implement the policy of increasing employment opportunities for veterans.

RAGE IN REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, while the civil war continues to rage in the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and we are reminded daily of the thousands of innocent civilians caught in the bloody crossfire, many are calling upon U.S. military intervention as an easy means to resolve the current conflict. However, the fact of the matter is that the prospect of a quick and decisive military victory, as experienced in the Persian Gulf conflict, is extremely slim while the potential of repeating a long, drawn-out, guerrilla-style war as fought in Vietnam is enormous. I urge my colleagues to read the following interview with General Lewis MacKenzie who reiterates the need for negotiations, and the futility of U.S. military intervention, in putting to an end the tragic bloodletting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[From Time Magazine, Aug. 17, 1992]

THE U.N.'S OUTGOING MAN IN SARAJEVO, GENERAL LEWIS MACKENZIE, IS NOT OPTIMISTIC

(By Daniel Benjamin)

Q. Sarajevo airport was shut down again this week. Has the U.N.'s authority in Sarajevo been exhausted?

A. I've always said the agreement to protect the airport from ground attack was hanging by a very fine thread. When you

start taking mortar fire on the bunkers our people are living in and on the tarmac, that is a serious escalation. Before, we were able to justify putting our finger in the flame despite fighting going on close to the airport. The odd round dropping short can be rationalized, but not when the airport is being directly targeted.

Q. What do you think it would take to impose peace on Sarajevo itself?

A. Well, from the tactical point of view, having to control and occupy and dominate all the features around Sarajevo and the city itself. Cities are famous for gobbling up soldiers. I haven't done the detailed analysis, but a figure of 75,000 would probably be modest, if there is resistance. And the resistance has to be handled 24 hours a day by people on the ground. Air power can assist, but it can't stop people from reoccupying positions.

Q. That's assuming that the act of bringing in a large military force itself wouldn't have a powerful psychological impact.

A. Yes. It's also presupposing that the peacemakers can stay for a long time. Because what happens when they leave? Everything goes back to the way it was because so much hate has been generated. And then you have a force that is isolated. You don't have secure communications. You're sitting in the middle of a very, very hilly country.

Q. What would be the difference between an operation in Bosnia and the Gulf War?

A. The same characteristic that dominates every military operation: the ground. In Desert Storm there was a relatively sophisticated infrastructure on which to develop your force. There were tremendous areas of land on which to put it together and to train and sort out problems—and that took four months. Where are you going to do that in Bosnia?

Q. You would not be able to wage tank warfare, as in the Middle East?

A. No, you're talking infantry battles. You're talking about classic, classic guerilla country.

Q. Do you think the Serbs, Croats and Bosnian Muslims would fight in the face of a huge force?

A. If I put myself in their shoes, there is no option. You are talking about backing the Serbs into a corner. And if you read history, it's not a very good idea. You're talking about an organization with a significant capacity to fight and with a significant amount of equipment. Serbia/Montenegro must be one of the most densely militarized areas of the world now.

Q. To "pacify" all of Bosnia-Herzegovina, what size military operation would be needed?

A. Well, the Germans gave it a try with 30 divisions, and they weren't successful. A lot of people were killed. If there were resistance throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina and you had to occupy it, you could be talking up to 1 million troops.

Q. Why not bomb artillery positions and send in helicopter gunships?

A. You wouldn't be able to find all the weapons systems that are doing the damage. Mortars are the favored weapon in Bosnia, and they're hidden very easily and carried around in everything from school buses to cars. What's much more important is that if you do that, then the U.N. peacekeeping force is, whether it likes it or not, affiliated with the side not being attacked. Therefore you have sitting there 1,600 [U.N. soldier] hostages.

Q. Can't you remove those troops in advance of any action?

A. If you do that, that's an indication something big is going to happen. So you've got

yourself a very nice cul-de-sac, unless you're prepared to sacrifice 1,600 people. I wouldn't think that would be a particularly good idea.

Q. Is there anything that would rapidly improve the situation in Bosnia?

A. Yes—and the presidency [of Bosnia] will hate to hear me say this: negotiations with the Serbian side within Bosnia. The presidency will not talk to the other side because they say this is a war of aggression controlled by Belgrade. They feel that if they start to talk, the status quo will be frozen, and they don't have a lot of territory. If you don't want to talk, then there's only one solution: one side wins, one side loses and a lot of people get killed in between. So my feeling is that pressure has to be brought to bear to get them to the table. The Serbs will talk any time, any place, at any level because they probably have what they want. It seems to me talking could get the Bosnian Muslims territory.

Q. Is anyone in the different leaderships really calling the shots? Or is much of the fighting being driven at the grass roots by units that decide they just want to fire their mortars?

A. You're absolutely right, there are large numbers of individuals and units that are out of control. But they are out of control within a defined chain of command. There's ample evidence of units operating on their own agenda—today. Maybe tomorrow they'll operate on a common agenda. There are some individuals and small organizations in Sarajevo who are paid to kill. They get a bonus. Journalists are favorite targets in Sarajevo. There are no video games in Sarajevo, so the next best thing is to fire at a TV car going by.

Q. Is the word genocide appropriate for Yugoslavia?

A. I can't comment in detail on that because my mandate was limited to Sarajevo. However, let me assure you that I have a pound of paper for each hand of protests from one side accusing the other of running detention camps, concentration camps, prisoner-of-war camps.

Q. You don't entirely blame the Serbs?

A. When people ask me who do you blame, I say, "Give me the day and the month, and I'll tell you." What the Serbs did three months ago was totally unacceptable: the city was bombarded, civilians were targeted. Today it is more complex. What we now see from the Bosnian presidency's side is that it's in their interest to keep the thing going and get the Serbs to retaliate in order to convince the international community that intervention is a good idea. So I blame both sides.

Q. You have had nine peacekeeping tours in places like Gaza, Nicaragua and Cyprus. How does this compare?

A. You can take the hate from all those previous tours and multiply by 10. I've never seen anything close to that. Even if only 10% of what each side accuses the other of doing is true, in the minds of the people it has grown to horrendous proportions. If the leadership said, "O.K., let's sit down and sort this thing out," I'm sure whether people would accept that because there is so much hate for the other side. Really deep, gut-wrenching hate. Once you start calling them baby killers, pregnant-women killers, and talk about cooking babies, those are not good grounds for negotiations.

Q. What difference did that make for your work?

A. On any of those previous tours, when you brokered a deal, it was followed through. And if somebody along the line didn't follow

through, they were put in their place. It's relatively easy to broker a deal in Bosnia. It's the execution that is impossible.

Q. After your experience in Sarajevo, do you think there is still a clear line between peacekeeping and peacemaking?

A. Yes, there is a clear line. It became cloudy in Sarajevo only because we went there with good intentions and then the war started, and that put us in an absolutely unique position.

Peace imposition is war fighting. It's going in, taking on somebody and beating them. In order to use a peacekeeping force, you have to have a cease-fire. But we got ourselves into this bind by having a war start around us.

Q. So you're a pessimist?

A. I used to use the term guarded optimism, but I've dropped even that from my vocabulary. I still have hope. But I won't be optimistic until they start to talk.

FARAG PERI'S PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE ON DISPLAY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I would like to invite all of my colleagues and their staffs to view some magnificent photographs of Alaska. I have the honor of sponsoring this exhibition of photographs by the noted Israeli photographer Farag Peri. They will be on display during the week of September 8-11 in the Cannon Rotunda.

For those of you who have never seen the beauty of Alaska first hand, who have not experienced the thrill of seeing the wildlife and the fauna, who have not seen the diversity of people who populate my beautiful State, these photos will give you a sense of what Alaska is all about. For those who have been fortunate enough to have visited Alaska, these photos will remind you of how unique and exquisite Alaska truly is.

These photographs underscore the fact that Alaska has been able to utilize its vast natural resources while preserving the natural beauty of the land. Nature and industry coexist to provide an ecologically safe, yet practical, example of modern resource development. Feeding caribou share a meadow with a huge stilted pipeline carrying oil to Valdez; small planes fly over vast reaches of wilderness while Eskimos hunt in kayaks as their ancestors have done for generations.

In Alaska, past and present meet in a rugged land to help create a brighter future for all of my State's inhabitants. When you look at these splendid photographs by Farag Peri, I especially urge you to look carefully at the faces of the children—the faces of Alaska's future.

What makes Farag's feel for Alaska so particularly unique is his own background. One would not expect someone with his biography to capture the pulse of Alaska with such insight. This exhibit is truly a testament of his skills as an artist and his talents as a photographer.

Farag Peri is among the most renowned photographers in Israel. His first name alone is

recognized in Israel as a symbol of photographic excellence.

Farag was born in Iraq, where he studied under the Court photographer. He was forced to flee from Iraq after the revolution in 1950.

Farag's experiences are proof that Israel, like the United States, offers unlimited opportunities to those willing to work hard. Like the United States, Israel is composed largely of immigrants, and the children of immigrants, who have been able to blend their abilities in order to establish a flourishing, democratic nation.

Farag emigrated to Israel in 1951. He arrived penniless and had a large family to support. He had only his skills as photographer to rely upon. He eventually opened a small studio which has since grown into the largest studio in Israel.

After establishing himself economically, Farag traveled the globe to capture on film the beauty of the planet.

This is the third time that Farag's photos will be displayed in the Cannon Rotunda. His previous shows dealt with the Sinai and with Jerusalem.

It is my hope that all Members and their staffs will take a few minutes off from their busy schedules to stop by the Cannon Rotunda to view these photos and to reflect upon the beauty and magnificence of Alaska.

CONGRATULATE UKRAINE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 1ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the emerging Republic of Ukraine on the occasion of its 1st Anniversary. The Parliament of Ukraine has designated August 24, 1991 as Ukraine's "Independence Day."

Last August, Ukraine finally removed the shackles of oppression. While Ukraine enjoyed fleeting moments of freedom in the aftermath of World War I, this time the nation appears poised to establish permanent liberation. This fact gives me great joy. For years, I have witnessed the efforts of Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Americans, many who reside in Michigan, to achieve this goal of freedom.

On numerous occasions throughout my career here in the House, I have taken to the well in January to commemorate the anniversary of Ukrainian "independence." As my colleagues may know, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Committee proclaimed an "independent Ukrainian national republic" dedicated to the principles of democracy, tolerance, and human rights. This declaration, made as the bullets of Russian guns echoed across the Dnieper River, was the culmination of years of struggle against czarist oppression. Russian czars followed the lead of other despots before them in stifling the Ukrainian people's drive for liberty and freedom. Indeed, rulers from the Hapsburg Empire and Poland at different times throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries have seen to it that Ukraine remain under the control of others.

Tragically, the independence declared that cold January day was short-lived. By 1920, the Soviet regime and Poland had overrun the young republic dividing and conquering it. Twenty-five years later, Stalin ordered the seizure of the Western half of Ukraine. So began decades of communist tyranny over the small nation.

Little did I know that my words on January 18, 1991 would be the last ones I uttered in commemoration of Ukraine's brief stretch of liberty. In August, the attempted coup by communist hardliners was crushed as people throughout U.S.S.R. refused to fall prey to their predictions of chaos if communism was shunted aside. While many of us conjure up the image of Boris Yeltsin atop a Soviet tank as the symbol of defiance toward the communists, millions of others, Russian, Ukrainians, Armenians, and citizens of the other republics, all deserve credit for their defeat. On August 24, with the coup assuredly smashed, the Parliament of Ukraine proclaimed an independent Ukraine.

As my colleagues know, the months that followed have witnessed a succession of similar pronouncements by Ukraine's fellow republics of the former Soviet Union. Ukrainians and other citizens of the respective new nations, at last, are beginning to enjoy the fruits of liberty we often take for granted here at home. We rarely think about the stock we place in our ability to speak openly, to worship our God, to vote, to receive a fair trial, even the ability to purchase any goods the world produces. Ukrainians, however, are enjoying these freedoms for the first time.

On December 1, Ukrainians exhibited how strongly they feel about their new freedoms. A full 90 percent of voting Ukrainians voted to approve a referendum in support of independence. On the same day, Leonid Kravchuk was elected President of Ukraine.

While the Ukrainian people and Leonid Kravchuk have a long road ahead of them to establish a strong Ukrainian nation, I have every confidence that their efforts will meet with success.

THE HIDDEN ANSWER LIES IN PREVENTIVE CARE

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today, health care is devouring a large part of family budgets. In Nebraska, my home State, families are spending 13 percent of their family income on health care expenditures. And health care costs are undercutting our faltering economy. The failure to grapple with the spiralling costs of health care not only hurts the quality and accessibility of health care in the United States, but it affects our jobs, education, and competitiveness as a nation.

As we evaluate comprehensive solutions to cure our ailing system, there are several small steps we could take. Preventive care is one. For too long our health care system has paid billions to cure and treat illness rather than invest in preventive services which keep people

healthy and out of emergency rooms and hospitals.

Immunizations are one of the most effective means of preventing disease and saving health care dollars. Studies show that every \$1 spent on immunizations saves \$12 in later medical costs for treatment of vaccine-preventable diseases. Unfortunately, our success has been declining in recent years.

While the United States has been largely successful in vaccinating school-age children—95 percent or more of children over the age of 5 are fully immunized—our preschoolers are not as fortunate. The sad fact is that about one-third of two-year-olds in the United States are not immunized against deadly disease. As other industrialized nations are improving their vaccination rates, the United States ranking is falling to number 16 behind other nations in the percentage of one-year-olds vaccinated against polio. The percentage of minority children immunized compared to other countries puts us at number 70.

This trend is frightening. There are many reasons children do not get proper immunizations, from parental indifference to high costs. Declining immunization, in part, reflects a large lack of access to basic health services for too many children. The Journal of the American Medical Association, has stated that more than 12 million children, a fifth of all those under 18, do not receive timely, adequate, preventive health care. This means that one of out of every five children misses immunizations, well-baby checkups, blood tests, and other preventive health services that promote good health and normal growth.

I have introduced two bills to address childhood immunizations. H.R. 5247 would require that hospitals provide professionally-prepared information about vaccinations to parents of all newborns. Parents need to be educated on the importance of immunizations, the type of immunizations recommended by doctors, and the recommended schedule.

My second immunization bill, H.R. 5242, tries to address the fact that many children do not get their shots because parents cannot make the many visits to the doctor or health center required. Under the immunization schedule recommended by pediatricians in this country, a child should have received 11 shots and taken 4 doses of oral vaccine in 5 different visits by the time he or she enters kindergarten. H.R. 5242 would increase the funds for the National Institutes of Health to accelerate research on a one-time supervaccine in an effort to make immunization programs more available to children and eliminate the hassle factor for parents.

Health professionals have recognized the value of preventive services for many years. It is now time for Congress to get in step and encourage efforts that keep our children healthy.

GAMING ON MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today that will extend the amount of time that the Montana tribes and the State of Montana have to negotiate their gaming compacts as required by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. It has been brought to me for action by the Montana Tribal Chairmen's Association and the attorney general for the State of Montana.

As required by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, the tribes and the State have been working hard to reach compacts. Out of seven Montana tribes only one, to date, has reached a compact. The others simply need additional time for negotiation and a year is not unreasonable.

On June 25, 1992, the U.S. attorney for Montana announced that she viewed class III gaming on Montana's Indian reservations as illegal, absent a State-tribal gaming compact. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act was amended last December in Public Law 102-238. At that time it was the intent of Congress to extend the time for Montana's tribes and the State of Montana to negotiate a compact. When the U.S. attorney for Montana gave the opinion that the Johnson Act was overriding of that extension and ordered that the machines be shut down it caused a great deal of economic distress for Montana's Indian tribes and the non-Indians who operate businesses on the reservations. Many employees have been laid off as a result of this action, which is having an economic ripple effect throughout the area. Tribal, State, and local governments are also losing a great deal of revenue due to this decision. It is estimated that the Flathead Reservation alone generates as much as \$1 million a year in State revenues.

My bill allows those games that were owned or being conducted on June 24, the day they were shut off, to be run during the extension. It simply allows the tribes and business owners to plug in the machines they owned or operated when the U.S. attorney for Montana made her announcement.

It seems very reasonable to me that we allow the tribes and the State the necessary time to negotiate these compacts without further disrupting the business of gaming on Montana's reservations.

MEDIA LET CLINTON LIE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, here is the Accuracy in Media, Inc., report on the Gennifer Flowers-Charlette Perry scandal that yesterday I promised I would submit for the Record. Read and weep.

MEDIA LET CLINTON LIE

The morning after Governor Bill Clinton emerged from the New Hampshire primary

with a respectable second-place finish, he was on national television to declare himself "the comeback kid." He said on NBC's "Today Show" that finishing only eight points behind Paul Tsongas was a victory because "I had been devastated by a barrage of absolutely false charges." On ABC's "Good Morning America," he pushed the same theme, saying that the media had blocked out his message "with false charges." He told the voters, "Don't let the election be stolen from you by false charges." The interviewers did not challenge his description of the charges of marital infidelity and draft avoidance that had been leveled against him.

Clinton knew it was vital that he convince the voters that the charges were false. A Washington Post-ABC News poll on January 29 found that 54 percent of those surveyed felt that he should withdraw from the race if it was found that he was lying in denying that he had carried on an affair with Gennifer Flowers. An earlier ABC News poll found that 85 percent of those who took the position that he should withdraw if Flowers' charges were confirmed did so more because he had lied than because he had committed adultery. Time magazine said of Clinton in its February 3, issue, "If he's lying, he's finished. If Flowers' allegations are true, or are perceived as such, the question moves from infidelity to veracity, and Clinton can return to teaching law."

The media usually attach great importance to veracity in politicians and public officials. Last October the confirmation of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court hung on the question of who was telling the truth, he or Anita Hill. From Watergate to Iran-Contra, the media have demanded the heads of anyone caught lying. Benjamin C. Bradlee, the former executive editor of the Washington Post, explained his characterization of his paper's handling of the Iran-Contra scandal as "the most fun since Watergate" by saying, "Newspaper people get particularly excited when people fail to tell the truth and therefore interfere with the process of reporting." But in the Clinton-Flowers case, most of the media showed little interest in focusing on lying as the main issue once it became clear that there was solid evidence that Clinton was lying. They reported the evidence inadequately and buried it under a blanket of denials.

CLOUD OVER CLINTON

Bill Clinton took a big risk in running for the Democratic presidential nomination because there were things in his personal life that he knew would not bear public scrutiny. When he decided to enter the race last August, USA Today asked: "How would he handle unsubstantiated but persistent rumors about extramarital affairs? Wife Hillary said Tuesday such rumors are 'an intrusive and irrelevant issue.'" The New York Times, without describing the rumors, said, "Frustrated by a rumor campaign pushed by political opponents in Arkansas, Mr. Clinton caused a small stir a few weeks ago when he suggested that there were some questions from the press that an elected official should not have to answer."

Two days later Clinton appeared on all three network morning shows. The rumors of marital infidelity were raised in two of the three interviews. Asked if he was prepared to have his private life scrutinized, he followed the carefully thought-out strategy that he has stuck to ever since. That is to try to make reporters feel ashamed of asking about his private life. He said that what the voters thought was relevant depended in part on what reporters thought was relevant. He said

he would answer specific questions but that people in public life should not be expected to answer "general 'have you ever' questions."

According to Sydney Blumenthal of The New Republic, Clinton had already admitted his marital infidelity to his closest aides. He was confident that he could keep this from becoming an issue because no investigation had uncovered any proof of the allegations. Even the reporters The Washington Post sent to Arkansas to check out the rumors had come back empty-handed. Clinton was so confident that no "bogus, smoking bimbo," as he put it, would be found that he told Michael Kramer of Time, "I wish I could find a way to get all these stories out early so I don't have to deal with them after I'm nominated, when they can be distracting."

CLINTON GETS HIS WISH

Clinton's "wish" was realized on January 17 when the Star, a celebrity gossip tabloid, realized a story spelling out charges of Clinton's womanizing made by Larry Nichols, a former Arkansas state employee who had been fired for having run up a large bill for unauthorized long-distance phone calls. Nichols retaliated with a lawsuit in which he charged that the governor had used state funds in pursuing love affairs with five women. He identified the women in his pleadings. All five denied the allegations, including Gennifer Flowers.

Clinton promptly labeled the story "an absolute, total lie." At this point there was no evidence to substantiate Nichols' charges, but since they were made in court documents they were libel-proof. The New York Daily News, the New York Post, and The Boston Herald, as well as Fox TV immediately picked up the story from the Star, but it was ignored or treated gingerly by the TV networks and the prestige press. The New York Times carried a tiny AP story reporting Clinton's denial at the bottom of page 7. The Washington Post had a story at the top of page 10 that focused on how the media were handling the story. It said Journalists and political insiders had been waiting for months to see whether major news organizations would carry more than a hint of the allegations. Clinton provided additional grist for the tabloids when the anchorman of New Hampshire's dominant TV station, WMUR, asked him if he had ever had an extramarital affair. His reply was, "If I had, I wouldn't tell you." "NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS" was the blaring headline on the front page of The New York Post the next day.

SEX, LIES AND AUDIOTAPES

In the Democratic candidates' debate on January 19, moderator Cookie Roberts of ABC News asked Clinton to comment on the fear that the Republicans might be able to substantiate the charges that he was a womanizer. Clinton said it was highly unlikely that anything like that would happen since he had gone through 17 elections unscathed. But Gennifer Flowers had decided to tell all, and she had tapes of phone conversations with Clinton that she had recorded from December 1990 to January 1992. The Star had succeeded where others had failed by paying Flowers for her story and the tapes.

The tapes were important. Since Flowers had previously denied having an affair with Clinton, she would be accused of fabricating a story for money. Clinton tried hard to make the case labeling it "trash for cash." Others put it down as "checkbook journalism," something the prestige media deplore but occasionally engage in when they can't get an interview they want badly any other

way. In addition to stressing the trash-for-cash theme, Clinton sought to discredit the story by portraying the Star as one of those supermarket tabloids that reported on men from Mars and people with cow heads. The Star editor, Richard Kaplan, denied that his paper carries that type of story.

On January 23, the Star released advance copies of its forthcoming issue with Flowers' story and transcripts of some of the phone conversations. The story described a torrid love affair that Flowers said began in 1977 when she was working as a reporter for KART-TV and ended in 1989 when she fell in love with an eligible bachelor she hoped to marry. The transcripts provide strong evidence that Clinton and Flowers had an intimate relationship which Clinton did not want exposed. In addition several people had been found who said they had known of the affair. These included a former coworker at KARK-TV and the eligible bachelor Flowers had hoped to marry. In between were her mothers, who had urged her to break with Clinton and a former roommate, who said she cleared out when Bill was coming to visit Flowers. Here was the substantiation of those rumors that The Washington Post and others had sought in vain.

WITHHOLDING THE EVIDENCE

Chagrined at being scooped by a supermarket tabloid, the prestige press suddenly lost interest in substantiating those rumors about Clinton. The New York Times refused to tell its readers about the evidence unearthed by the Star, and it didn't think anyone else should either. Executive editor Max Frankel sniffed, "I'm quite ashamed for my profession. We don't want to report on the candidates' sex lives. We don't want to take our news or our news tips from the likes of the Star . . . or from someone whose ultimate veracity we can't vouch for." So when Gennifer Flowers and her tapes appeared and threatened to destroy the Clinton candidacy, all the Times told its readers was that Clinton had denied her allegation that they had had a 12-year relationship. The tapes were not even mentioned, much less quoted.

The Flowers news conference on January 27 at which excerpts from the tapes were played was the lead story on all three networks news programs that night, making it difficult for the Times to continue to conceal the existence of the tapes from its readers. In the 14th paragraph of a story headlined "Clinton Attempts To Ignore Rumors," it described but did not quote the tapes. The description read, "The tone of the conversations was friendly but there was nothing in what Mr. Clinton said that proved a past or present sexual relationship. The few words of risqué banter were uttered by Ms. Flowers. Mr. Clinton, whose voice sounded faint on the tapes, did not appear to respond. He has not denied that he knew her or talked to her on the phone."

It also ran an editorial to explain to its readers why it was not reporting the evidence that Clinton was lying. It noted that "responsible news organizations as well as scandal sheets" had inquired into rumors in Arkansas because "for a public servant to flaunt behavior many voters abhor . . . could imply a recklessness and audacity that deserves to be weighed at the ballot box." It said: "Mr. Clinton describes Gennifer Flowers as no more than a friendly acquaintance. Because the tape recordings she so far profers don't appear to refute that characterization, there seems to be little basis for demanding further comment from the Clintons."

Only when Governor Mario Cuomo erupted over remarks made about him did the Times

get around to quoting two sentences from the tapes—Flowers saying that she wouldn't be surprised if Cuomo had "some Mafioso major connections." and Clinton responding, "Well, he acts like one." That was two days after the New York Post had called attention to this insult on its front page.

The Washington Post was a little better, but not much. It said that passages could be found in the tapes that supported both Clinton's contention that he was only trying to comfort and calm a friendly acquaintance and Flowers' claim that they had been "more than that." Of course, people that have an intimate relationship don't betray that in every word they speak. People who don't have an intimate relationship don't discuss their sexual intimacy. The Post focused mainly on Clinton's denials, but it did quote 59 words from the tapes, and it devoted 360 words to statements by Flowers. It also mentioned that three of Flowers' friends had confirmed that they knew of her affair with Clinton.

The Associated Press quoted only 24 words from the tapes, including those about Governor Cuomo. It mentioned that the tapes included "explicit references by Flowers to sexual practices," but did not quote that or any passages that reflected the intimacy of Flowers' relationship with Clinton. AP reporter Dana Kennedy said, "Flowers' allegations are unsubstantiated" and the tape recordings "did not establish that there had been an affair."

What about the news magazines—Time, Newsweek and U.S. News & World Report? Like The New York Times they chose to characterize the tapes rather than expose their readers to excerpts from them. None of them quoted a single word from the tapes, not even the comments that angered Mario Cuomo. Time and U.S. News respectively assured their readers that the "brief excerpts" and "short snippets" released at Flowers' news conference "establish nothing" and "failed to prove much of anything." Newsweek was ambiguous, saying, "But the central charge (of the Star's article)—that audiotapes indicate Clinton did have an affair of some kind with Flowers—nonetheless kicked off another of those now classic media sex carnivals with Clinton as more compromised Clarence Thomas and Flowers as a less credible Anita Hill." But Newsweek demonstrated that it still thinks veracity matters. It listed five discrepancies that it found in Flowers' resume and two dates in her account of contacts with Clinton that appear to be in error. These nitpicks, in its view, make Flowers less credible than Bill Clinton, who has a lot more explaining to do about the content of the tapes than he has done in apologizing to Governor Cuomo and Senator Kerrey.

Since the AP, The Washington Post and The New York Times are the major suppliers of news to newspapers through the country, it is obvious that providing the evidence that showed that Clinton was lying was left largely to the tabloids. Network television contributed very little except for the reports on the Flowers news conference on January 27. The next night NBC's commentator, John Chancellor, noted that the Clintons had admitted (on "60 Minutes") to having had troubles in their marriage but claimed that all was now well. Chancellor said, "In a rational world that ought to end this business, but it probably won't the way things are going today." Well, it did. The story promptly dropped off the network television screen.

WHAT THE TAPES REVEAL

Contrary to what the Times and the AP said, the tapes make it clear (1) that Flowers

was more than "a friendly acquaintance," (2) that Clinton conspired with Flowers to cover up their relationship, (3) that he got her a State job and instructed her to lie about his role in doing so, and (4) that Clinton's claim that he was merely being polite in returning her uninvited calls is false.

Just a friendly acquaintance? The tapes reveal Clinton's fear that his relationships with Flowers and other women might be discovered. The tapes were recorded after Flowers says she ended the affair in December 1989 and reflect past, not current, intimacy. In this one, Flowers asks Clinton if he is going to seek the presidential nomination.

CLINTON. I want to. I wonder if I'm just going to be blown out of the water with this. I don't see how they can so far.

FLOWERS. I don't think they can.

CLINTON. If they don't have pictures, which they (indistinct) . . . and no one says anything, then they don't have anything, and arguably if someone says something, they don't have much.

FLOWERS. If they could blow you out of the water they would have already blown you . . .

CLINTON. How do you like holding my future in your hands? Do you like that?

FLOWERS. Yeah. (Laughs) No. Well, if it's positive I do, you know . . . Oh, I'd love to see you be President. I think that would be wonderful . . . It's like I told you before, whatever you need me to do, just let me know.

CLINTON. I will.

FLOWERS. Remember a long time ago when you called me and said that if you announced for, well, it was back the first time you were going to announce for—

CLINTON. Governor?

FLOWERS. No, president. And you said, "Gennifer, just wanted you to know that there might be some reporters or something out there." And you said, "Now you be sure to (indistinct—probably "tell the truth"). (Both laugh) Say there's nothing to the rumor." And I said, "Okay," I, well I shouldn't even say this to you, probably embarrass you. Do you remember what I said to you?

CLINTON. No. What did you say?

FLOWERS. I said, "Well at the time you (vulgarity for were good at oral sex)." (Laughs)

CLINTON. What?

FLOWERS. I said I had to tell them you (repeat of above), and you said, "Well, you can tell them that if I don't run for president." (Laughs)

CLINTON. (Indistinct)

FLOWERS. And I thought, you know that's not real funny right now. But anyway, I try to find the humor in things.

CLINTON. Don't I know it. (Indistinct words)

FLOWERS. But, anyway, I think we're okay for now.

CLINTON. We have to watch as we go along . . . There's no negative to this except this . . . I might lose the nomination to Bob Kerrey because he's got all the Gary Hart/Hollywood money and because he's single, looks like a movie star, won the Medal of Honor, and since he's single, nobody cares who he's screwing."

In another excerpt, Flowers says, "All right, darling, well you hang in there," and Clinton signs off with, "Goodbye, baby."

The cover-up—The tapes reveal the "hang tough" strategy.

CLINTON. I thought they'd look into it. But, you know I just think a crazy person like Larry Nichols is not enough to get a story on the television with names in it.

FLOWERS. Right. Well, he better not get on there and start naming names.

CLINTON. Well, that's what I mean. You know, if all the people who are named . . . deny it . . . That's all. I expect them to come look into it and interview you and everything, but I just think that if everybody's on record denying it, you've got no problem.

FLOWERS. Well, why would they waste their money and time coming down here unless someone showed 'em some interest?

CLINTON. No, no. See, that's it. I mean they're gonna run this Larry Nichols thing down. They're gonna try to goad people up, you know, but if everybody kinda hangs tough, they're just not going to do anything. They can't run a story like this unless somebody said, "Yeah, I did it with him."

Lie about the job—Clinton intervened to get Flowers a state job. The job title and description had to be changed to do this, because a black woman on the staff, Charlette Perry, was supposed to get it. Perry filed a grievance and won, but the decision was overruled by Clinton appointee Donald Barnes. When Flowers worried that reporters might discover how she got the job, Clinton advised her to lie.

FLOWERS. The only thing that concerns me at this point is the state job.

CLINTON. Yeah, I never thought about that. But as long as you say you've been looking for one, you'd check on it. If they ever ask if you've talked to me about it, you can say no.

Who Called Whom—Apart from the content of the phone conversations, there is the question of why Clinton was having these conversations with Gennifer Flowers, sometimes late at night, even interrupting a meeting to take her call. He has said that he was merely being polite and returning her calls and that he always told his wife about them. That won't wash. This excerpt from a transcript of a long-distance call by Clinton shows the importance he attached to his talks with Flowers.

CLINTON. Hey. I tried to call you. I can't believe I got you.

FLOWERS. Well, when did you try to call me?

CLINTON. Late last night. Late . . . I started calling soon as I got home last night and I called for a couple of hours

FLOWERS. Well, sorry I missed you.

CLINTON. I was afraid I screwed up the number or something, and I kept calling.

Clinton said he was calling from Washington, D.C. She had called him to tell him that someone had entered her apartment and rifled through her belongings without taking anything. He asked, "You think they were trying to look for something on us?" Flowers replied, "I think so . . . why else?" Clinton asked if any personal records, like checkbooks or phone records were missing. Flowers says: "You usually call me, for that matter. And besides, who would know?"

Another transcript shows Clinton interrupting a meeting to take a call from Flowers. Another, in which they discuss her job problems, he says, "Why don't you just call me tonight after 11, I'll try to get (state trooper) Carl Kirkland on the phone . . . Call me at the mansion . . . I'll be home."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Clinton personifies the "recklessness and audacity that deserves to be weighed at the ballot box," but the so-called "respectable" media have suppressed the facts. Use this AIM Report to make the facts known. We are doubling our press run to provide you with as many free copies as you can use, as long as the supply lasts. Give them to everyone who may be helpful—editors, reporters, col-

umnists, talk show hosts, club members, friends, political activists and voters. Use the coupon to order or call Debby Lambert on 202-371-6710.

Well, Mr. Speaker, there is one analysis. May I add my own observation. Not in this century—not even in the 1964 Goldwater/LBJ election campaign—has the Dominant Media Culture—the DMC—exercised such blatant, arrogant, fowl bias.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING ELECTION YEAR POLITICAL GAMESMANSHIP

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague Tom Ridge and I are introducing legislation to prevent possible election year political gamesmanship from robbing my State of Wisconsin, and States throughout the northeast and Midwest, from their fair share of Federal moneys.

I refer to the Census Bureau's consideration of readjusting census figures for the allocation of Federal funds of 66 program. I believe this would be serious mistake.

Such an action would result in the loss of millions of urgently needed Federal dollars from the people of Wisconsin and from States throughout the Midwest and northeast. In fact, last year's General Accounting Office study indicated that these States would lose a minimum of \$157 million in just the first year. Furthermore, the GAO study significantly underestimates the magnitude of the revenue loss because funding for the Medicaid Program, a major source of State revenue, increased over 250 percent since that study was done.

I also have suspicions as to why this adjustment is being sought at this time. My home State of Wisconsin has worked diligently with the Census Bureau to develop an accurate head count in the State. In fact, the Census Bureau has found this tabulation to be so accurate that it has decided not to adjust them for the purpose of congressional apportionment. The question therefore arises, "If the 1990 head count was accurate enough for congressional apportionment, then why isn't it good enough for the distribution of moneys to the States for Government programs?"

My fear is that election year politics might be an explanation for this inconsistency. The readjustment would funnel millions of dollars from northeastern and midwestern states to key electoral States such as California, Texas, and Florida. The people of Wisconsin and of America deserve more for their hard-earned Federal tax dollars than to have that money appropriated for cynical political gamesmanship.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to stop the political games. My bill would prohibit the Census Bureau from spending money for intercensal readjustment. It would also establish a better, fairer process for future readjustments.

I urge my colleagues join me in standing up for taxpayers across the country and to stop the political games.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE
CURRENT CONFLICT IN BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the bloodshed and atrocities continue to escalate in the war-torn republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. While there is little argument in the international community that the time has come for a quick and complete resolution of the conflict, there is little consensus on how peace should be accomplished. I offer to my colleagues the following proposal prepared by Dr. Edward McWhinney, a Canadian barrister and expert on constitutional and international law. Dr. McWhinney has been a visiting professor at major universities throughout the world, has authored a score of books, and is a member of the editorial advisory committee of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. I encourage my colleagues to study this proposal, named after Princess Eva Maria, the widow of Prince Andrej of Yugoslavia, as I think you will find it worthy of consideration.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE CURRENT
CONFLICT IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

I am asked to advise as to the applicability of International Law rules and procedures for purposes of producing a peaceful resolution of current conflicts within Bosnia-Herzegovina.

While the historical roots of current ethnic problems within Bosnia-Herzegovina can be traced to political conflicts as far back as the Medieval era, for contemporary International Law purposes one may conveniently begin with the Treaty of San Stefano of March, 1878, ending the Russo-Turkish War; and with the Congress of Berlin of June-July 1878 and the resultant Treaty of Berlin. Under the latter, the Concert of Western and Central European powers, seeking to limit Imperial Russian influence, established, by their own consensus, a new political order for the Balkan peninsula which included recognition of the Independence of Serbia (Article 34), subject to conditions as to the maintenance of religious and related liberties for its inhabitants (Article 35). The Treaty of Berlin also provided for the occupation and administration of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary (Article 25). In 1908, seeking to counter Serbian pressures for a larger union of south Slavic states under its own authority, Austria-Hungary formally annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina; and early the following year, with Russia having yielded to German pressure, the annexation was recognized by all the European powers without a fresh Congress, in follow-up to the original Berlin Congress, being convoked.

The related Peace settlements that immediately followed on World War I—the master Treaty of Versailles of 1919, but also the supporting Treaties of St. Germain-en-Lays with Austria in 1919, and of Trianon with Hungary in 1920, and other treaties with the remaining defeated Central Powers, constituted—together with some special treaties with newly-established or enlarged states in Central and Eastern Europe—the International Law foundations of the post-World War 1 system of World public order and provided the legal base for its detailed terri-

torial dispositions and allocations. Of those special treaties with the newly-established and enlarged states, the one with the new Serb-Croat-Slovene state, signed at St. Germain-en-Lays on 10 September 1919, (the same place and same date as the treaty with Austria, already referred to), is of special relevance in the present context. It will be referred to, hereafter, as the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty was concluded between the so-called Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the main partners in the military victory of 1918—the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan on the one hand, and (according to the recital in the Preamble to the Treaty), “the Serb, Croat, and Slovene peoples of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy having) of their own free will determined to unite with Serbia in a permanent union for the purpose of forming a single sovereign Independent State.” Within the British Empire delegation to the treaty negotiations, however, Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and India, took part in pursuance of their then novel assertion of an International Law sovereignty in their own right, and they were signatories to the resultant treaty and must be considered, legally, as full parties to it and to the legal rights and duties flowing from it.

Where the treaties between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the former Central Powers, obtain territorial dispositions and indemnity and reparation stipulations necessarily adverse to those defeated Central Powers, the special treaties with the newly-established or enlarged states in Eastern and Central Europe—all of them beneficiaries, in measure, of the degree of deference variously accorded by the victor states to President Wilson's Fourteen Points in general and the principle of self-determination in particular,—have the two principal objectives. First, the extra legitimation, in International Law terms, of those “succession” states in their acquisition of portions of the old German and Austro-Hungarian Empires’ erstwhile territorial domains in Europe, or (in the case of revived or new states like Poland and Czechoslovakia) of their acquisition of sovereignty and independence in their own right; and, second, the establishment of certain international law-based, guarantees for the protection of the rights, variously, to citizenship, language, education, and religion, of the new ethno-cultural “national minorities” acquired with the transfer of the new territories. Apart from the International “recognition” fact referred to, the special treaties with the Eastern and Central European states—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and the Serb-Croat Slovene state—are “minority” treaties, in the case of the new Serb-Croat-Slovene state, they discharge from and replace similar obligations undertaken by the Kingdom of Serbia under Article 35 of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.

The special treaties with the Eastern and Central European states were intended to have legal “teeth” in them. In essentially identical language, the treaties declared that their minority rights—“stipulations—so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of International concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations”. (See Article 11 of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty.) Further, in terms of the same Article 11 of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty—“any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact” arising

from the treaty, between the Serb-Croat Slovene state and any one of the Principal allied and Associated Powers (signatories to the treaty) or any other member of the League of Nations Council, was to be held as a “dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (the Article establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice to which the present International Court of Justice is the legal successor). Under the same Article 11, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state consented, in advance, to the submission of any such dispute to the Court, on the demand of the other party, with the decision of the Court to be final. Though there is no record of attempt to resort to the Court in regard to the minority rights protection offered by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty, a small number of disputes were, in fact, brought before the Court under other, cognate treaties concluded with the Eastern or Central European states, either as full cases (three, of which two were withdrawn) or as references for Advisory Opinion.¹ The importance of Article II of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty is that, to the extent that the treaty is still in force, it provides a legally non-impugnable source for the assertion of the Compulsory Jurisdiction of the International Court, under Article 36(I) of the Court Statute, at the instance of any one of the original parties to the treaty at least (and, probably also, of any other state being a member of the Security Council of the United Nations, as legal successor to the Council of the League of Nations), and this without any necessity of the consent of the respondent state.

The jurisdictional issue—the finding of an international forum with the necessary problem-solving competence and capacity to be able to act in the matter—becomes important because of a certain confusion as to legal roles and missions manifest in the United Nations and its main organs in the present period of political transition and change that characterizes the post-Cold War era. The United Nations Security Council, acting pursuant to Chapter VI or (as successive Resolutions like 757 and 758 affirm) Chapter VII, has given a (readily understandable) emphasis to peace-keeping in its classical, limited conception, as first sponsored by Prime Minister Lester Pearson, of interposing a United Nations presence between conflicting parties. It has, manifestly, failed in its primary mission to restore peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, because it has failed at the same time to address itself to the underlying historical forces and the differing cultural exposures, over centuries of disparate development, from which contemporary ethno-culturally based conflicts stem. By the same token, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), as a latter-day institution, has sometimes seemed to mirror the late 19th century intra-European big power rivalries from which the Treaty of Berlin settlements of 1878 stemmed and which were at the root of not many of the subsequent territorially-based conflicts, whether in 1908, 1912-13, 1914-18, or thereafter. It may be suggested that a peace settlement that is to be more than a mere temporary cease-fire must sensibly offer some-

¹G. Erier, “Minderheitenrecht”, in “Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts” (I-1-J. Schlochauer, ed.), vol. 2 (1961), p. 531, pp. 532-31 G. Erier, “Minderheitsachen in Oberachlesien-Fall”, Ibid., pp. 536-7, T. Modern, The International Protection of National Minorities in Europe (1969), p. 49 et seq.; Julius Stone, “International Guarantees of Minority Rights (1932).

thing of a privilege and orderly process, for the future, of substantive change, including territorial readjustments, where necessary, that may both depart from the rather arbitrary, European big power-imposed settlement of 1878 that itself so largely ignored claims to self-determination of peoples, and also take appropriate account of supervening equities or acquired rights.

The present agonizing situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the resultant practical political-military stalemate seem ripe for application of well-tested, classical International Law third party settlement; and the legal machinery, processes and institutions appropriate thereto are already available under the 1919 Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty. Any responsible third party, signatory to the treaty—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, even Canada or India—could properly call on the parties to agree to submit the Bosnia-Herzegovina dispute to binding international arbitration, either within the parameter of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague or through creation of a special, ad hoc tribunal. In either case, though the consent of the rival parties would be needed, they would normally have the guarantee of each being able to name an equal number of arbitrators, with the presiding officer, as the neutral member, being chosen by the parties together or by some independent party like the President of the International Court, (as with the naming of the neutral members of the Iran-U.S. Mixed Claims Tribunal). The advantage of Arbitration, as a third party-based, disputes-settlement mechanism is that it is expressly opened to the producing of an equitable solution of the conflicting interests involved, as distinct from any more restatement of the pre-existing law or status quo ante.

International adjudication, through the International Court, is also available and, as already indicated, its Compulsory Jurisdiction can be successfully invoked unilaterally, under the 1919 Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty, by any one of the original signatories,—if necessary without the consent of the respondent state. While the distinction between Law *stricto sensu*, and some more flexible, equitable approach has traditionally been maintained in the "classical" era of the old Permanent Court and its successor International Court of Justice, the International Court in the modern era shows an increasing interest and concern for equitable, as opposed to strict-and-literal interpretations, the ruling in the Burkina Faso/Mali Frontier Dispute in 1986² being a particularly inspired and imaginative example of judicial attempts to redress original, essentially arbitrary and capricious, European-imposed territorial settlements from the Colonialist period. The fund recently created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to assist less affluent states in meeting the burden of financing their own litigation before the International Court would be available in a case such as this.

It is to be assumed that the U.N. Security Council legal authority, now in place, could be used to secure and maintain the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, pending an independent, third party-based dispute-settlement of the nature adverted to in paragraphs 7 and 8, supra.

It lies beyond the scope of this Opinion to canvass in extenso the substantive legal issues,—involving the critical re-examination

of old legal dispositions of a territorial nature from 1878 or even earlier,—that must be at the core of any substantive settlement of the Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict that can be of a long-range, lasting nature. The following issues may, however, be cited as appropriate for examination in that context.

In spite of the reservations seemingly expressed in the Preamble, for example, to U.N. Security Council Resolution 757 of 30 May 1992, there is little doubt that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the legal successor to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, as such, an appropriate respondent in any legal action before the International Court under Article 11 of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty.

For purposes of the present-day verification or determination of the frontiers of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in contradistinction to other, additional succession states that may have emerged, the authoritative legal starting point is the *uti possidetis* doctrine, which, as the judgment of the International Court, in its Special Chamber in the Burkina Faso/Mali Frontier Dispute,³ recognized, is no longer a rule peculiar to, and limited to, the Latin American secession states that emerged from the overthrow of the Spanish and Portuguese Empires, but a principle applicable more generally to boundary inheritances in post-Colonialist situations.

In accord with Latin American and post-Colonialist African and Asian practice, the point in time for establishing territorial frontiers according to the *uti possidetis* doctrine is the termination of imperial, foreign rule—for present purposes, the abandonment of Austro-Hungarian sovereignty and the establishment of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1919. This is without prejudice to the acceptance by any third-party arbitral or judicial tribunal or other dispute-settlement institution of notions of acquired rights created by long-time peaceful occupation or residence in the territories concerned by different ethno-cultural communities; nor to its power to recommend territorial modifications or exchanges, or voluntary population transfers, to take account of such facts.

Finally, the principle of self-determination of peoples, in its contemporary form, does not require for its realization the necessary break-up of an existing, multi-national state; but may equally be achieved by grant of autonomy and self-government within a federal or similar plural-constitutional state, or by sovereignty and associate state status within some larger Commonwealth or association of independent states.⁴

²I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 554. On the *uti possidetis* doctrine generally, see F.R. Moreno, "El problema de las fronteras" (1927). E. Ayala, *L'uti possidetis et la réglemement des questions territoriales*, "Revue de Droit International," vol. 8, (1921), p. 441.

⁴On the Self-Determination principle, see generally G. Decker, "Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Nationen" (1955); F. Ermacora, "Die Selbstbestimmung, ihre Entwicklung von 1918-1974" (1977); S. Calogarpoulos-Stratis, "Le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes" (1973).

HONORING UAW, LOCAL 845 AND FORD MOTOR CO. ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHELDON ROAD PLANT

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan congressional district I have represented here in Washington over the past 27 years boasts of one of the highest concentrations of autoworkers in the Nation. This is a source of great pride to me. The American auto industry is literally the fuel that runs the engine of this great Nation: one in seven jobs in the United States is tied to the auto industry; Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler have plants and facilities in 49 States; two in five machine tools and one in five semiconductors sold in the United States go to the auto industry.

Given the auto industry's contributions to our country, I am honored to pay tribute to members of the UAW, Local 845, and the Ford Motor Co. as they celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Sheldon Road plant on September 19, 1992.

For 25 years, UAW workers have turned out quality products for the Ford Motor Co. at the Sheldon Road plant. Ford began producing heaters for one vehicle line in 1955 at the Ypsilanti plant and progressed to become the sole source of heaters for all passenger cars and trucks. In 1965, Ford began producing air-conditioner assemblies for one vehicle line only, until 1969, when the Sheldon plant became the sole source for the company's air-conditioning units.

Today, a total of 272 end items are assembled at the Sheldon Road facility for distribution to Ford and Lincoln/Mercury assembly plants. At the end of a typical production day, the employees at the Sheldon Road plant have produced an average 24,000 air-conditioners and heaters; as well as 17,400 controls. The Sheldon Road plant ships over 250 railroad cars per month of finished products to the vehicle assembly plants. Products are also shipped by Ford's own truck fleet and other carriers.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the men and women who have kept the Sheldon Road plant up and running for 25 years. They are a credit to the Ford Motor Co. and the American work ethic. It is my hope that they continue to serve the State of Michigan and the American auto industry for many years to come.

CONDEMNING WAR CRIMES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution which forcefully condemns the violations of international

²"Case Concerning the Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Republic of Mali)", I.C.J. reports 1986, p. 554.

law which are occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The United Nations genocide convention outlaws all acts such as murder and torture that are carried out with a specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the willful killing, torture, or kidnapping of innocent civilians in times of conflict or occupation. The Nuremberg Charter criminalizes war crimes including the murder of prisoners of war and innocent hostages or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population.

The reports out of Yugoslavia are simply too horrible to ignore. Pictures of starving men and women who have been subjected to cruel torture, children being targeted by snipers, reports of "ethnic cleansing." No matter which side in the civil war commits these atrocities, there can be no doubt that they are in violation of international humanitarian law.

We must make certain that the individuals responsible for committing these crimes are aware that the world will hold them responsible for their acts. This resolution will do so by putting this House on record that those who violate international law will not be forgiven or forgotten.

It has been said many times that those who cannot remember history are condemned to repeat it. Let us show the world that we do remember history, and we will not allow war crimes to go unnoticed and unpunished.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROTECT ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, Today I rise to introduce legislation designed to protect and enhance a national treasure located within my Congressional District, Antietam National Battlefield. 130 years ago, two massive American armies converged on the small Maryland village of Sharpsburg and fought a savage battle that produced more than 23,000 casualties in a single day; September 7, 1862.

Over the last three years, the National Park Service has been engaged in developing a plan that will guide the management of the park for the next 20 years. That general management plan was approved recently. Most of the plan does not require congressional approval for enactment. However, one element of the plan does, and that element consists of a boundary expansion of 95 acres.

My bill is very simple. It includes only 2 provisions. It expands the park boundary by 95 acres to include property purchased by the conservation fund and intended for preservation. And, it requires that the property in question be donated to the National Park Service.

This property is considered important by the park service for a number of reasons. Significant troop movements and battle lines were established on these tracts. These troop movements had a major impact on the fighting in the West Woods and Bloody Lane. Inclu-

sion of this property will permit interpretation by the National Park Service.

I would be remiss if I did not mention that a number of local landowners are nervous about this expansion. Some of them will be brought closer to the boundaries of the park. I understand their concerns and have met with various groups of these citizens on several occasions. In many instances, these landowners would prefer local protection instead of Federal protection.

I understand these concerns but I would like to quote a columnist George Will in a piece that appeared in Newsweek, on July 18, 1988, specifically addressing the issue of preserving Antietam, he wrote:

"Reasonable people can differ about what acquisitions and restrictions are needed near battlefields. But two principles are clear. The protection of places that are part of our national patrimony is the responsibility of national, not local, government. This is a conservative era, or so 'tis said. Conservatives like economic growth and local government; they dislike central government, government spending and regulation. But unless the name by which they are known is meaningless, conservatives should be leading the charge on behalf of the conservation of battlefields.

In closing, I would note that no private homes will be added to the battlefield and that there will be no costs to the Federal Taxpayer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF ADDITIONAL LANDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 39 of Public Law 95-625 (92 Stat. 3488; 16 U.S.C. 4300o note) as amended by section 1 of Public Law 100-528 (102 Stat. 2649; 16 U.S.C. 4300o note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking the period at the end and adding at the end "as well as to acquire, by donation only, the additional lands currently owned by the Conservation Funds described in Liber 901, Folio 594, and Liber 900, Folio 122, of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland."; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting "as well as the area described in the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, referred to in subsection (a) of this section," after "referred in subsection (a) of this section."

UNITED STATES—CHILE FREE- TRADE AGREEMENT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the following article written by the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Patricio Silva.

This article makes a strong and convincing case for a United States-Chile Free-Trade Agreement. As many of my colleagues know, I am a strong proponent of greater trade and investment liberalization in the Western Hemisphere. It is my view that Chile stands prepared to play a leading role in the proposed "Enterprise for the Americas" initiative.

I encourage my colleagues in the House to give serious attention to the compelling case presented by Ambassador Patricio Silva.

A US-CHILE FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

(By Ambassador Patricio Silva)

President Bush has recently committed to start bilateral negotiations to reach a free trade agreement with Chile as soon as the North American Free Trade Agreement has been concluded.

This public commitment has received strong endorsement by prominent Members of Congress, the US business community, academic and intellectual leaders, and, most significantly, by relevant groups of independent US citizens.

But such a commitment raises numerous questions on both sides of the pending negotiations:

Why does a country with an unemployment rate of only 4.5 percent and a trade surplus with Japan equivalent to 7 percent of its total exports desire a free trade agreement with the United States?

Why does a country which already enjoys possibly the world's highest rate of foreign investment in relation to its total production want a free trade agreement with the United States?

Why does a country which has attained a yearly average rate of growth over 6.1 percent for the past five years—and will attain 7 percent this year—want a free trade agreement with the United States?

On the other hand, what importance can the United States attach to a free trade agreement with a country with only 13 million inhabitants, located at the far end of the hemisphere?

It is clear that while these questions are economic, the answers are fraught with political implications, both domestic and international.

During a long period of time, the history of relations between the United States and Latin America involved dreams of cooperation and common interests. That was followed by periods in which the two sides attempted to preach standards of behavior, action programs, lessons in good conduct, and the means for attaining prosperity and the common good.

That discourse, consisting of ideological prescriptions and economic doctrine, reflected enormous differences in the perception of the divergent situations existing on both sides.

Increasingly, in country after country, as the result of successes that certain experiments have demonstrated, interests and principles common to the US and Latin America have begun to coalesce in our hemisphere.

Growing sectors in an important majority of the countries in this hemisphere have been convinced that democracy develops and grows stronger with economic freedom and that a free market system is the only efficient mechanism for attaining true prosperity.

But democracy and the market economy must continue to prove themselves efficient in application. And only increased collective well being, and sustained hopes for a better future, will provide the support that political democracy and economic freedom must have to survive and prosper.

In this new scenario, hemispheric trade is playing a determining role. Free trade throughout the Americas as envisioned in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, although a long-term objective, will secure the opening of foreign markets for the US.

This in turn will create more wealth and well being for the citizens of the hemisphere in a natural upward convergence of prosperity.

For Chile, the benefits of a bilateral free trade agreement are clear.

Because we are bullish on the American economy, we are convinced a free trade agreement with the United States will motivate Chilean workers and entrepreneurs, who will recognize the FTA as an opening door, a beckoning market, and a stimulating challenge.

A free trade agreement with Chile offers the United States a strategic opportunity to work for the expansion of its sphere of economic and political interests to cover the entire Western Hemisphere.

Chile is the best candidate to conclude a bilateral agreement, promptly. Chile now enjoys political stability and economic progress. They are the outcome of a lengthy and costly process.

In March 1990, a freely elected democratic government came to power in Chile. The transition back to democracy has been extraordinarily successful. Chile's open market economy now has excellent prospects for growth within a context of political and social stability.

President Patricio Aylwin's government is firmly committed to a free market economy and social justice, with minimal state intervention. An effort is being made to improve the living standards of Chile's poorest groups.

The people of Chile are today firmly united behind the Chilean model of development: political and economic freedom in a pluralistic democracy.

A free trade agreement between the United States and Chile will be simple and fast to negotiate. The complexities found in negotiating NAFTA are almost non-existent in the case of Chile. Recent reports prepared by the U.S. International Trade Commission and the General Accounting Office clearly verify that reality.

The U.S.-Chile trade and investment relationships strongly complement each other. In the area of trade, Chile is a successful exporter to the U.S. market and the two economies complement each other both seasonally and by sector.

Seasonally, Chile's fresh agricultural products arrive in the U.S. during the winter and early spring. By sector, Chile is not a supplier of steel, automobiles, sugar, dairy, or other products that would compete with sensitive U.S. industries. Thus, no job displacement in the U.S. should be expected from such a trade agreement.

To the contrary, sales of perishable Chilean products in the United States demand the intensive utilization of domestic labor at ports of entry and distribution and selling points.

Relations between the AFL-CIO and Chilean organized labor are on excellent footing. Since taking office, President Aylwin's government has increased workers' rights while promoting cooperation between labor and management.

Labor legislation already approved by Chile's Congress improves workers' rights in the critical areas of collective bargaining, freedom to strike, job security, employment training, and minimum wages.

Accordingly, the AFL-CIO publicly stated its opinion in June 1990 that "the legislation introduced by the Aylwin government includes significant revision of the labor code which would give workers more rights."

In the area of US exports to Chile, the United States private sector will benefit in a

number of ways. First, it will consolidate its access to, and improve its competitive position within, its fourth largest and most rapidly growing Latin American export market.

Today, the US share of Chilean imports of industrial products and capital goods is comparable with that of Japan and the EEC combined. Capital goods, heavy machinery, telecommunications and computer equipment, engineering services, and chemical products are particularly important. US exports to Chile have doubled over the past five years.

Second, the US private sector will be able to expand its portfolio investments in Chile as well as its direct investments in mining, banking, insurance, forestry, fishing, computer service, and engineering consulting industries in Chile.

United States business will also be able to compete more effectively in areas such as telecommunications, public works, and government procurement. US investments in Chile present a high correlation with the purchase of capital equipment manufactured in the United States.

A US-Chile Free Trade Agreement will send the correct signal to the rest of the Western Hemisphere. It will show that cooperation between nations need not depend entirely on the size of their territories or their economies.

TRIBUTE TO GIICHI BYRON HONDA

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the story of a remarkable life—that of Giichi Byron Honda, who passed away on July 31 at the age of 78.

The San Jose Mercury News in its obituary for Mr. Honda described him as "a truck driver, flower cutter, mortician, teacher, sharecropper, amateur musician, grocer, missionary, postal clerk, husband and father." He was also an inventor, whose improvements to a post office canceling machine were adopted and judged by postal officials at the time to save over \$50,000 a year for the Postal Service. For this innovation, he was awarded the princely sum of \$935 as a bonus. He took his coworkers out with the bounty.

Byron Honda was a California native. Yet when the relocation program during World War II was instituted, he and his family—along with hundreds of other Japanese-American families—were sent to the Amache internment camp in Colorado, deprived of their personal freedom because of their ancestry. In fact, Mr. Honda was one of those forced to build the very facilities in which he was to be interned. As he noted in writing about his unhappy period in our country's history:

I was one of the advance contingents to arrive. We built the barracks. We leveled the sand and laid bricks. We put up the fence posts and strung the barbed wires around the camp. The watch towers trained their machine guns inward, and if anyone approached the fence, the sentry would aim his rifle at that person.

During his time at Amache, Mr. Honda was assigned to serve as a language instructor for naval intelligence officers, working first in Boulder, Colorado and later in Chicago.

Some years after the war, the Honda family returned to Santa Clara County, where among the family's many contributions to our community has been the service of Byron's son Mike as a distinguished member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

Byron Honda lived a rich and interesting life. He will be much missed by the many friends of the Honda family.

I offer my condolences to his wife, Fusako, and to all the family.

TRIBUTE TO THE CARBORUNDUM CO.

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Carborundum Co. and its leadership in the worldwide advancement of technology. Last year, Carborundum celebrated 100 years of contributing to American economic prosperity—an achievement unsurpassed by even our largest corporate institutions. Through the development of man-made abrasives, heat-resistant materials, nonmetallic electric heating, and semiconductor technology, Carborundum has introduced a long list of products that continue to drive American ingenuity.

The Fiber Division of the Carborundum Co. is a perfect example of product excellence—a dedicated group of professionals who are committed to quality in ceramic fiber insulation products. The division stands on the cutting edge of heat-resistant technology, making possible a variety of new industrial processes. Because of ceramic fiber's outstanding insulating properties, light weight, and easy fabrication, it has become a vital element to many industries, including those in the construction, aerospace, and defense sectors.

In 1966, Carborundum's Fiber Division opened a new plant in New Carlisle, IN, and I am proud that this facility now produces indispensable products in the Third District of Indiana. The New Carlisle plant brings the skills and expertise of 123 workers to the community, over half of whom hold at least 10 years of company service. Four production lines are supplemented by a well-equipped testing laboratory that holds products to the highest standards of quality and safety. Carborundum's role as a reliable and steady employer within New Carlisle is appreciated by the community and its workers.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share the accomplishments of the New Carlisle plant with my colleagues. Because of its ingenuity and innovation, the company exemplifies the future of American industry and destroys the myth that America is forfeiting its role as the world economic leader. The Carborundum Co. presents us with a great example of diligence, excellence, and leadership, and I salute both its management and dedicated Hoosier workforce.

HATS OFF TO KADISH MILLET

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Mr. Kadish Millet of my district for his tireless dedication to and enthusiasm for the Brooklyn community.

A language teacher by trade, Mr. Millet is also a composer and songwriter, and has received countless awards for his musical efforts. By composing the official songs for Brooklyn College, New York University, and several local elementary and high schools, Mr. Millet has demonstrated his excellence in music and his commitment to the schools of Brooklyn.

Most particularly, I would like to mention Mr. Millet's "Hats off to Brooklyn," whose lively, patriotic tone reflects his own spirit and energy. I know I am not the only Brooklynite who shares Mr. Millet's desire to make this song Brooklyn's theme song, nor the only one who is inspired by Mr. Millet's lyrics. Hats off to Kadish Millet.

IRVING CONRAD: A GUIDING FORCE AT THE WILLIE ROSS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man who has given much of his time over the past 7 years to a fine organization in my district. The man is Irving Conrad and the organization is the Willie Ross School for the Deaf in Longmeadow. Irving Conrad has served as chairman of the board of trustees at the Willie Ross School during the past 7 years, a period of great growth and expansion at this vital school.

Mr. Speaker, the day has thankfully past when the physically handicapped are set aside from mainstream society. Today, we have handicapped people working in virtually every type of business or organization. In computers and many other fields, the deaf have made great gains in employment. These gains have come mostly through better education for deaf people. The Willie Ross School for the Deaf has been a leader in innovative and progressive education programs designed to help the deaf thrive in modern society. Irving Conrad has been the driving force behind improvement and upgrading the campus on Norway Street. Through his contribution of time and expertise, he guided the renovations of the main school building and the annex buildings. The Willie Ross School has, under his guiding hand, taken a place among the finest schools for the deaf in America. Mr. Conrad was instrumental in the hiring of the school's latest executive director. The students and staff greatly appreciate the huge commitment he has made to the school over the years and are thankful that Irving Conrad will continue on as a trustee.

Irving Conrad is stepping down as chairman of the board at the Willie Ross School and will be greatly missed. I take this opportunity to recognize his good work and wish him, his wife Marsha, and family the best of everything in the future.

SHEAR MADNESS CELEBRATES 5-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, today we observe a significant milestone in the annals of theater in our Nation's Capital. Originally Scheduled for a 12-week run, August 12, 1992 marks the 5-year anniversary at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for the Play, Shear Madness.

From a modest start at a dinner theater in Lake George, NY, Shear Madness is now recognized by the Guinness Book of Records as the longest running nonmusical, playing continuously for over 12 years. With considerable international appeal, this play is distinctive in its utilization of current events, frequently containing local references.

The producers of Shear Madness, Marilyn Abrams of Albany, NY, and Bruce Jordan of Schenectady, NY, both reside in my congressional district. Much of the success of their production can be attributed to their significant innovations in audience participation. In addition, basing their production company, Cranberry Productions in Albany—outside of the customary venues for the theater—has contributed to an increased awareness of and support for regional theater.

Mr. Speaker, Marilyn and Bruce have been an inspiration for many others in regional theater. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing them continued success in this and all their future endeavors.

SUPPORT FOR NUTRITION SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, 1992 I held a hearing before the Select Committee on Aging on Adequate Nutrition: The Difference Between Sickness and Health for the Elderly. Now, I am even more convinced that nutrition services play a vital role in maintaining the health, independence and quality of life of older Americans. Nutrition services must become an integral part of the health care services provided to not only the elderly, but every citizen of the United States.

The benefits of proper nutrition have been shown time and time again. Nutrition screening, assessment and counseling save money. When an older person is malnourished, he/she is at-risk for disease and other health problems. Eighty-five percent of all older persons have one or more chronic diseases, such as

diabetes, osteoporosis, atherosclerosis, hypertension and cancer. Nutrition is linked to prevention and treatment of these diseases.

Nutrition is a daily issue for the elderly especially since every day 5,000 people turn 65. Studies have shown that over 50 percent of the elderly living independently in their homes have nutritional deficiencies. Elderly patients with chronic malnutrition often die of infections, most commonly pneumonia and urinary sepsis. On the other hand, adequately nourished patients have decreased morbidity/mortality and fewer secondary medical complications; wounds heal faster; fewer infections occur; and hospitalizations are shorter.

I am distressed about the state of reimbursement for nutrition services through Medicare and Medicaid. It is very limited and sporadic. Many older Americans do not get nutrition services because they cannot pay for them. Many times Medicare does not cover nutrition services in spite of a physician order and the likelihood of a reoccurring disease.

We must change the system so that nutrition services are specifically reimbursable and not just included in administrative funds. Nutrition services must be made available to elderly Americans in preventive, acute, long-term care and home health settings. Nutrition screening, to identify those at-risk can be a cost-effective prevention measure. Nutrition services are often a substitute service, taking the place of more costly services or less effective care. Nutritional care should be considered specialized care and should be reimbursed just as respiratory, occupational and physical therapies are.

Reimbursement for nutrition services provided by qualified dietitians/nutritionists by Medicare and Medicaid would permit addressing nutritional problems early enough to avoid hospitalization or institutionalization. Our elderly population has the right to remain independent and healthy as long as they can.

MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENTS OF 1992

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I believe that an increase in the minimum wage is needed to restore equality to salaries for millions of Americans. For that reason, I am introducing the Minimum Wage Amendments of 1992. This legislation will increase the Federal minimum wage to \$6.50 an hour and provide a living wage for individuals working at the minimum wage.

One of the most disturbing trends of the past decade has been the increasing polarization of income in this country. The rich have gotten richer and the poor poorer. In fact, the gap between rich and poor families is now larger than at any time in the 40 years since the Government began compiling those statistics.

Put another way, average income of the poorest fifth of the population has fallen from 93 percent of the poverty line in 1973 to 83 percent in 1987. The next poorest fifth has an

average income of twice the poverty line. On the other end of the spectrum, the richest fifth has an income that is almost nine times higher than the poverty line. Unemployment and the recession are part of the problem. But low wages are another significant factor.

There are also more single-parent, female-headed households. And wages for low-income and young workers have been stagnant. Poverty is especially damaging because it hits children so hard. Today, an alarming one in five children live in poor families. Poverty and the problems associated with it—malnutrition, inadequate health care, disadvantages at school, and crime—impair a child's ability to perform later in life. They erect barriers that make it tough for children to ever achieve.

In today's economy, minimum wage workers are often unable to support themselves for one simple reason—the minimum wage has not kept up with the cost of living. In the 1960's and 1970's for example, a full-time year-around worker making the minimum wage earned enough to keep a family of three above the poverty line. By 1989, the same worker fell 29 percent below the poverty line. To help fill the gaps, they are often forced to seek taxpayer financed Government programs such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and medical assistance.

Congress has tried to help. In June 1989, Congress passed legislation increasing the minimum wage. Under the legislation, The 1989 Fair Labor Standard Act, the minimum wage was raised from \$3.35 to \$4.25 per hour.

Still, the minimum wage has not kept pace with the rising cost of living. In fact, the current \$4.25 per hour falls \$1.45 short of the real value of the minimum wage in 1978. This failure of our society to increase the minimum wage to a level which provides a living puts enormous pressure on social programs. In my judgement, all full-time workers should make enough money to live off the economy.

From the time of President Roosevelt, a fair minimum wage helped ensure a responsible relationship between workers and management. Today, a fair minimum wage is critical to millions of working Americans. More than two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults and 7 out of 10 live below the poverty line.

When working Americans are unable to support themselves and their families, they are left scrambling to pay their bills and put food on their tables. Today's minimum wage is too much minimum and not enough wage. We can not be content with an economy that helps those at the top of the economic ladder climb further up while those at the bottom slip further down.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope you will join me in supporting an increase in the minimum wage.

KOSOVO AND MACEDONIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed a resolution which calls for de-

cisive action in regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Given the horrible situation we confront in that country, much of our recent attention has rightly focused on it in recent months. However, our concern for the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina includes a broader fear that the fighting might spread, leading not only to additional civilian killings, not only there, but elsewhere.

The greatest risk for this is Kosovo, where the ethnic Albanian population has struggled under the severe repression of Serbian authorities who have denied the province its previous autonomy. Gross violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms are frequent occurrences. Thousands of Albanians have been fired from their jobs, and tensions were further encouraged by a Serbian-oriented curriculum imposed on Kosovo's schools. Ethnic Albanian activists are frequently harassed.

Later this month, London will host a new, expanded international conference of Yugoslavia. If this conference is to succeed in finding a comprehensive solution to the crises at the root of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, it must address Kosovo directly, and, working with ethnic Albanian leaders there, seek a peaceful and democratic solution to this stalemate.

The international community must also come to grips with the international recognition of Macedonia, which has been repeatedly and effectively blocked, adding to the political instability in the region. The history of Macedonia is of course complex and controversial, but a few facts about the current situation stand on their own. First, Macedonia, much like Bosnia-Herzegovina, did not seek the breakup of Yugoslavia; it is simply trying to cope with that. And, as the recent collapse of the government there shows, continued nonrecognition of Macedonia can encourage extreme nationalist elements at the expense of the political moderates currently in control who have, in fact, made it clear they have no territorial ambitions. Nonrecognition can potentially also lead to tensions with the large Albanian population in the republic. Finally, Macedonia did, in fact, meet the EC-established criteria for recognition, including those regarding human rights, and in that respect simply deserves recognition.

The London conference must also deal with this issue in a direct and responsible way, and, as long as President Bush is moving on developing bilateral diplomatic relations with the three former Yugoslav republics we have recognized, he should do so with Macedonia as well. Macedonia should also be permitted to join the CSCE, giving it a role in European diplomacy and, at the same time, encouraging democratic development in that country. It only makes sense.

While the killing in Bosnia-Herzegovina remains our chief concern, we cannot wait for the violence to spread to Kosovo or Macedonia before we give them the attention they deserve. There is already too much instability in the Balkans, where conflict seems to travel with incredible ease. If Kosovo or Macedonia were to become the scenes for fighting, the direct involvement of neighboring countries becomes increasingly likely. While the decision by President Bush to deploy monitors in these and other places as a preemptive move is one

that I have welcomed, they can only do so much good as long as important political and human rights questions remain unresolved.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF PROJECT PPEP PROVIDING HELP FOR RURAL POOR IN THE SOUTHWEST

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, by now we all are aware that many regions of the United States have suffered serious declines in jobs in the last decade. Particularly hard hit are areas dependent on agriculture, mining, or traditional manufacturing. Many of these declines are not short-term, cyclical or recession-related declines, but are due to fundamental structural shifts in the local economic and industrial base of many regions around the country. Given these economic conditions, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a longstanding and very successful program that has been providing assistance to the rural poor in the deserts of Arizona and southern California. Known as Portable Practical Educational Preparation [PPEP] this program serves the rural communities of the Southwest by offering literacy and life skills training, GED and ESL classes, and practical education to the disadvantaged residents of the region.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the PPEP program, we can look upon its many achievements and those of its founder, Dr. John D. Arnold. From a young age, John Arnold has taken it upon himself to provide assistance to the working poor and disadvantaged of our region. At age 16 he had his own church-bus ministry that provided social services, food, clothing, etc., to Braceros (Mexican farm laborers). After 10 years of working directly with the migrant workers, John Arnold approached community leaders for support to initiate a mobile, or itinerant, school to serve the various labor camps. Thus emerged Project PPEP. This school was unique because it went to where the people worked and lived, and provided instruction in practical educational experiences which prepared the farmworkers in basic survival skills. In PPEP's humble beginnings, with a \$19,000 annual budget, John was the bus driver, mechanic, janitor, and teacher.

Today, PPEP has grown with rural community support to serve farmworkers and rural poor throughout Arizona, the Navajo Nation and the Imperial Valley in southern California. During this, the 25th anniversary of PPEP, 10 million people will benefit from their services. Because of this success, dozens of third world countries have been advised by the State Department to examine PPEP's rural self-help projects.

To point directly to one successful program sponsored by PPEP, I would draw my colleagues' attention to an ambitious program called Micro Industry Credit Rural Organization [MICRO]. Through MICRO, economically disadvantaged residents of these areas can receive loans to start their own small busi-

nesses. As an outgrowth of the PPEP program, MICRO's purpose can best be summed up by its mission statement—"To enhance family self-sufficiency and quality of life by facilitating the development, growth, and participation of family-based micro and small business enterprises in their local economies". MICRO seeks to assist the disadvantaged by having them rely on their own hard work and ingenuity, not on seemingly endless government handouts.

There is increasing evidence that small businesses, known as microenterprises, are an important option for many of the unemployed and working poor today. Microenterprises are businesses that are usually family-owned, employ 10 or fewer people, but are too small to get bank financing.

The success of the program to date has been phenomenal. Business loans of \$500 to \$10,000 have been provided at market interest rates to nearly 400 small business owners, with a default rate of less than 3 percent. MICRO clients have created an estimated 400 jobs in the rural areas of the Southwest, fostering the American tradition of free enterprise among our Nation's disadvantaged citizens.

I would like to submit for the RECORD two articles detailing the success of John Arnold, PPEP, and the MICRO program, one from the Christian Science Monitor, the other from the Arizona Daily Star. In honor of their 25th anniversary, I commend the attention of my colleagues to project PPEP and the microenterprise concept. I believe that programs demonstrating this kind of success rate deserve our attention and support.

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
July 30, 1991]

POOR TAKE MICRO-STEPS OFF WELFARE
(By Clara Germani)

When Catalina Barajas's husband left her to raise the last three of seven children alone, she was forced onto welfare and into public housing. But to make ends meet, she knew she was going to have to find another means of income.

Going out and starting a business was not the first thing she thought of—nor would it be the first thing the United States welfare system would prescribe for the former farm worker, who speaks only Spanish and has minimal business qualifications.

What Mrs. Barajas didn't recognize, until the Micro Industry Credit Rural Organization (MICRO) stepped in to show her, was that the small sewing jobs she had taken in for years were a business she could develop.

It's this kind of entrepreneurial seed that MICRO, a Tucson, Ariz., nonprofit development group, cultivates through small, business loans. On collateral as small as a wedding band or a color television, low-income and disadvantaged people, who would qualify quicker for welfare than a traditional bank loan, can get business loans as small as \$500.

Barajas's first loan of \$500 three years ago allowed her to buy more fabric at a lower price than she was used to. This increased her profit on the brightly colored bedspreads she makes. Demand for her work increased, so she bought a better sewing machine with her second loan of \$1,000. Having paid off her first loans, with a third loan of \$2,000 she was to travel to Los Angeles from this remote area to buy cheaper fabric and supplies.

"I never thought someone would lend me the money," says Barajas. "This has motivated me to work more, whereas before I had

to take from my food money to invest and sometimes there just wasn't any." She would never have considered asking a bank for money after having been turned away by a local bank when she tried to open a savings account with a crisp \$20 bill and was told it wasn't enough.

Microenterprise development in many cases can substitute a ladder of opportunity for the dependency fostered by the welfare safety net, says Robert Friedman, founder and chairman of the board of the Corporation for Enterprise Development, a Washington policy advocacy group that also sponsors demonstration microenterprise projects.

"Microenterprise [development] crosses both liberal and conservative lines," he says. For conservatives, he adds, "it's the quid pro quo. It's not a handout. And for that part of the liberal establishment that simply looks at income redistribution, it works."

Microenterprise, which is free enterprise in its most basic and spontaneous form, is a sort of business counterpart to subsistence farming: It exists in pockets of poverty all over the world where the unemployed must use their wits to survive. The informal sector—that market in which microenterprise exists off the books, outside taxes and government regulation—is believed to constitute 30 to 50 percent of the economies of developing nations.

In Latin America, for example, Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto's studies of the informal sector (documenting the capitalistic nature of upward mobility among squatter settlements in Lima) became the inspiration for a whole school of international development that has grown up around microenterprise.

The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, on the other hand, has been the international model for how to loan to the poor. It pioneered the idea of giving credit—in amounts as little as \$50—to the poor when it began offering loans in 1975 to peasant women who made bamboo furniture. Today, reaching perhaps 500,000 people, the bank offers loans to small groups of people who are trained together in basic business procedures, divide the money among themselves for their own businesses, and are responsible for the collection and re-investment of the money. The incentive of future loans maintains discipline within the groups, which have a repayment rate of 98 percent.

The United States has dedicated an increasing amount of foreign aid to microenterprise development in which all kinds of businesses—from pushcart peddlers to small factories—are offered credit contingent on completing basic business courses. Microenterprise spending overseas by the US Agency for International Development has grown from \$85 million in 1990 to an expected \$137 million next year.

It's funny that we have to learn from third-world countries about microenterprise," says US Rep. Tony P. Hall (D) of Ohio, chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger. "Over the years we've really pushed it in aid projects overseas, but our own people have not even heard of it."

Convinced that microenterprise "is part of the answer" to changing welfare dependency to economic self-sufficiency, the congressman has introduced microenterprise provisions to the Job Training Partnership Act. The proposed legislation adds self-employment training to courses the states are required to offer in federally funded job training programs. Future, the legislation would fund 10 micro-lending demonstration projects of \$500,000 each.

Representative Hall is also pushing to win microentrepreneurs exemptions to rules that limit assets and income of recipients of federally funded housing, medical care, and welfare.

"We penalize people [for] being independent from poverty," Hall says.

For example, recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children are limited to income of 185 percent of the state-defined level of need, and assets are limited to \$1,000. Those rules effectively prevent small-business growth because assets cannot be built to improve a business, he says.

Most of the private nonprofit programs already lending to American microentrepreneurs teach clients how to get licensed and pay business taxes. But many borrowers, like Mrs. Barajas in the MICRO program, continue to operate informally—unlicensed and not paying taxes. Barajas estimates that in the best of months she clears \$400 with her business. That amount could be enough to disqualify her from public assistance, yet alone it wouldn't be enough for economic self-sufficiency.

Just how widespread or successful micro development can be in the inner city or rural areas is uncertain, say economists.

The image of the "the Lone Ranger in economic development" may fit the free enterprise theme Americans would like to inject in poverty programs, says Michael Piore, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass. "But it's crazy to think somebody sitting in a neighborhood is going to be profitable if there's no one around them [like a supporting network of other profitable businesses and lending institutions]."

Also, few of the 100 micro lending operations that have sprouted around the US in the past five years actually are breaking even because of the high cost of the training that goes along with lending, explains Mr. Friedman of the CED. While micro lending—so far funded by private charities and grants in the US—may never generate a profit, he suggests that it is an investment with social payoffs, including getting low-income people off public assistance and creating business role models in poor communities.

The five-year experience of MICRO in its operations in Arizona and California convinces executive director and founder Frank Ballesteros that "this microenterprise philosophy would work anywhere."

"You'll find five to seven homebased businesses in any block [of an urban area], people earning second incomes out of their homes by selling dresses, taking care of a child for someone else, fixing hair . . .," Mr. Ballesteros says.

While MICRO has yet to break even, he says, the benefits of the \$1 million loaned to 300 businesses in the past five years include the creation of over 400 jobs. Loan defaults are about 2.5 percent and more than 85 percent of the borrowers are still in business, generating savings and employment.

[From the Arizona Daily Star, June 30, 1991]
FREE-TRADE RICHES IN STORE FOR TINY FIRMS TOO

(By Jane Larson)

Free trade isn't just for multinational corporations, but can mean greatest sales for the hundreds of "microbusinesses" on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border, a Tucson-based development group says.

Representatives of the Micro Industry Credit Rural Organization (MICRO) have been meeting with Asesoría Dinámica para la Microindustria of Monterrey, in the Mexi-

can state of Nuevo León, to set up ways in which the various businesses financed by the two organizations can begin to trade with each other.

"If they're not organized, they will fall through the cracks" when trade with Mexico liberalizes, John D. Arnold says of smaller firms. Arnold is chief executive officer of Project PPEP (Portable Practical Education Preparation), a social service organization that launched MICRO in 1986.

Microbusinesses are those that employ 10 or fewer people and are too small to get bank financing. MICRO gives them management advice and loans them anywhere from \$500 to \$10,000, with the average loan being \$1,600.

Some 154 businesses in rural Arizona and California are operating with 615 loans from MICRO. Frank Balles-teros, executive director, says. He estimates that MICRO clients have created 400 jobs.

MICRO and its \$1 million revolving loan fund are financed by 20 different sources, led by grants from the Ford Foundation, the Stewart Mott Foundation and Hitachi Ltd.

The Mexican organization, nicknamed Admic, has made loans to about 1,200 businesses around Monterrey, Arnold says.

It is about 12 years old, operates mainly on Mexico's eastern seaboard and gets funds from the World Bank and other public and private sources, he says.

So far, PPEP and MICRO have introduced Admic to leaders of three Sonora groups that could work with Admic when and if it expands there. The groups are Casa de la Cultura, operators of the convention center of Hermosillo; Fundacai of Ciudad Obregon, an affiliate of the Save the Children Federation; and Union Campesino, a farmworkers' cooperative based in Alamos. ACCION International, an umbrella group that provides technical assistance, also is helping Admic expand.

The groups will meet again in July to lay out their ideas to government officials and political leaders in Hermosillo.

The next move is to develop a catalog of products and services offered by businesses on each side of the border, so the micro-businesses can buy from each other. PPEP and MICRO are asking the businesses to develop price and product lists to publish in the catalog.

Mexican businesses have a range of products that could be sold in the United States, Arnold says, from clothing and candy to ironwork, furniture, leather, spices and saddles.

The approximately 200 members of MICRO's five Microbusiness Associations on the U.S. side could sell computers and other technical products, clothing and auto parts in the Mexican market, he says.

The businesses also might be able to barter goods and services. A tanner, for example, could provide hides to a cobbler who could make shoes for the tanner's family, Arnold says.

Simply making the microbusiness owners aware of each other's products and services will not be enough. "We have to train them to deal internationally, to negotiate," he says. Besides developing the catalog, the Tucson organizations want to hold workshops to show the owners how to best arrange their export-import deals.

Arnold says businesses, families and cultures on both sides of the border have been trading with each other for centuries, and that he expects the proposed free-trade agreement will simply lift the restrictions.

President Bush last month won approval from Congress to continue negotiating with

Mexico on tariff reductions and other spurs to economic growth. Although the Bush administration has until 1993 to produce a free-trade agreement that Congress can reject but not amend, economic development groups, businesses and others already are gearing up for the expected surge in international trade.

Arizona's exports to Mexico doubled, to \$750 million a year, since Mexico joined a fair-trade organization four years ago.

TRIBUTE TO LEVI GARRETT

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Levi Garrett from Anacoco, LA. Levi is a talented 13-year old performer who last year was a 4-star winner on the television show, Star Search. This is all the more remarkable since as a young child, Levi was diagnosed with terminal cystic fibrosis. He has overcome enormous odds, and his courage is an inspiration to us all.

Mayor of Leesville, LA, Jim Shapko, will proclaim August 15, 1992 as Levi Garrett Day in Leesville and will present Levi with a key to the city.

Levi Garrett guest starred with Mel Tillis at the Mel Tillis Theater in Bronson, MO during the 1992 season and has also signed to perform in the 1993 season. Levi's mother, Connie Sims, has always managed his career.

I want to wish Levi continued success with both his professional and personal life.

TRIBUTE TO STAN HILLIARD

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the 2d District's most admired citizens, Mr. Stan Hilliard of North Woodstock, NH.

Mr. Hilliard has been the proprietor of Natureland and Hilliard's Candy Store for 30 years. Throughout his business career, Stan Hilliard has devoted much of his free time to volunteer activities. He was selectman of the town of North Woodstock for 12 years, a leader of the local economic development group, and founder of a summer recreation program for children from the Lincoln and North Woodstock region.

Mr. Hilliard was the incorporator of the Lincoln-North Woodstock Chamber of Commerce in 1959 and has served as its president for the past 10 years. He has also served with distinction as president of the North Woodstock Rotary, the White Mountain Attractions, and the Plymouth State Fair.

Mr. Hilliard's dedication to bettering his community deserves tribute. Tragically, Mr. Hilliard has been stricken with cancer. Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally thank him for his work and ask that my colleagues hope and pray that his health will soon return so that our

country can continue to enjoy the good works of his volunteer crusade.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FILIPINO VETERANS' EQUITY ACT OF 1992

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Filipino Veterans' Equity Act of 1992, legislation that will help remedy a half century injustice to Filipino Veterans of World War II, tens of thousands of whom fought and died for America. In 1942, Congress passed a law granting automatic citizenship to all aliens, including Filipinos, who served in the U.S. Armed Forces during the war. The Filipino veterans, as a class, were unfairly discriminated against when American citizenship processing was arbitrarily withdrawn from them in 1946.

In 1990, 45 years later, Congress included Section 405 in the Immigration Reform Act, to enable Filipino veterans who fought for the American side during World War II to apply for naturalization. This was a significant step toward redeeming the dignity of the forgotten Filipinos, but several important issues were not addressed in the act.

Section 405 is scheduled to expire on November 29th, 1992. Of the 60,000 veterans that the INS estimated would file for naturalization, only about 12,500, or 21 percent have applied. The reasons for this small number include: a lack of dissemination of information about the application process; the expense of coming to the U.S. for the interview process; and, the fact that the INS took 1½ years to put in place the regulations for the process and delayed interviewing applicants until October, 1991. My bill would enable eligible veterans to be interviewed and take the oath of naturalization in the Philippines. Because the majority of the Filipino veterans live at the poverty level, and many are already very old, requiring them to travel to the U.S. imposes a severe financial and physical burden. They deserve better.

The Filipino Veterans' Equity Act of 1992 would also provide for a special immigrant status for immediate relatives of Filipino veterans. If the Filipino veterans had not been deprived of the naturalization process in 1945, their children would already be U.S. citizens today. Currently, the veterans must petition to bring their children here, which takes up to 15 years. These brave veterans and their families have waited long enough.

Mr. Speaker, here is our opportunity to keep a promise to people who were our true friends in time of need. Here is our opportunity to right a 50 year wrong. I urge my colleagues to support the Filipino Veterans' Equity Act of 1992.

RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM E. HANNA'S ROLE IN RESTORATION OF GREAT FALLS BRIDGES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize William E. Hanna, Jr., a member of the Montgomery County, MD Council, whose vision and persistence have been responsible for the restoration of a scenic delight on the Potomac River, a view of the Great Falls that had not be seen by the public since the Olmstead bridges were destroyed by Hurricane Agnes 20 years ago. Bill Hanna, an early dreamer of the project, has been working for the past 7 years to enable visitors to once again be able to fully appreciate the view of cascading water, which originates in Pennsylvania, flows through West Virginia and Maryland eastward to the Nation's Capital. On July 17, this dream was realized with the official opening of the five Olmstead bridges at Great Falls.

Olmstead Island is located in the Potomac River within the boundaries of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, a park with more than 3 million annual visitors. The island provides the only full view of the falls, although our Virginia neighbors do not always agree. All agree, however, that the view from the Maryland side provides one of the most spectacular views on the East Coast. However, the five wooden bridges that carried thousands of visitors for over 100 years to the outlook had remained crushed and in shambles since the 1972 hurricane.

Councilman Bill Hanna had two hurdles to overcome to complete this project, and it took him 7 years to obtain both the necessary funding, and to enlist the support from the Park Service, which was understandably fearful for the safety of visitors heading to the Great Falls Outlook. Despite unprecedented cooperation among Federal, State, county and private interests, coordination that is further tribute to the leadership of Bill Hanna, costs kept rising as the plans for the footbridges progressed, and there were times when funding for the project was seemingly unobtainable. But Bill Hanna persevered. At one point, the request for proposals had gone out, but the project was short \$20,000. Undaunted, Bill appealed to the public and the response was overwhelming.

Now, barely a month after the opening of the bridges, the number of visitors is far beyond the most optimistic expectations. On weekends, with parking lots filled, latecoming hikers will find themselves parking and walking 4 miles to the overlook and back. Memories of past visits, sentimental walks, romantic proposals, and family stories, have become part of the lore of Great Falls.

I am honored to recognize Bill Hanna's accomplishments, and I am honored to have worked with him on this project. He has given all of us who live in or visit the Washington area a glimpse of a very beautiful and inspiring sight.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 5466

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1992

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of the protection of small community airline passengers. I would ask each of you here today to give your full support to H.R. 5466, the Airline Competitiveness Enhancement Act, which will help prevent the erosion of this essential air service program while saving taxpayer dollars.

Although Federal law is supposed to protect small town commuter operations from getting squeezed out by free market forces, communities around the country like Danville, Charleston-Mattoon, Quincy, and many more are losing their vital link to high density airports.

The U.S. Government has been encouraging small manufacturers such as Mattoon Precision Manufacturing to compete in export markets as a way of reducing our trade deficit, but then we don't give them basic tools needed to compete such as air transportation.

The Essential Air Service Program began in 1978, when airline deregulation took effect to ensure that small communities would continue to be linked to the Nation's air transportation system.

This legislation is necessary to overcome policies of the Department of Transportation which has refused to exercise its authority under existing law to provide slots needed for essential air service, particularly in the case of certain communities that lost their service during fiscal year 1990.

Gentlemen, in these hard economic times when small communities must compete even more to bring vital jobs to their towns; we must continue to provide this basic service, so important to rural commerce.

WELCOMING THE PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, on September 23-25, 1992, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council will hold its Ninth General Meeting in San Francisco.

The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council [PECC] mission is "To promote the acceleration of economic growth, social progress and scientific and technological development in the region * * * in the spirit of partnership, fairness, and genuine cooperation." It is a special tripartite organization of leaders from government, business, and academia from 20 Pacific rim nations and economies, including the United States and Russia. The unofficial status of its participants provides a unique forum for candid exchanges on issues of trade, investment and development.

Every 18 months, PECC holds a general meeting of its members. At these meetings,

top economic, finance trade, and investment policy leaders and planners have met to discuss issues to advance cooperation and development. I encourage my colleagues to join me in welcoming the ninth general meeting. There have been tremendous changes around the world and in the Pacific region over the past year and one-half. Multilateral negotiations including the GATT Uruguay round and the North American Free-Trade Agreement, the integration of the European Community as a new economic force, and the continued growth of the Pacific rim's economic power make the general meeting's theme of "open regionalism: a Pacific Model for global economic cooperation" extremely timely. I believe it will significantly support our positive goals of fostering open trade and investment throughout the Pacific rim. The United States has much to benefit from the PECC and its constructive working groups.

As a senior U.S. Representative from California, I also commend the holding of this historic meeting in San Francisco, noting this conference represents the largest gathering of world leaders in the bay area since the signing of the U.S. Charter in San Francisco in 1945. California, and especially the San Francisco Bay area, represents a major center of international business and development, much of it focused on the Pacific rim.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me in welcoming the PECC ninth general meeting and offering our support for productive and successful discussions on economic development and progress within the Asian-Pacific region.

UNITED PENTECOSTAL DELIVERANCE TEMPLE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday August 12, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the United Pentecostal Deliverance Temple, Inc., which has devotedly uplifted and welcomed members of the community into its doors.

In 1980, evangelist and pastor Rev. Dr. June Montague founded the United Pentecostal Deliverance Temple, Inc. For 8 years it was located on Church Avenue. The elected administrative body foresaw the growth of the church's congregation and relocated to both facilitate and induce an increase in the church's members. Thus, the church soon found itself at its present site on East 49th Street in Brooklyn, NY.

The United Pentecostal Deliverance Temple, Inc.'s administrative body is comprised of a successful group of professionals and achievers ranging from teachers to accountants. Together, they oversee the operations of the church. It was their decision to change the church's original name from the Deliverance Tabernacle of Our Lord Jesus Christ to its present name. In addition, led by Reverend Montague's plans, they intend to build a school for youth and a nursing home for the aged.

Rev. Dr. June Montague, founder and Pastor of the church, has dedicatedly organized

the church and reached out to members in the metropolitan area. She has given special attention to troubled young people. In addition to her ministry, Reverend Montague is also a teacher and counselor. She received her Biblical training at Bethel Bible Institute and the New York School of Bible. I commend the United Pentecostal Deliverance Temple, the administrative body, and the congregation, on the success of the church. Their efforts reflect consistent devotion to the betterment and spiritual uplifting of the community.

BURLINGTON PIONEER SPIRIT

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a community effort in the small town of Burlington, CO, population 2,941. In Colorado 63 counties are federally designated as medically underserved areas. Like much of rural America, Burlington is finding they cannot retain a general practitioner. Specialized care is out of the question. Because the closest medical center is 115 miles away, Burlington's citizens face a burden, but they aren't giving up. Burlington has devised a homegrown solution—a grow-your-own-doctors plan. This innovative community is sending two local students to med school with the stipulation they will practice locally a year for each year of education they receive. Burlington recognizes physicians are more likely to practice in a small community if they were raised in one. This also provides an opportunity for two local students to fulfill their dreams.

Burlington designed a formula for success. While every town may not be able to duplicate their idea, everyone, everywhere can benefit from this small town's "can do" mentality.

TRIBUTE TO FRED G. SUMMERS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional individual from northwest Indiana, Mr. Fred G. Summers. Freddie, who inspired his colleagues through his outstanding service and dedication while serving as Business Agent for the Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers, Union Local 395, has recently been designated general organizer for the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers in Washington, DC.

Freddie began working for the Ironworkers Union in the fall of 1968, 1 year after graduating from Calumet High School. After 16 years as an ironworker with the union, Freddie sought to further his career. The dedication and commitment which he exhibited and the goodwill that he shared with his fellow employees, led to his election as Business Agent for Local 395 in 1984.

As business agent, Freddie proved that he was, indeed, a wise selection. His efforts on behalf of local 395 demonstrated his devotion to the promotion of the ideals of organized labor. His diligence and unselfish demeanor as business agent did not go unnoticed and he was rewarded with a promotion to general organizer at the international level.

Aside from his efforts on behalf of local 395, Freddie made certain that he also remained active within the community. In addition to serving as a trustee for pension funds, he served two terms as vice president of the Indiana Building Trades and was also able to attend, as a delegate, every Democratic National Convention since 1976. Freddie also paid very special attention to the youngsters of northwest Indiana, volunteering his time to coach little league and assist with the track, football, and baseball programs at Merrillville High School.

Freddie has been given the special opportunity to promote the ideals of the American worker and I am confident that he will play an instrumental role in strengthening the labor organization on the international level. Freddie's commitment and devotion to local unions, to organized labor and to the community, serves as an inspiration to all of us. He is, indeed, someone we can all look up to.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which designates a Federal building at 312 South Main Street in Victoria, TX, as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Building."

This decision to name the Federal Building after the former civil rights leader is a true reminder of the influence that Dr. King was for all of us, not just Americans of African descent, but Americans whose origins can be found in all corners of the globe.

The unnamed Federal building is a downtown landmark, and is visited by hundreds and seen by thousands of Victoria residents and visitors on a daily basis. A memorial to Dr. King placed at this site will provide continuing inspiration to all who visit it, particularly to the hundreds of young men and women in the community.

These young people have no personal memory of the condition of civil rights in America before Dr. King, nor of the struggle he endured to change the rights of all Americans in the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the young people in this Victoria community who visit this building will come to understand that it recognizes not only the contributions of this great leader, but also two very basic principles necessary for the healthy functioning of our society.

The first is that change, even very fundamental change, is to be achieved through

nonviolent means. This is the path down which we should go as a Nation in resolving some of our most difficult problems.

The other basic principle is that the reconciliation of the races, the inclusion into the mainstream of American life of all its people, is essential to the fundamental health of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. King helped us to see that we can bring down all barriers placed in our way. This great undertaking was not without pain, and is not yet complete, but is transforming this Nation for the better.

Mr. Speaker, Martin Luther King, Jr., dedicated his life to achieving equal treatment and enfranchisement for all Americans through nonviolent means.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, you can understand why I rise in such strong support of this bill which will name the Federal building in Victoria as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Building."

A TRIBUTE TO THE CLEARVIEW JEWISH CENTER IN WHITESTONE, NY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Clearview Jewish Center in Whitestone, NY. The center will be celebrating its 40th anniversary at a gala dinner on September 12.

Forty years ago, families moving to Clearview felt an acute need for a spiritual center in their community. Many of those in the community had been led there to follow the American dream, leaving their old neighborhoods to purchase homes in Clearview. But this new neighborhood was not complete without somewhere to worship, to add the necessary religious anchor which holds in place any community.

So in 1952, a group met at the home of Dr. Abraham Mullin and founded a new congregation. In the early days they held services in a store, and conducted the high holidays under a tent, but by 1958, a fine new building was complete on the aptly named Utopia Parkway. Forty members volunteered to come in and paint the new building, and the Clearview Jewish Center has been there ever since.

The center has flourished under a progression of dedicated rabbis, hardworking directors, and devoted members. The synagogue has a senior center, conducts adult education classes, and is home to a busy men's club and sisterhood. Politicians, doctors, and academics have come to speak to the members at the center. The center has an Israel Bond breakfast every year, and the good people of Clearview have regular fundraising events for charitable works.

Above all, of course, the Clearview Jewish Center is a place of worship. The dedication of its members, the vigor of its various activities, and its central place within the community, are only the outward manifestations of a spiritual existence. The center provides a calm oasis of prayer and contemplation in an often loud and

fast-paced city. At a time when politicians speak so much of family values, this synagogue speaks volumes about the importance of family and the belief in God in our communities.

Recognizing the coming gala dinner, I would like particularly to congratulate Mr. Abraham Schwartz, first president of the center and still its ritual chairman; current president Jack Eisenberg; Rabbi Cecil Walkenfeld; and Toby Oknosky, the 40th anniversary chairperson.

On September 12, the 350 families who make up the congregation will celebrate the longevity and vitality of their synagogue. Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Clearview Jewish Center for 40 years of service to the community.

JULIUS "JULES" MINTZER

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and recite the many outstanding lifetime achievements amassed by Julius Mintzer of Richmond, VA.

Julius "Jules" Mintzer, whose professional and volunteer experience in Richmond spans about 40 years, was recently presented with the Jewish Community Federation's Distinguished Community Service Award, the most coveted honor within Richmond Jewry. Hortense Wolf, a former Federation president, who made the presentation, described Jules "as having served meritoriously, profoundly, influencing our Jewish community and its activities and institutions".

A remarkable individual of vision, initiative and integrity, Jules' academic degrees include a bachelor of education, a master in sociology and a master in social work. His professional career as a trained social worker began in 1935 with a position in Westchester County, NY, with the Division of Old Age Assistance. He resigned in 1941 to affiliate with the American Service Institute in Pittsburgh. His career was interrupted by "greetings" from the President which led to three and a half years in the Army. He earned sergeant stripes and was honorably discharged in 1945 to join the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, serving as the assistant director of Camp Fohrenwald in the American Zone of Germany. Over 5,500 survivors of Nazism lived in this camp. His principal responsibilities included providing quality hospital, medical, nursing and dental care, as well as meeting the religious needs of people who were deprived for years. Additionally, he established a school system, created fire and police brigades and a recreational program. The long arduous hours and heavy responsibilities took their toll and after one year, he returned home during the summer of 1946.

Following a period of rest, he joined the Jewish Community Council of Dayton, OH, as director of Social Services and the Community Relations Division. In 1949, he moved to Cincinnati to become the assistant director of the Jewish Welfare Fund. There he developed a

leadership training program which became the model for similar projects in many communities, lectured at Hebrew Union College on "Jewish Community Organization" and developed an in-service training program for Jewish community professionals in the city.

In 1953, he was engaged as the executive director of the Richmond Jewish Community Center, subsequently renamed as the Jewish Community Federation of Richmond. He served in this capacity for 25 years, retiring in September 1978.

He enjoyed his retirement for a few short weeks before starting a second career—that of being an agency and community volunteer. For the past thirteen and a half years, he has served in that capacity with distinction in many varied responsible positions, disregarding offers of salaried jobs. Few of his colleagues throughout the country can match his record as a volunteer. He has been paid tributes and honored with many awards. They include: (1) President of Temple Beth El. Prior to his election, he had been awarded the Temple's three most prestigious awards—Gerson Memorial Award, Distinguished Worker Award and the Simhat Torah Honor. (2) President of the Rudlin Torah Academy, a Jewish day school, having an extensive secular and Judaic curriculum. (3) Elected vice president of the Seaboard Region of the United Synagogue of America, 1987–88. (4) Chairman, Jewish Community Center Forum Series, 1980–84. He received the Center President's Cup for outstanding service in 1984. (5) Editor (now editor emeritus) of the Regional ADL's Quarterly Bulletin, 1980–84. (6) Produced a commemorative journal on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Jewish Community Federation, 1985. (7) Produced a Golden Jubilee Journal for Temple Beth El in honor of its 50th Anniversary. (8) Produced a special journal for a gala event sponsored by the Beth Shalom Home of Virginia, 1983. (9) Appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Citizens Advisory Council for the State Department of Volunteerism, 1982–86. (10) Appointed to the Citizens Advisory Council of the Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, serving as chairman during the last 2 years of his tenure, 1978–86. (11) Taught in the religious schools of Temple Beth El and Congregation Beth Ahabah. (12) Received the Distinguished Community Service Award by the Jewish Community Federation of Richmond, May 20, 1990. (13) Presented with the Lion of Judah Award by the Israel Bond Organization for leadership abilities and volunteer service on behalf of Israel and the Bond organization, June 1988.

Therefore, it is a rare privilege for me as the Representative of the Third Congressional District of Virginia to again applaud Jules Mintzer for his many accomplishments as a civic leader, one who has given of his time and energy without expectation of monetary gain, but only to serve well his fellow man and for others who will follow.

INTRODUCING THE SHELLFISH SAFETY ACT OF 1992

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, if one is to believe recent media reports, millions of Americans sitting down for seafood tonight will dine on an appetizer of nervousness and a main course of fear.

The media coverage has been extensive. "CBS Evening News" with Dan Rather did an expose on seafood safety. Consumer Reports asked, "Is Our Fish Safe to Eat? Time wondered, "Is Your Fish Really Foul?" The Los Angeles Times, New York Times and hundreds more published stories and opinion pieces triggered largely by an aggressive campaign from a single consumer group.

It's been an effective campaign, generating a wave of public interest in seafood safety and stirrings within Congress to strengthen existing seafood safety programs. And that's not all bad.

But our first step should be to distinguish fear from fact and to separate matters of public perception from issues of public health. For example, data from the Center for Disease Control [CDC] shows that seafood is 10 times safer to eat than chicken.

Still, I agree with those who say that even one avoidable illness from seafood contamination or poisoning is one too many. The question is how to make a safe product even safer. No amount of surprise processing plant inspection will protect consumers from shellfish grown in low-quality water.

The greatest challenge for regulators—and the industry—is ensuring the safety of raw shellfish. Shellfish are filter feeders, so the quality of the water in which they are grown is every bit as important as the quality of the product and the processing plants.

Over the last year I've worked with the industry, as well as regulatory officials, to decide how we can improve the Nation's shellfish sanitation program and restore consumer confidence in what already is a safe, wholesome, nutritious product.

Today, I am introducing legislation that attempts to help the industry, those who regulate it, and most of all, the consumer. Here's what it does:

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to convert Federal guidelines into Federal regulations.

We've learned that controlling sanitation in seafood processing plants doesn't automatically make seafood safe. The quality of the environment in which fish and shellfish are harvested plays just as big a role. These harvest waters often are under State control, and State officials rely on Federal guidelines established through the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference [ISSC]. This group plays an important technical role in developing shellfish standards, but we need to turn voluntary guidelines into enforceable regulations to give regulators the authority they need to crack down on shippers and harvest areas.

Requires imported products to meet the same standards as shellfish products produced in this country.

According to the National Academy of Science, 50 percent of the shellfish imported into this country and eaten by American consumers is exempted from the most important public health standard in the shellfish industry: water quality. While shellfish harvested in the United States must meet strict water quality standards, incredibly, there is often no such requirement for imported products.

I am proposing to change this by requiring foreign countries to enter into a memorandum of understanding that ensures the importing country has a shellfish safety program at least equivalent to ours.

Requires State programs to develop management plans which would be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

All States would have to work with the FDA and agree on a level of monitoring that protects the public. If a State does not act, the FDA could close or restrict harvesting.

Encourages growers to maintain clean harvesting areas.

Individual States would be asked to monitor water quality in their growing areas. The Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with other agencies, would maintain a list of harvest restricted growing areas and take steps to restore these areas.

To keep this industry alive on a national level, we need to do more than raise unnecessary fears. Consumers deserve a Federal program that protects their safety, and the industry needs enforcement. But neither side benefits if we overreact. With the Shellfish Safety Act of 1992, I'm hoping to keep shellfish on the dinner plates—where they belong—and off the front pages.

WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5013, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, legislation which will bring to an end the environmental devastation and cruelty associated with the trade in wild exotic birds to supply the pet industry.

I joined my friend and colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. STUDDS, in introducing the original legislation on this issue, H.R. 2540 and H.R. 2541, in June 1991, and I want to commend the gentleman and his staff at the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife for their good work in bringing H.R. 5013 to the floor today.

The international trade in macaws, amazons, cockatoos, toucans, African greys, and other exotic birds to supply the demand for house pets in an appalling practice which, because it is largely unregulated, is prone to an alarming degree of cruelty. Cramped into shipping crates with little air, food, water of freedom to move, millions of birds—up to one-half of all birds caught in the wild by some estimates—die even before leaving their country of origin.

In addition, of the nearly 7 million birds which reached the United States over the last 10 years, nearly one in six was either dead on

arrival or died of disease or stress while in quarantine as a result of inhumane conditions during transit. Horrifying as these rates of mortality are, they are an accepted cost of business for most bird traders.

In addition to great cruelty, the wild bird trade has caused devastating declines in populations of some of the world's most beautiful birds. Nearly one-quarter of the world's 300 parrot species are risk of extinction—some, such as the beautiful South American macaw, may already be beyond any hope of recovery. Others, such as the blue-fronted amazon, may soon be eliminated from large portions of their native habitat.

Perhaps most alarming of all is that half of the birds taken from the wild each year belong to species listed as threatened under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the international treaty which governs wildlife trade.

Equally disturbing is the extensive environmental destruction which often accompanies the taking of wild birds, as trees and other vegetation are destroyed to locate birds inhabiting tropical rain forests and other sensitive ecosystems. In addition, since parrots and other rain forest birds are known to play a principal role in the dispersal of seeds and pollination of plants, more research needs to be done on the potential adverse effects of removing essential species from the rain forest ecosystem.

The true extent of the damage the bird has wrought on bird populations and their habitats is still unknown, because most exporting countries lack the resources necessary to assess the impact of unregulated trade or to provide adequate protection for their wildlife. But although more than 100 countries have laws banning the export of wild exotic birds, unless consuming countries, such as the United States, agree to prohibit imports, these countries are powerless to stop the trade.

H.R. 5013 will bring an end to this exploitative trade and replace it with viable, humane, and well-regulated captive-breeding industry, which will meet the demand for house pets, discourage smuggling, and help ensure the survival of the most endangered species.

In a sense this bill is as much about ourselves as it is about the birds. Here is one more example of our collaboration in the extinction of some of our fellow creatures for the purpose of satisfying not our needs, but our very unimportant and selfish personal desires. Passing this bill is, quite simply, the right thing to do. I commend, once again, my colleague and friend from Massachusetts for bringing this to the floor, and urge my colleagues to join us in supporting it.

FIRST WORLD CONVENTION OF THE VIETNAMESE COUNCIL

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 27, 1992, the First World Convention of the Vietnamese Council for a Free Vietnam was held in Washington. The cosponsors were the

American Committee for a Free Vietnam and the Joint Congressional Task Force on Vietnam. Over 1,000 delegates from the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe attended the convention. This was the largest gathering of overseas Vietnamese united behind the common objective of achieving a free and democratic Vietnam.

The convention elected Dr. Le Phouc Sang as chairman of the Vietnamese Council for a Free Vietnam and the council decided to open permanent headquarters in Washington and New York. At the inauguration of the newly elected leaders, a musical gala from top Vietnamese entertainers from Australia, the United States and Europe took place with an audience of 4,000 local Vietnamese residents in addition to the delegates. The council will also publish its own newsletter and establish a Leadership Training Institute for young Vietnamese leaders overseas. Under the leadership of Rev. Andrew Huu Le, the convention established a Human Rights and Religious Affairs Committee to monitor human rights abuses in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, the most important step the council took was the passage of resolutions calling for the restoration of human rights, free multiparty elections, the creation of democratic institutions, and strict observance of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion in Vietnam.

For the past 2 years I had the opportunity to work with the new and respected chairman, former Senator of the Republic of Vietnam and rector of Hoa Hoa University, Dr. Le Phuoc Sang. I want to congratulate Dr. Le and the Vietnamese Council for a Free Vietnam on their persistent, energetic, and determined effort to promote human rights, freedom, and democracy in Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE AREAS AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 12, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which designates some 129 miles of the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries in the State of New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I am very excited about the progress that has been made on Wild and Scenic River designation for the Great Egg Harbor River. Designation for this river began in 1986 when I sponsored legislation authorizing the National Park Service to study the eligibility of the Great Egg Harbor River for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The legislation before us today is the culmination of this 6-year study and represents a consensus between the local municipalities and the county, State, and Federal Governments to cooperate in drawing up local river management plans for the Great Egg Harbor River. Indeed, such a cooperative effort on

such a scale is indicative of the uniqueness of this area and the local and State support it receives.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Program is not intended to bring dramatic changes to the rivers of the areas surrounding them. It is designed to assure the long-term protection of unique natural resources through sound, locally implemented river management plans. Only the most select free-flowing rivers that have outstanding natural, cultural, or recreational values make up the Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

I am very proud that New Jersey hosts one of these magnificent treasures. Indeed, the Great Egg Harbor River is an integral part of the Pinelands ecosystem and of the rich cultural history of southern New Jersey. In fact, the Great Egg Harbor corridor is steeped in history.

Remains of 17th and 18th century sawmills, papermills, gristmills, early factories, and intact villages are common throughout the watershed. In addition, cranberries and blueberries—two of New Jersey's best known and valuable food crops—are extensively cultivated along the river.

Further, portions of the river have been found to provide breeding grounds and wintering habitat for endangered species such as the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle. The northern harrier and the Pine Barrens tree frog, rare and endangered species recognized by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the Pinelands Commission, are found throughout the wetlands and bottomland hardwood forests adjacent to the Great Egg Harbor River and its tributaries.

The Great Egg Harbor River also provides a valuable source of recreation, not only for New Jersey, but also for residents of nearby communities in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Some of the best hunting, canoeing, fishing, and birdwatching can be found in this watershed.

Efforts to conserve our natural resources and preserve our environment are often initiated at the grassroots level. The movement to make the Great Egg Harbor River part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System was started by the late Warren Fox.

Indeed, Warren Fox was responsible for initiating the feasibility study. He was able to demonstrate the real power behind collective action by getting the communities in South Jersey to rally behind him and bring attention to this project. I wish he were here today to celebrate the progress that has been made as a result of his efforts and the commitment of the local communities.

Representatives of the affected communities—Winslow, Corbin City, Hammonton, Buena Vista, Weymouth, Estell Manor, Egg Harbor, Somers Point, Monroe, Folsom, and Hamilton Townships, worked with the National Park Service in the development of the study and are responsible for this legislation today.

In fact, the management plan for the river will almost exclusively be the product of local thinking, based on the input of local residents, businesses, and elected officials. Authority for implementation of the plan will lie solely at the local level.

The local communities have shown their commitment to the preservation of this very

special resource. Now, the onus is on Congress to enact this legislation so that the river will be managed in such a way as to conserve the attributes for which it is being designated. This legislation will provide the authority, oversight, and guidance required for the implementation and enforcement of local management plans designed to maintain the river at this present level of environmental quality.

I commend the Department of the Interior for recognizing the unique qualities of the Great Egg Harbor River and the efforts of the National Park Service for conducting the study that determined the eligibility of the river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

One of my highest priorities during this Congress is seeing this bill enacted into law. I am very excited about the designation of the Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey's first wild and scenic river, and I solicit my colleagues' support for this legislation. Indeed, support for this bill is an opportunity to preserve one of the truly unique watersheds of the east coast.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, August 13, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on implementation of the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-627).

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

SEPTEMBER 15

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 3638, making technical amendments to the law which authorizes modification of the boundaries of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, S. 2353, to provide for a land exchange with the city of Tacoma, Washington, and S. 2653 and H.R. 3457, to revise the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating certain segments and tributaries of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania and New Jersey for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System those segments and tributaries that the Secretary determines are eligible for designation.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 16

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1622, to revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the provisions of such Act with respect to the health and safety of employees, S. 2837, DES Education and Research Amendments, S. 492, Live Performing Arts Labor Relations Amendments, proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Department of Health and Human Services, proposed legislation relating to breast cancer screening safety, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the research and education provisions of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624), focusing on the Department of Agriculture's effort to ensure that research activities supported by the Agricultural Research Service, the National Research Initiative, and the Sustainable Agriculture, Research and Education program foster the development of sustainable agriculture systems.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on provisions of S. 2335, National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act, relating to the energy conservation implications of beverage container recycling.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 22

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations by the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

